

New data elements

During the year, the Health Data Standards Committee considered many submissions for new data standards for inclusion in the *National Health Data Dictionary*. This is not a static environment and there is much work being undertaken. As a deliberative committee, the HDSC approved the following data elements for inclusion in the Version 12 Supplement of the *National Health Data Dictionary*. All data items listed were approved by the Health Data Standards Committee and the National Health Information Group. Data items which were part of a National Minimum Data Set were also approved by the Statistical Information Management Committee.

Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) data set specification

A standardised nationally recognised core set of data items was created for the clinical management of patients presenting with acute coronary syndromes in order to improve the quality and safety of care for these patients and consequently, their health outcomes. The resulting data set will facilitate outcomes research and improve the epidemiological and public health understanding of acute coronary syndromes. The following data items were created:

- Acute coronary procedures procedure type
- Acute coronary syndrome stratum
- Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors therapy status
- Aspirin therapy status
- Beta-blocker therapy status
- Bleeding episode using TIMI criteria – status
- Chest pain pattern category
- Clinical evidence status
- Clinical procedures timing status
- Clopidogrel therapy status
- Concurrent clinical condition – on presentation
- Creatine kinase MB isoenzyme (CK-MB) – measured
- Creatine kinase MB isoenzyme (CK-MB) – units
- Creatine kinase MB isoenzyme (CK-MB) – upper limit of normal range
- Date creatine kinase isoenzyme MB (CK-MB) – measured
- Date of first angioplasty balloon inflation or stenting
- Date of intravenous fibrinolytic therapy
- Date troponin measured
- Electrocardiogram (ECG) change – location
- Electrocardiogram (ECG) change – type
- Fibrinolytic drug used
- Fibrinolytic therapy status
- Functional stress test element
- Functional stress test ischaemic result
- Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonist status
- Heart rate
- Heart rhythm type
- Killip classification code
- Lipid-lowering therapy status
- Reason for readmission – acute coronary syndrome
- Time creatine kinase MB isoenzyme (CK-MB) measured
- Time of first angioplasty balloon inflation or stenting
- Time of intravenous fibrinolytic therapy

- Time troponin measured
- Troponin assay type
- Troponin assay – upper limit of normal range
- Troponin measured

Address data items

Several new address related data elements have been introduced, that enable the detailed description of a location/site:

- Address line
- Building/complex sub-unit number
- Building/complex sub-unit type – abbreviation
- Building/property name
- Floor/level number
- Floor/level type
- House/property number
- Lot/section number
- Postal delivery service type – abbreviation
- Postal delivery service number
- Street name
- Street suffix code
- Street type code

Cancer (clinical) data set specification

A standardised nationally recognised core set of data items was created for the collection of variables that would enable national patterns of cancer survival by stage at diagnosis or cancer patient management to be assessed. As a result, the following data items were created:

- Cancer initial treatment – completion date,
- Cancer initial treatment – starting date,
- Cancer staging – M stage code
- Cancer staging – N stage code
- Cancer staging – T stage code
- Cancer staging – TNM stage grouping code
- Cancer treatment type
- Cancer treatment – target site
- Date of death
- Date of diagnosis of first recurrence
- Date of surgical treatment for cancer
- Histopathological grade
- Initial treatment episode for cancer
- Intention of treatment for cancer
- Most valid basis of diagnosis of cancer
- Oestrogen receptor assay status
- Outcome of initial treatment
- Progesterone receptor assay status
- Radiotherapy treatment given
- Received radiation dose
- Region of first recurrence
- Regional lymph nodes examined
- Regional lymph nodes positive
- Staging basis
- Staging scheme source
- Staging scheme source edition number
- Surgical treatment procedure for cancer
- Systemic therapy agent name

Cancer registries

The introduction of additional cancer registries data elements:

- Degree of spread of cancer
- Most valid basis of diagnosis of cancer

Community mental health establishments NMDS

The introduction of an additional data element due to identified deficiencies in the Community mental health establishments NMDS:

- Specialised mental health service setting

Residential mental health care NMDS

To help understand the care provided by residential mental health care services several new data items have been developed for the new Residential mental health care NMDS:

- | | |
|--|--|
| - Episode of residential care | - Episode of residential care start mode |
| - Episode of residential care end | - Leave days from residential care |
| - Episode of residential care end date | - Referral from specialised mental health residential care |
| - Episode of residential care end mode | - Resident |
| - Episode of residential care start | - Residential mental health service |
| - Episode of residential care start date | - Residential stay |
| | - Residential stay start date |
| | - Specialised mental health service |

Specialist private sector rehabilitation care indicator:

- Specialist private sector rehabilitation care indicator

Acute coronary syndrome procedure type

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 001019 **Version number:** 1
Metadata type: Data element

Definition: The type of procedure performed, that is pertinent to the treatment of acute coronary syndrome.

