

National Healthcare Agreement: P41-Falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals, 2010 QS

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Quality Statement
METEOR identifier:	393039
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Relational attributes

Indicators linked to this Quality statement:	National Healthcare Agreement: P41-Falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals, 2010 Health , Superseded 08/06/2011
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Data quality

Quality statement summary:

- The National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) is a comprehensive dataset that has records for all separations of admitted patients from essentially all public and private hospitals in Australia.
- Data on falls are recorded uniformly using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM).
- The recorded number of falls occurring in hospitals may be an under-estimate (as around 25% of the records of separations involving falls did not have a code assigned for the place of occurrence). Under-estimation and over-estimation may also have occurred due to other limitations of the data.
- The indicator provides a count of separations involving one or more falls. It does not provide a count of falls.
- The comparability of the data will be affected by the fact that it has not been adjusted for differences in casemix (for example, patient age).

Institutional environment: The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator. The data were supplied to the Institute by state and territory health authorities. The state and territory health authorities received these data from public and private hospitals. States and territories use these data for service planning, monitoring and internal and public reporting.

The AIHW is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, which is accountable to the Parliament of Australia through the Minister. For further information see the AIHW website.

Hospitals are required to provide data to states and territories through a variety of administrative arrangements, contractual requirements or legislation.

States and territories supplied these data under the terms of the National Health Information Agreement (see link).

http://www.aihw.gov.au/committees/simc/final_nhia_signed.doc

Timeliness: The reference period for this data set is 2007–08.

Accessibility: The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the National Hospital Morbidity Database. Published products available on the AIHW website are:

- *Australian hospital statistics* with associated Excel tables.
- Interactive data cube for Admitted patient care (for Principal diagnoses, procedures and Diagnosis Related Groups).

Interpretability: Supporting information on the quality and use of the National Hospital Morbidity Database are published annually in *Australian hospital statistics* (technical appendices), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Supporting information includes discussion of coverage, completeness of coding, the quality of Indigenous data, and variation in service delivery that might affect interpretation of the published data. Metadata information for the Admitted patient care national minimum data set (NMDS) are published in the AIHW's online metadata repository, METeOR, and the *National health data dictionary*.

Relevance: The purpose of the Admitted patient care NMDS is to collect information about care provided to admitted patients in Australian hospitals. The scope of the NMDS is episodes of care for admitted patients in all public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals, free-standing day hospital facilities and alcohol and drug treatment centres in Australia. Hospitals operated by the Australian Defence Force, corrections authorities and in Australia's off-shore territories may also be included. Hospitals specialising in dental, ophthalmic aids and other specialised acute medical or surgical care are included.

The analyses by remoteness and socioeconomic status are based on Statistical Local Area of usual residence of the patient. Separations are reported by jurisdiction of hospitalisation, regardless of the jurisdiction of usual residence.

Accuracy:

For 2007–08, almost all public hospitals provided data for the NHMD, with the exception of a mothercraft hospital in the ACT. The great majority of private hospitals also provided data, the exceptions being the private day hospital facilities in the ACT, the single private free-standing day hospital facility in the NT, and a small private hospital in Victoria.

Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the AIHW, and the AIHW does not have direct access to hospital records to determine the accuracy of the data provided. However, it undertakes extensive validations on receipt of data. Data are checked for valid values, logical consistency and historical consistency. Where possible, data in individual data sets are checked with data from other data sets. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions may be made in response to these edit queries.

The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors or missing or incorrect values.

The Indigenous status data are of sufficient quality for statistical reporting purposes for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Vic, Qld, SA, WA, NT (NT public hospitals only).

'Patient harm' is defined as conditions meeting the definition of Additional diagnosis in the Admitted Patient Care NMDS.

The specification for the indicator defines a fall in hospital as being one for which the place of occurrence is coded as Health service area. The Health service area as a place of occurrence is broader in scope than hospitals – it includes other health care settings such as day surgery centres or hospices. Hence, the numbers presented could be an over-estimate as they include falls in health care settings other than hospitals.

Around 25% of the records of separations involving falls did not have a code assigned for the place of occurrence. Consequently, the recorded number of falls occurring in hospitals may be an under-estimate.

If there is more than one external cause reported, there is uncertainty about whether the place of occurrence 'health service area' relates to the fall or to the other external cause. As a consequence there may be some over-counting in the calculation of the indicator.

In calculating this indicator, separations where a person was admitted to hospital with a principal diagnosis of an injury were excluded on the basis that if the injury was the principal diagnosis it is likely to have been associated with an event occurring prior to admission. These exclusions may result in an under-estimation of the indicator, because it would not include separations where a person is injured and admitted to hospital and then subsequently experiences a fall in hospital.

Data on falls recorded uniformly using the ICD-10-AM.

The indicator provides a count of separations involving one or more falls. It does not provide a count of falls.

The comparability of the data will be affected by the fact that it has not been adjusted for differences in casemix (for example, patient age).

Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality (where the presentation could identify a patient or a single service provider), where rates are likely to be highly volatile (for example, the denominator is very small), or data quality is known to be of insufficient quality (for example, where Indigenous identification rates are low).

Coherence:

The information presented for this indicator is calculated using the same methodology as data published in *Australian hospital statistics 2007–08* and *Hospitalisations due to falls by older people, Australia 2005–06*.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Has been superseded by [National Healthcare Agreement: PI41: Falls resulting in patient harm in hospitals, 2011 QS](#)

- [Health](#), Superseded 04/12/2012

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