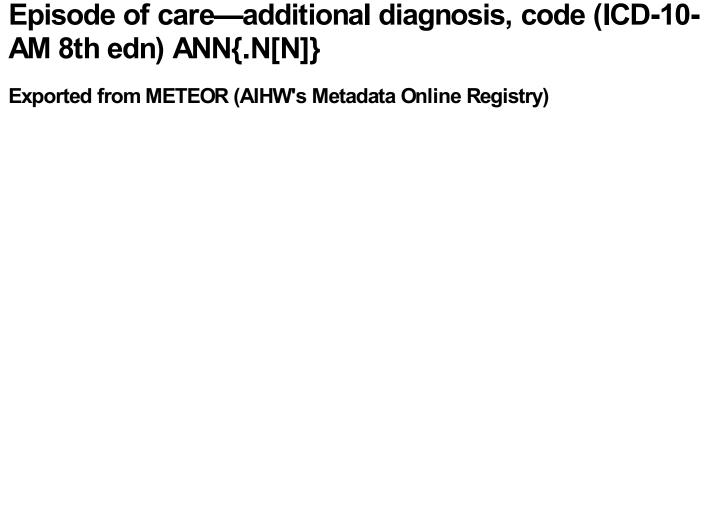
Episode of care—additional diagnosis, code (ICD-10-



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Episode of care—additional diagnosis, code (ICD-10-AM 8th edn) ANN{.N[N]}

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Data Element

Short name: Additional diagnosis

METEOR identifier: 514271

Registration status: Health, Superseded 13/11/2014

Tasmanian Health, Superseded 02/09/2016

Definition: A condition or complaint either coexisting with the principal diagnosis or arising

during the episode of admitted patient care, episode of residential care or attendance at a health care establishment, as represented by a code.

Data Element Concept: Episode of care—additional diagnosis

Value Domain: Diagnosis code (ICD-10-AM 8th edn) ANN{.N[N]}

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Classification scheme: International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health

Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification 8th edition

Representation class: Code

Data type: String

Format: ANN{.N[N]}

Maximum character length: 6

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: Record each additional diagnosis relevant to the episode of care in accordance

with the ICD-10-AM Australian Coding Standards. Generally, external cause, place of occurrence and activity codes will be included in the string of additional diagnosis codes. In some data collections these codes may also be copied into

specific fields.

The diagnosis can include a disease, condition, injury, poisoning, sign, symptom,

abnormal finding, complaint, or other factor influencing health status.

Additional diagnoses give information on the conditions that are significant in terms of treatment required, investigations needed and resources used during the episode of care. They are used for casemix analyses relating to severity of illness and for correct classification of patients into Australian Refined Diagnosis Related

Groups (AR-DRGs).

Collection methods: An additional diagnosis should be recorded and coded where appropriate upon

separation of an episode of admitted patient care or the end of an episode of residential care or attendance at a health care establishment. The additional diagnosis is derived from and must be substantiated by clinical documentation.

Comments:

Additional diagnoses should be interpreted as conditions that affect patient management in terms of requiring any of the following:

- Commencement, alteration or adjustment of therapeutic treatment
- Diagnostic procedures
- · Increased clinical care and/or monitoring

In accordance with the Australian Coding Standards, certain conditions that do not meet the above criteria may also be recorded as additional diagnoses.

Additional diagnoses are significant for the allocation of Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups. The allocation of patient to major problem or complication and co-morbidity Diagnosis Related Groups is made on the basis of the presence of certain specified additional diagnoses. Additional diagnoses should be recorded when relevant to the patient's episode of care and not restricted by the number of fields on the morbidity form or computer screen.

External cause codes, although not diagnosis of condition codes, should be sequenced together with the additional diagnosis codes so that meaning is given to the data for use in injury surveillance and other monitoring activities.

Source and reference attributes

Origin: National Centre for Classification in Health

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes <u>Episode of care—additional diagnosis</u>, <u>code</u> (<u>ICD-10-AM 7th edn</u>) <u>ANN{.N[N]}</u>

Health, Superseded 02/05/2013

National Health Performance Authority (retired), Retired 01/07/2016

Has been superseded by Episode of care—additional diagnosis, code (ICD-10-AM 9th edn) ANN{.N[N]}

Health, Superseded 05/10/2016

Independent Hospital Pricing Authority, Standard 16/03/2016

Tasmanian Health, Superseded 06/07/2017

ls used in the formation of <u>Episode of admitted patient care</u>—diagnosis related group, code (AR-DRG v 7) ANNA

Health, Recorded 23/09/2014

Is used in the formation of Episode of admitted patient care—diagnosis related group, code (AR-DRG v 7.0) ANNA

Tasmanian Health, Superseded 06/09/2016

Is used in the formation of Episode of admitted patient care—major diagnostic category, code (AR-DRG v 7) NN

Health, Recorded 23/09/2014

Specifications:

Implementation in Data Set Admitted patient care NMDS 2013-14 Health, Superseded 11/04/2014

> Implementation start date: 01/07/2013 Implementation end date: 30/06/2014

Conditional obligation: An unlimited number of diagnosis and procedure codes should be able to be collected in hospital morbidity systems. Where this is not possible, a minimum of 20 codes should be able to be collected.