Context: Acute coronary syndrome treatment settings.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: Numeric **Maximum field size:** 2
Representational class: Code **Format:** NN

Data domain:	01	coronary artery bypass graft (CABG)
	02	coronary stent (bare metal)
	03	coronary stent (drug eluding)
	04	angioplasty
	05	reperfusion fibrinolytic therapy
	06	reperfusion primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)
	07	rescue angioplasty/stenting
	08	vascular reconstruction, bypass surgery, or percutaneous intervention to the extremities or for aortic aneurysm
	09	amputation for arterial vascular insufficiency
	10	diagnostic cardiac catheterisation/angiography
	11	blood transfusion
	12	insertion of pacemaker
	13	implantable cardiac defibrillator
	14	intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP)
	17	defibrillation
	88	other
	99	not stated/inadequately described

Guide for use: More than one procedure may be recorded.
Record only those codes that apply.
Record all codes that apply.
When read in conjunction with Clinical procedure timing status, this data element provides information on the procedure(s) provided to a patient prior to or during admission.
When read in conjunction with Acute coronary syndrome stratum, codes 01 to 10 of this data element provide information for risk stratification.

Verification rules: Codes 88 and 99 cannot be used in multiple entries.

Collection methods: At admission, each procedure performed for the treatment of acute coronary syndrome prior to that admission should be recorded in conjunction with the data element Clinical procedure timing status (i.e. code 1).
Each procedure performed for the treatment of acute coronary syndrome during the episode of admitted patient care should also be recorded in conjunction with the data element Clinical procedure timing status (i.e. code 2).

Related metadata: Is used in conjunction with the data element Clinical procedure timing status, version 1.

Is used in conjunction with the data element Acute coronary syndrome stratum, version 1.

Information model link: NHIM Acute event

Data set specifications:	Start date	End date
DSS – Acute coronary syndrome (clinical)	04/06/2004	

Administrative attributes

Admin. status: CURRENT **Effective Date:** 04/06/2004

Source organisation: Acute Coronary Syndrome Data Working Group.

Source document:

Registration authority: National Health Information Group.

Steward:

Comments:

Acute coronary syndrome stratum

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID:	001021	Version number:	1
Metadata type:	Data element		

Definition:	Risk stratum of the patient presenting with clinical features consistent with an acute coronary syndrome (chest pain or overwhelming shortness of breath (SOB)) defined by accompanying clinical, electrocardiogram (ECG) and biochemical features.
Context:	Health care and clinical settings. The clinical, electrocardiogram and biochemical characteristics are important to enable early risk stratification.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type:	Numeric	Maximum field size:	1
Representational class:	Code	Format:	N

Data domain:	1	with ST elevation (myocardial infarction)
	2	with non-ST elevation ACS with high-risk features
	3	with non-ST elevation ACS with intermediate-risk features
	4	with non-ST elevation ACS with low-risk features
	9	not reported

Guide for use:	<p>Code 1 with ST elevation (myocardial infarction), used where persistent ST elevation of ≥ 1mm in two contiguous limb leads, or ST elevation of ≥ 2mm in two contiguous chest leads, or with left bundle branch block (BBB) pattern on the ECG.</p> <p>This classification is intended for identification of patients potentially eligible for reperfusion therapy, either pharmacologic or catheter-based. Other considerations such as the time to presentation and the clinical appropriateness of instituting reperfusion are not reflected in this data element.</p> <p>Code 2 with non-ST elevation ACS with high-risk features, used when presentation with clinical features consistent with an acute coronary syndrome (chest pain or overwhelming SOB) with high-risk features which include either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – classical rise and fall of at least one cardiac biomarker (troponin or CK-MB), – persistent or dynamic ECG changes of ST segment depression ≥ 0.5mm or new T wave inversion in three or more contiguous leads, – transient (< 20 minutes) ST segment elevation (≥ 0.5 mm) in more than 2 contiguous leads, – haemodynamic compromise: Blood pressure < 90 mm Hg systolic, cool peripheries, diaphoresis, Killip Class > 1, and/or new onset mitral regurgitation, and/or syncope, or
-----------------------	--

- presence of known diabetes without persistent ST elevation of > 1mm in two or more contiguous leads or new or presumed new bundle branch block (BBB) pattern on the initial ECG, i.e. not meeting the definition for ST elevation MI.

