

Person—technical nursing care requirement (night-time), total minutes NNN

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Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Dependency in activities of daily living—night-time technical nursing care requirement
METEOR identifier:	270422
Registration status:	Health , Standard 01/03/2005
Definition:	A person's need for night-time technical nursing care per week measured in minutes.
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.
Data Element Concept:	Person—technical nursing care requirement
Value Domain:	Technical care required total minutes NNN

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Total	
Data type:	Number	
Format:	NNN	
Maximum character length:	3	
	Value	Meaning
Supplementary values:	1	No technical care requirements
Unit of measure:	Minute (m)	

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	Record the minutes of night-time technical care required per week. 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. 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. Each agency should seek to adopt a dependency classification, which can be mapped to other classifications and produce equivalent scores.
Collection methods:	Commencement of care episode (there may be several visits in which assessment data are gathered).
Comments:	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. 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.

Source and reference attributes

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

Relational attributes

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metadata references:	Is re-engineered from  Dependency in activities of daily living, version 2, DE, NHDD, NHIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf (22.7 KB) 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