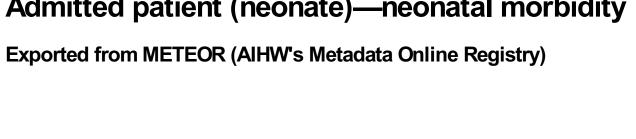
Admitted patient (neonate)—neonatal morbidity



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Admitted patient (neonate)—neonatal morbidity

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Data Element Concept

METEOR identifier: 269510

Registration status: <u>Health</u>, Standard 01/03/2005

Definition: Conditions or diseases of the baby.

Context: Perinatal statistics

Object Class attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Object class: Admitted patient

Definition: A patient who undergoes a hospital's <u>admission</u> 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.

Specialisation of: Person/group of persons

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: This metadata item should be used in conjunction with the definition of same-day

patient in the glossary item 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.

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;
- 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.

Property attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Property: Neonatal morbidity

Definition: A diseased condition or state during first 28 days of life.

Property group: <u>Illness and/or Injury event</u>

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Data element concept attributes

Relational attributes

Data Elements implementing this Data Element Concept:

Admitted patient (neonate)—neonatal morbidity, code (ICD-10-AM 3rd edn)

ANN(.N[N])

Health, Superseded 28/06/2004

Admitted patient (neonate)—neonatal morbidity, code (ICD-10-AM 4th edn)

ANN{.N[N]}

Health, Superseded 07/12/2005

Admitted patient (neonate)—neonatal morbidity, code (ICD-10-AM 5th edn)

ANN{.N[N]}

Health, Superseded 05/02/2008

Admitted patient (neonate)—neonatal morbidity, code (ICD-10-AM 6th edn)

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Health, Superseded 22/12/2009

Admitted patient (neonate)—neonatal morbidity, code (ICD-10-AM 7th edn)

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Health, Standard 22/12/2009