This classification is intended for identification of patients potentially eligible for early invasive management and the use of intravenous glycoprotein IIb/IIIa receptor antagonist.

Code 3 with non-ST elevation ACS with intermediate-risk features, used when presentation with clinical features consistent with an acute coronary syndrome (chest pain or overwhelming SOB) with intermediate-risk features which include either:

- prolonged but resolved chest pain/discomfort at rest < 48 hours;
- age greater than 65 yrs;
- known coronary heart disease: prior MI, prior revascularisation, known coronary lesion > 50%;
- pathological Q waves or ECG changes of ST deviation < 0.5mm or minor T wave inversion in less than 3 contiguous leads;
- nocturnal pain;
- two or more risk factors of known hypertension, family history, active smoking or hyperlipidaemia or;
- prior aspirin use and not meeting the definition for ST elevation MI or Non-ST elevation with high-risk features.

This classification is intended for identification of patients potentially eligible for admission and in-hospital investigation that may or may not include angiography.

Code 4 with non-ST elevation ACS with low-risk features, used when presentation with clinical features consistent with an acute coronary syndrome (chest pain or overwhelming SOB) without features of ST elevation MI or Non-ST elevation ACS with intermediate or high-risk features.

This classification is intended for identification of patients potentially eligible for outpatient investigation.

Other clinical considerations influencing the decision to admit and investigate are not reflected in this data element. This data element is intended to simply provide a diagnostic classification at the time of, or within hours of clinical presentation.

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Collected at time of presentation.
Only one code should be recorded.

Related metadata:

Is qualified by Creatine kinase MB isoenzyme (CK-MB) measured, version 1.
Is qualified by Chest pain pattern category, version 1.
Is qualified by Concurrent clinical condition – on presentation, version 1.
Is qualified by Electrocardiogram (ECG) change – type, version 1.

Is qualified by Functional stress test ischaemic result, version 1.

Is qualified by Killip classification code, version 1.

Is used in conjunction with Acute coronary syndrome procedure type, version 1.

Is used in conjunction with Clinical procedure timing status, version 1.

Is a qualifier of Reason for readmission – Acute coronary syndrome, version 1.

Is qualified by Troponin measured, version 1.

Information model link: NHIM Acute event

Data set specifications:	Start date	End date
DSS – Acute coronary syndrome (clinical)	04/06/2004	

Administrative attributes

Admin. status:	CURRENT	Effective Date:	04/06/2004
-----------------------	---------	------------------------	------------

Source organisation: Acute Coronary Syndrome Data Working Group.

Source document: *Management of Unstable Angina Guidelines – 2000*, The National Heart Foundation of Australia, The Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand MJA, 173 (Supplement) S65–S88 Antman, MD; et al.
The TIMI Risk Score for Unstable Angina/Non–ST Elevation MI JAMA. 2000; 284:835–842.

Registration authority: National Health Information Group.

Steward: The National Heart Foundation of Australia.
The Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand.

Comments:

Address line

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 000786 **Version number:** 1

Metadata type: Data element

Definition: A composite of one or more standard address components that describes a low level of geographical/physical description of a location that, used in conjunction with the other high-level address components i.e. Suburb/town/locality name, Postcode – Australian, Australian state/territory, and Country, forms a complete geographical/physical Address.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: Alphanumeric **Maximum field size:** 180

Representational class: Text **Format:** AN(180)

Data domain: A composite of one or more standard address components.

Guide for use: When addressing an Australian location, following are the standard address data elements that may be concatenated in the Address line:

- Building/complex sub-unit type – abbreviation
- Building/complex sub-unit number
- Building/property name
- Floor/level number
- Floor/level type
- House/property number
- Lot/section number
- Street name
- Street type code
- Street suffix code

One complete identification/description of a location/site of an address can comprise one or more than one instance of Address line.

Instances of address lines are commonly identified in electronic information systems as Address-line 1, Address-line 2, etc.

