Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation: Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations - cellulitis, per 100,000 people, 2014-15

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Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation: Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations - cellulitis, per 100,000 people, 2014-15

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Indicator

Indicator type: Indicator

Short name: Cellulitis hospitalisations, 2014-15

METEOR identifier: 638588

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

Description: Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations - cellulitis, per 100,000 people, age and sex standardised. Data are disaggregated by the area in which the person lives.

Indicator set: Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation 2017
Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 07/06/2017

Collection and usage attributes

Population group age from: All ages

Computation description: **Inclusion codes, description and additional requirements:**

ICD-10-AM 8th edition code	ICD-10-AM Description	Additional requirements
L02.0	Cutaneous abscess, furuncle and carbuncle of face	As principal diagnosis. Exclude cases with any procedure except those in blocks 1820 to 2016, or if procedure is 30216-00, 30216-01, 30216-02, 30676-00, 30223-01, 30223-02, 30064-00, 90660-00, 90661-00, and this is the only listed procedure
L02.1	Cutaneous abscess, furuncle and carbuncle of neck	
L02.2	Cutaneous abscess, furuncle and carbuncle of trunk	
L02.3	Cutaneous abscess, furuncle and carbuncle of buttock	
L02.4	Cutaneous abscess, furuncle and carbuncle of limb	

L02.8	Cutaneous abscess, furuncle and carbuncle of other sites	
L02.9	Cutaneous abscess, furuncle and carbuncle, unspecified	
L03.01	Cellulitis of finger	
L03.02	Cellulitis of toe	
L03.10	Cellulitis of upper limb	
L03.11	Cellulitis of lower limb	
L03.2	Cellulitis of face	
L03.3	Cellulitis of trunk	
L03.8	Cellulitis of other sites	
L03.9	Cellulitis, unspecified	
L04.0	Acute lymphadenitis of face, head and neck	As principal diagnosis. Exclude cases with any procedure except those in blocks 1820 to 2016, or if procedure is 30216-00, 30216-01, 30216-02, 30676-00, 30223-01, 30223-02, 30064-00, 90660-00, 90661-00, and this is the only listed procedure.
L04.1	Acute lymphadenitis of trunk	
L04.2	Acute lymphadenitis of upper limb	
L04.3	Acute lymphadenitis of lower limb	
L04.8	Acute lymphadenitis of other sites	
L04.9	Acute lymphadenitis, unspecified	
L08.0	Pyoderma	As principal diagnosis. Exclude cases with any procedure except those in blocks 1820 to 2016, or if procedure is 30216-00, 30216-01, 30216-02, 30676-00, 30223-01, 30223-02, 30064-00, 90660-00, 90661-00, and this is the only listed procedure.
L08.1	Erythrasma	
L08.8	Other specified local infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	
L08.9	Local infection of skin and subcutaneous tissue, unspecified	

L88	Pyoderma gangrenosum	As principal diagnosis. Exclude cases with any procedure except those in blocks 1820 to 2016, or if procedure is 30216-00, 30216-01, 30216-02, 30676-00, 30223-01, 30223-02, 30064-00, 90660-00, 90661-00, and this is the only listed procedure.
L98.0	Pyogenic granuloma	As principal diagnosis. Exclude cases with any procedure except those in blocks 1820 to 2016, or if procedure is 30216-00, 30216-01, 30216-02, 30676-00, 30223-01, 30223-02, 30064-00, 90660-00, 90661-00, and this is the only listed procedure.
L98.3	Eosinphilic cellulitis [Wells]	As principal diagnosis. Exclude cases with any procedure except those in blocks 1820 to 2016, or if procedure is 30216-00, 30216-01, 30216-02, 30676-00, 30223-01, 30223-02, 30064-00, 90660-00, 90661-00, and this is the only listed procedure.

Exclusion codes and description

Care type	Description
7.3	Newborn—unqualified days only
9.0	Organ procurement—posthumous
10.0	Hospital boarder

Presented as a number per 100,000 people.

Rates for all Australians are directly age- and sex- standardised, to the 2001 Australian population, using 5-year age groups: 0-4, 5-9, … , 80-84, 85 and over.

Indigenous and other Australian rates are directly age and sex standardised, to the 2001 Australian population, using 5-year age groups: 0-4, 5-9, … , 60–64, 65 and over.

For more information about age-standardisation in general see /content/index.phtml/itemId/327276

Analysis by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) is based on Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) of usual residence of the patient.

