

# Person—dependency in activities of daily living (extra surveillance), code N

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# Person—dependency in activities of daily living (extra surveillance), code N

## Identifying and definitional attributes

<b>Metadata item type:</b>	Data Element
<b>Short name:</b>	Dependency in activities of daily living—extra surveillance
<b>METEOR identifier:</b>	270419
<b>Registration status:</b>	<a href="#">Health</a> , Standard 01/03/2005
<b>Definition:</b>	An indicator of a person's need for additional individual attention and/or planned intervention in carrying out activities of daily living, as represented by a code.
<b>Context:</b>	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.
<b>Data Element Concept:</b>	<a href="#">Person—dependency in activities of daily living</a>
<b>Value Domain:</b>	<a href="#">Extra surveillance code N</a>

## Value domain attributes

## Representational attributes

<b>Representation class:</b>	Code
<b>Data type:</b>	Number
<b>Format:</b>	N
<b>Maximum character length:</b>	1

	<b>Value</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>Permissible values:</b>	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

## Data element attributes


## Collection and usage attributes

<b>Guide for use:</b>	<p>Extra surveillance refers to behaviour, which requires individual attention and/or planned intervention. Some examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aggressiveness</li> <li>• wandering</li> <li>• impaired memory or attention</li> <li>• disinhibition and other cognitive impairment.</li> </ul> <p>Services may elect to adopt the measures as defined in this metadata item or adopt one of the following tools now available, such as the Bryan, Barthel, Katz, Functional Independence Measure, Resource Utilisation Groups etc.</p> <p>Each agency should seek to adopt a dependency classification, which can be mapped to other classifications and produce equivalent scores.</p>
<b>Collection methods:</b>	Commencement of care episode (there may be several visits in which assessment data are gathered).
<b>Comments:</b>	<p>There are a significant number of dependency instruments in use in the community and institutional care. The Community Nursing Minimum Data Set Australia recommends the adoption of a dependency tool from a limited range of options as outlined in Guide for use.</p> <p>The Person dependency in activities of daily living metadata items consist of a number of standard elements, which can be used to map to and/or score from the majority of dependency instruments.</p>

## Source and reference attributes

<b>Submitting organisation:</b>	Australian Council of Community Nursing Services
<b>Reference documents:</b>	ACCNS 1997. Community nursing minimum data set Australia version 2.0: data dictionary and guidelines. Melbourne: ACCNS

## Relational attributes

<b>Related metadata references:</b>	<p>Is re-engineered from  <a href="#">Dependency in activities of daily living, version 2, DE, NHDD, NHIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf</a> (22.7 KB)</p> <p><i>No registration status</i></p>
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