The format of data collection is less important than consistent use of conventions in the recording of address data. Hence, address may be collected in an unstructured manner but should ideally be stored in a structured format.

Where Address line is collected as a stand-alone item, software may be used to parse the Address line details to separate the sub-components.

Multiple Address lines may be recorded as required.

Verification rules:

Collection methods: The following concatenation rules should be observed when collecting address lines addressing an Australian location.

- Building/complex sub-unit type is to be collected in conjunction with Building/complex sub-unit number and vice versa.
- Floor/level type is to be collected in conjunction with Floor/level number and vice versa.
- Street name is to be used in conjunction with Street type code and Street suffix code.
- Street type code is to be used in conjunction with Street name and Street suffix code.
- Street suffix code is to be used in conjunction with Street name and Street type code.
- House/property number is to be used in conjunction with Street name.

Related metadata:

Relates to the data element concept Address, version 2.

Relates to the data element Australian state/territory identifier, version 4.

Relates to the data element Building/complex sub-unit type – abbreviation, version 1.

Relates to the data element Building/complex sub-unit number, version 1.

Relates to the data element Building/property name, version 1.

Relates to the data element Floor/level type, version 1.

Relates to the data element Floor/level number, version 1.

Relates to the data element House/property number, version 1.

Relates to the data element Lot/section number, version 1.

Relates to the data element Postcode – Australian, version 3.

Relates to the data element Street name, version 1.

Relates to the data element Street type code, version 1.

Relates to the data element Street suffix code, version 1.

Relates to the data element Suburb/town/locality name, version 2.

Information model link: NHIM Address element

Data set specifications:	Start date	End date
DSS – Cancer (clinical)	04/06/2004	
DSS – Health care client identification	25/02/2004	

Administrative attributes

Admin. status: CURRENT **Effective Date:** 25/02/2004

Source organisation: Standards Australia.
Health Data Standards Committee.

Source document: AS 5017 Health Care Client Identification.

Registration authority: National Health Information Group.

Steward: Health Data Standards Committee.

Comments:

Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors therapy status

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 001020 **Version number:** 1
Metadata type: Data element

Definition: Identifies the person's ACE inhibitor therapy status.
Context: Health care and clinical settings.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: Numeric **Maximum field size:** 2
Representational class: Code **Format:** NN

Data domain:

10	Given
21	Not given – patient refusal
22	Not given – allergy or intolerance (e.g. cough) to ACE inhibitors
23	Not given – moderate to severe aortic stenosis
24	Not given – bilateral renal artery stenosis
25	Not given – history of angio-oedema, hives, or rash in response to ACE inhibitors
26	Not given – hyperkalaemia
27	Not given – symptomatic hypotension
28	Not given – severe renal dysfunction
29	Not given – other
90	Not stated/inadequately described

Guide for use: If recording 'Not given', record the principal reason if more than one code applies.

Verification rules:

Collection methods: For Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) reporting, can be collected at any time point during the management of the current event (i.e. at the time of triage, at times during the admission, or at the time of discharge).

Related metadata:

Information model link: NHIM Physical wellbeing

Data set specifications:

	<i>Start date</i>	<i>End date</i>
DSS – Acute coronary syndrome (clinical)	04/06/2004	

Administrative attributes

<i>Admin. status:</i>	CURRENT	<i>Effective Date:</i>	04/06/2004
<i>Source organisation:</i>	Acute Coronary Syndrome Data Working Group.		
<i>Source document:</i>			
<i>Registration authority:</i>	National Health Information Group.		
<i>Steward:</i>	National Heart Foundation of Australia. Coronary Syndromes of Australian and New Zealand.		
<i>Comments:</i>			

Aspirin therapy status

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 001022 **Version number:** 1
Metadata type: Data element

Definition: Identifies the person's aspirin therapy status.

Context: Health care and clinical settings.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: Numeric **Maximum field size:** 2
Representational class: Code **Format:** NN

Data domain:	10	Given
	21	Not given – patient refusal
	22	Not given – true allergy to aspirin
	23	Not given – active bleeding
	24	Not given – bleeding risk
	29	Not given – other
	90	Not stated/inadequately described

Guide for use: If recording 'Not given', record the principal reason if more than one code applies.

Verification rules:

Collection methods: For Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) reporting, can be collected at any time point during the management of the current event (i.e. at the time of triage, at times during the admission, or at the time of discharge).