Suppress data (number or rate) if at least one of the following conditions are met:

- the total denominator is less than 1,000
- the total numerator is less than 20

Age and sex standardised rates are suppressed where the denominator for at least one of the age and sex groups used to calculate the rate is below 30.

Computation: 100,000 × (Numerator ÷ Denominator)

Numerator: Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations for cellulitis

Numerator data elements:

Data Element / Data Set

Person—date of birth, DDMMYYYY

NMDS / DSS

Admitted patient care NMDS 2014-15

Data Element / Data Set

Hospital service—care type, code N[N]

NMDS / DSS

Admitted patient care NMDS 2014-15

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

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

Data Source

National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

NMDS / DSS

Admitted patient care NMDS 2014-15

Denominator: Total population as at 30 June, 2014

Denominator data elements:

Data Element / Data Set

Data Element

Person—estimated resident population of Australia

Data Source

ABS Indigenous experimental estimates and projections (2001 Census-based)

Guide for use

Data source type: Census-based plus administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Person—estimated resident population of Australia, total people N[N(7)]

Data Source

ABS Estimated resident population (total population)

Guide for use

Data source type: Census based plus administrative by-product data

Disaggregation: SA3 by:

- remoteness (ASGC Remoteness structure) and Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSD)

State and territory by Indigenous status.

Disaggregation data elements:

Data Element / Data Set

Person—area of usual residence, statistical area level 2 (SA2) code (ASGS 2011) N(9)

Data Source

National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Representational attributes

Representation class: Rate

Data type: Integer

Unit of measure: Episode

Format: N[NNNN]

Data source attributes

Data sources:

Data Source

ABS Indigenous experimental estimates and projections (2001 Census-based)

Frequency

Periodic

Data quality statement

ABS Indigenous experimental estimates and projections, QS

Data custodian

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Data Source

National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

Frequency

Annual

Data custodian

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Data Source

ABS Estimated resident population (total population)

Frequency

Quarterly

Data quality statement

ABS Estimated resident population (total population), QS

Data custodian

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Accountability attributes

Methodology:

Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3s) are geographic areas defined in the ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). The aim of SA3s is to create a standard framework for the analysis of ABS data at the regional level through clustering groups of SA2s that have similar regional characteristics. There are 333 spatial SA3s covering the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are designed to provide a regional breakdown of Australia. SA3s generally have a population of between 30,000 and 130,000 people. There are approximately 50 with fewer than 30,000 people and 35 with more than 130,000 as at 30 June 2011. For further information see the ABS publication, Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas, July 2011 (cat. no. 1270.0.55.001).

The scope of the NHMD 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 are not in scope, but some are included.

Private hospitals include private free-standing day hospital facilities and other private hospitals (which also include private psychiatric hospitals).

Description of ACHI codes specified in the computation description (for reference only)

ACHI 8th editionblock	Description	Additional requirements
[1820] - [1922]	Noninvasive, cognitive and other interventions, not elsewhere classified	Only listed procedures
[1940] - [2016]	Imaging services	
ACHI 8th edition code		
30216-00 [1604]	Aspiration of haematoma of skin and subcutaneous tissue	
30216-01 [1604]	Aspiration of abscess of skin and subcutaneous tissue	
30216-02 [1604]	Other aspiration of skin and subcutaneous tissue	
30676-00 [1659]	Incision of pilonidal sinus or cyst	
30223-01 [1606]	Incision and drainage of abscess of skin and subcutaneous tissue	
30223-02 [1606]	Other incision and drainage of skin and subcutaneous tissue	
30064-00 [1605]	Removal of foreign body from skin and subcutaneous tissue with incision	
90660-00 [1602]	Administration of agent into skin and subcutaneous tissue	
90661-00 [1608]	Other incision of skin and subcutaneous tissue	

Reporting requirements: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation

Organisation responsible for providing data: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Accountability: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

Release date: 07/06/2017

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

Reference documents: For more information about potentially preventable hospitalisations see:

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

/content/index.phtml/itemId/630028

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care and Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Exploring Healthcare Variation in Australia: Analyses Resulting from an OECD Study. Sydney: ACSQHC, 2014.

National Health Performance Authority 2015, Healthy Communities: Potentially preventable hospitalisations in 2013–14, Technical Supplement.

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: See also Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations - cellulitis per 100,000 people of all ages, 2014-15 to 2017-18

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