Admitted patient care NMDS 2014-15

Health, Superseded 13/11/2014 Implementation start date: 01/07/2014 Implementation end date: 30/06/2015

Conditional obligation: This data element is only to be reported if the episode of

care results in more than one diagnosis code being allocated.

DSS specific information: An unlimited number of diagnosis and procedure codes should be able to be collected in hospital morbidity systems. Where this is not possible, a minimum of 20 codes should be able to be collected.

Admitted patient mental health care NMDS 2013-14

Health, Superseded 15/10/2014 Implementation start date: 01/07/2013 Implementation end date: 30/06/2014

DSS specific information: An unlimited number of diagnosis and procedure codes should be able to be collected in hospital morbidity systems. Where this is not possible, a minimum of 20 codes should be able to be collected.

Admitted patient mental health care NMDS 2014-15

Health, Superseded 04/02/2015 Implementation start date: 01/07/2014 Implementation end date: 30/06/2015

DSS specific information: An unlimited number of diagnosis and procedure codes should be able to be collected in hospital morbidity systems. Where this is not possible, a minimum of 20 codes should be able to be collected.

Admitted patient palliative care NMDS 2013-14

Health, Superseded 15/10/2014 Implementation start date: 01/07/2013 Implementation end date: 30/06/2014

DSS specific information: An unlimited number of diagnosis and procedure codes should be able to be collected in hospital morbidity systems. Where this is not possible, a minimum of 20 codes should be able to be collected.

Admitted patient palliative care NMDS 2014-15

Health, Superseded 04/02/2015 Implementation start date: 01/07/2014 Implementation end date: 30/06/2015

Conditional obligation: This data element is only to be reported if the episode of

care results in more than one diagnosis code being allocated.

DSS specific information: An unlimited number of diagnosis and procedure codes should be able to be collected in hospital morbidity systems. Where this is not possible, a minimum of 20 codes should be able to be collected.

Residential mental health care NMDS 2013-14

Health, Superseded 07/03/2014 Implementation start date: 01/07/2013 Implementation end date: 30/06/2014

Residential mental health care NMDS 2014-15

Health, Superseded 13/11/2014 Implementation start date: 01/07/2014 Implementation end date: 30/06/2015

Residential mental health care NMDS 2015-16

Health, Superseded 04/09/2015 Implementation start date: 01/07/2015 Implementation end date: 30/06/2016

Implementation in Indicators:

Used as Numerator

<u>Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation: Number of acute myocardial infarction</u> <u>hospitalisations with percutaneous coronary interventions and/or coronary artery bypass graft per 100,000 people, 35-84 years, 2014-15</u>

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 07/06/2017

Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation: Number of atrial fibrillation (any diagnosis) hospitalisations per 100,000 people, 35 years and over, 2014-15

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 07/06/2017

National Healthcare Agreement: PB f–By 2014–15, improve the provision of primary care and reduce the proportion of potentially preventable hospital admissions by 7.6 per cent over the 2006-07 baseline to 8.5 per cent of total hospital admissions, 2016

Health, Superseded 31/01/2017

National Healthcare Agreement: PB f–By 2014–15, improve the provision of primary care and reduce the proportion of potentially preventable hospital admissions by 7.6 per cent over the 2006-07 baseline to 8.5 per cent of total hospital admissions, 2017

Health, Superseded 30/01/2018

National Healthcare Agreement: PI 18—Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations, 2016

Health, Superseded 31/01/2017

National Healthcare Agreement: PI 18—Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations, 2017

Health, Superseded 30/01/2018

National Healthcare Agreement: PI 27—Number of hospital patient days used by those eligible and waiting for residential aged care, 2016

Health, Superseded 31/01/2017

National Healthcare Agreement: PI 27—Number of hospital patient days used by those eligible and waiting for residential aged care, 2017

Health, Superseded 30/01/2018

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations - chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) per 100,000 people of all ages, 2014-15 to 2017-18

<u>Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care</u>, Standard 27/04/2021