Related metadata:

Information model link: NHIM Physical wellbeing

Data set specifications:	Start date	End date
DSS – Acute coronary syndrome (clinical)	04/06/2004	

Administrative attributes

Admin. status: CURRENT **Effective Date:** 04/06/2004

Source organisation: Acute Coronary Syndrome Data Working Group.

Source document:

Registration authority: National Health Information Group.

Steward: The National Heart Foundation of Australia.
The Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand.

Comments:

Beta-blocker therapy status

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 001023 **Version number:** 1
Metadata type: Data element

Definition: Identifies the person's beta-blocker therapy status.

Context: Health care and clinical settings.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: Numeric **Maximum field size:** 2
Representational class: Code **Format:** NN

Data domain:	10	Given
	21	Not given – Patient refusal
	22	Not given – Allergy or history of intolerance
	23	Not given – Bradycardia (heart rate less than 50 beats per minute)
	24	Not given – Symptomatic acute heart failure
	25	Not given – Systolic blood pressure of less than 90 mmHg
	26	Not given – PR interval greater than 0.24 seconds
	27	Not given – 2nd- and 3rd-degree heart block or bifascicular heart block
	28	Not given – Asthma/Airways hyper-reactivity
	29	Not given – other
	90	Not stated/inadequately described

Guide for use: If recording 'Not given', record the principal reason if more than one code applies.

Verification rules:

Collection methods: For Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) reporting, can be collected at any time point during the management of the current event (i.e. at the time of triage, at times during the admission, or at the time of discharge).

Related metadata:

Information model link: NHIM Physical wellbeing

Data set specifications:	Start date	End date
DSS – Acute coronary syndrome (clinical)	04/06/2004	

Administrative attributes

<i>Admin. status:</i>	CURRENT	<i>Effective Date:</i>	04/06/2004
<i>Source organisation:</i>	Acute Coronary Syndrome Data Working Group.		
<i>Source document:</i>			
<i>Registration authority:</i>	National Health Information Group.		
<i>Steward:</i>	The National Heart Foundation of Australia. The Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand.		
<i>Comments:</i>			

Bleeding episode using TIMI criteria — status

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 001024 **Version number:** 1
Metadata type: Data element

Definition: A person's episode of bleeding as described by the Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) criteria.
Context: Health care and clinical settings.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: Numeric **Maximum field size:** 1
Representational class: Code **Format:** N

Data domain:	1	Major
	2	Minor
	3	Non TIMI bleeding
	4	None
	9	Not stated/inadequately described

Guide for use:

Code 1 Major. Overt clinical bleeding (or documented intracranial or retroperitoneal haemorrhage) associated with a drop in haemoglobin of greater than 5g/dl (0.5g/l) or a haematocrit of greater than 15% (absolute).

Code 2 Minor. Overt clinical bleeding associated with a fall in haemoglobin of 3 or less than or equal to 5g/dl (0.5g/l) or a haematocrit of 9% to less than or equal to 15% (absolute).

Code 3 Non TIMI bleeding. Bleeding event that does not meet the major or minor definition.

Code 4 None: No bleeding event.

Note in calculating the fall in haemoglobin or haematocrit, transfusion of whole blood or packed red blood cells is counted as 1g/dl (0.1g/l) haemoglobin or 3% absolute haematocrit.

Acute coronary syndrome DSS:
 Can be collected at any time point during the management of the current event (i.e. at the time of triage, at times during the admission, or at the time of discharge).

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related metadata: Is used in conjunction with Acute coronary syndrome procedure type, version 1.

Information model link: NHIM Physical wellbeing

Data set specifications:	Start date	End date
DSS – Acute coronary syndrome (clinical)	04/06/2004	

Administrative attributes

Admin. status:	CURRENT	Effective Date:	04/06/2004
-----------------------	---------	------------------------	------------

Source organisation: Acute Coronary Syndrome Data Working Group.

Source document: *Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) Trial, phase I: hemorrhagic manifestations and changes in plasma fibrinogen and the fibrinolytic system in patients with recombinant tissue plasminogen activator and streptokinase.*
J Am Coll Cardiol 1988; 11:1-11.

Registration authority: National Health Information Group.

Steward: The National Heart Foundation of Australia.
The Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand.

Comments:

Building/complex sub-unit number

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 001007 **Version number:** 1
Metadata type: Data element

Definition: The specification of the number or identifier of a building/complex, marina, etc. to clearly distinguish it from another.

Context: Australian addresses.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: Alphanumeric **Maximum field size:** 7
Representational class: Text **Format:** AN(7)

Data domain:

Guide for use: The Building/complex sub-unit number must be recorded with its corresponding Building/complex sub-unit type – abbreviation.

Where applicable, the number may be followed by an alphanumeric suffix.

Examples:

APT 6

SHOP 3A

U 6

Verification rules:

Collection methods: To be collected in conjunction with Building/complex sub-unit type – abbreviation.

Where a building or other type of unit is present in a complex of such buildings or units, the data elements Building/unit sub-unit type – abbreviation and Building/complex sub-unit number should be used in conjunction in that order. An example can be seen in a shop within a shopping complex. Such a shop could have as part of its address line the word 'shop' as the type followed by its identifying 'number' within the complex, e.g. '209a'. Thus the words 'Shop 209a' would form part of the Address line.

Related metadata: Relates to the data element Building/complex sub-unit type – abbreviation, version 1.

Is a composite part of the data element Address line, version 1.

Information model link: NHIM Address element

Data set specifications: **Start date** **End date**

Administrative attributes

<i>Admin. status:</i>	CURRENT	<i>Effective Date:</i>	25/02/2004
<i>Source organisation:</i>	Health Data Standards Committee.		
<i>Source document:</i>	Australia Post Address Presentation Standard.		
<i>Registration authority:</i>	National Health Information Group.		
<i>Steward:</i>	Health Data Standards Committee.		
<i>Comments:</i>			

Building/complex sub-unit type – abbreviation

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 001008 **Version number:** 1
Metadata type: Data element

Definition: The specification of the type of a separately identifiable portion within a building/complex, marina, etc. to clearly distinguish it from another.

Context: Australian addresses.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: Alphabetic **Maximum field size:** 4
Representational class: Code **Format:** A(4)

Data domain:	APT	Apartment
	CTGE	Cottage
	DUP	Duplex
	FY	Factory
	F	Flat
	HSE	House
	KSK	Kiosk
	MSNT	Maisonette
	MB	Marine Berth
	OFF	Office
	PTHS	Penthouse
	RM	Room
	SHED	Shed
	SHOP	Shop
	SITE	Site
	SL	Stall
	WARD	Ward
	WE	Warehouse

Guide for use: Addresses may contain multiple instances of Building /Complex Type. Record each instance of Building/Complex Type with its corresponding Building/Complex Number when appropriate.

Examples:

APT 6

SHOP 3A

U 6

Verification rules:

Collection methods: To be collected in conjunction with Building/complex sub-unit number.

Related metadata: Relates to the data element Building/complex sub-unit number, version 1.
Is a composite part of the data element Address line, version 1.

Information model link: NHIM Address element

Data set specifications: *Start date* *End date*

Administrative attributes

Admin. status: CURRENT **Effective Date:** 25/02/2004

Source organisation: Health Data Standards Committee.

Source document: Australia Post Address Presentation Standard.

Registration authority: National Health Information Group.

Steward: Health Data Standards Committee.

Comments:

Building/property name

Identifying and definitional attributes

Knowledgebase ID: 001009 **Version number:** 1

Metadata type: Data element

Definition: The full name used to identify the physical building or property as part of its location.

Context: Australian addresses.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: Alphanumeric **Maximum field size:** 30

Representational class: Text **Format:** AN(30)

Data domain: Valid alphanumeric characters.

Guide for use: Usually this information is not abbreviated.
Should include any reference to a wing or other components of a building complex, if applicable.
A comma is to be used to separate the wing reference from the rest of the building name.
Record each Building/property name relevant to the address:

- Building/property name 1 (30 alphanumeric characters)
- Building/property name 2 (30 alphanumeric characters)

For example:
Building – TREASURY BUILDING
Property – BRINDABELLA STATION

Verification rules:

Collection methods:

Related metadata: Is a composite part of the data element Address line, version 1.

Information model link: NHIM Address element

Data set specifications: **Start date** **End date**

Administrative attributes

Admin. status: CURRENT **Effective Date:** 25/02/2004

Source organisation: Health Data Standards Committee.

Source document: Australia Post Address Presentation Standard.

Registration authority: National Health Information Group.

Steward: Health Data Standards Committee.

Comments: