

Hospital care type code N[N]

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Hospital care type code N[N]

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Value Domain
METEOR identifier:	713701
Registration status:	Health , Standard 03/04/2019
Definition:	A code set representing the overall nature of a service provided by a hospital.

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code
Data type:	Number
Format:	N[N]
Maximum character length:	2

	Value	Meaning
Permissible values:	Admitted care	
	1	Acute care
	2	Rehabilitation care
	3	Palliative care
	4	Geriatric evaluation and management
	5	Psychogeriatric care
	6	Maintenance care
	7	Newborn care
	11	Mental health care
	88	Other admitted patient care
	Care other than admitted care	
	9	Organ procurement—posthumous
	10	Hospital boarder

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	Admitted care can be one of the following: CODE 1 Acute care Acute care is care in which the primary clinical purpose or treatment goal is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• manage labour (obstetric)• cure illness or provide definitive treatment of injury• perform surgery• relieve symptoms of illness or injury (excluding palliative care)• reduce severity of an illness or injury• protect against exacerbation and/or complication of an illness and/or injury which could threaten life or normal function• perform diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Acute care excludes care which meets the definition of mental health care. CODE 2 Rehabilitation care
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Rehabilitation care is care in which the primary clinical purpose or treatment goal is improvement in the functioning of a patient with an impairment, activity limitation or participation restriction due to a health condition. The patient will be capable of actively participating.

Rehabilitation care is always:

- delivered under the management of or informed by a clinician with specialised expertise in rehabilitation, and
- evidenced by an individualised multidisciplinary management plan, which is documented in the patient's medical record, that includes negotiated goals within specified time frames and formal assessment of functional ability.

Rehabilitation care excludes care which meets the definition of mental health care.

CODE 3 Palliative care

Palliative care is care in which the primary clinical purpose or treatment goal is optimisation of the quality of life of a patient with an active and advanced life-limiting illness. The patient will have complex physical, psychosocial and/or spiritual needs.

Palliative care is always:

- delivered under the management of or informed by a clinician with specialised expertise in palliative care, and
- evidenced by an individualised multidisciplinary assessment and management plan, which is documented in the patient's medical record, that covers the physical, psychological, emotional, social and spiritual needs of the patient and negotiated goals.

Palliative care excludes care which meets the definition of mental health care.

CODE 4 Geriatric evaluation and management

Geriatric evaluation and management is care in which the primary clinical purpose or treatment goal is improvement in the functioning of a patient with multi-dimensional needs associated with medical conditions related to ageing, such as tendency to fall, incontinence, reduced mobility and cognitive impairment. The patient may also have complex psychosocial problems.

Geriatric evaluation and management is always:

- delivered under the management of or informed by a clinician with specialised expertise in geriatric evaluation and management, and
- evidenced by an individualised multidisciplinary management plan, which is documented in the patient's medical record that covers the physical, psychological, emotional and social needs of the patient and includes negotiated goals within indicative time frames and formal assessment of functional ability.

Geriatric evaluation and management excludes care which meets the definition of mental health care.

CODE 5 Psychogeriatric care

Psychogeriatric care is care in which the primary clinical purpose or treatment goal is improvement in the functional status, behaviour and/or quality of life for an older patient with significant psychiatric or behavioural disturbance, caused by mental illness, an age-related organic brain impairment or a physical condition.

Psychogeriatric care is always:

- delivered under the management of or informed by a clinician with specialised expertise in psychogeriatric care, and
- evidenced by an individualised multidisciplinary management plan, which is documented in the patient's medical record, that covers the physical, psychological, emotional and social needs of the patient and includes negotiated goals within indicative time frames and formal assessment of functional ability.

Psychogeriatric care is not applicable if the primary focus of care is acute symptom control.

Psychogeriatric care excludes care which meets the definition of mental health care.

CODE 6 Maintenance care

Maintenance (or non-acute) care is care in which the primary clinical purpose or treatment goal is support for a patient with impairment, activity limitation or participation restriction due to a health condition. Following assessment or treatment the patient does not require further complex assessment or stabilisation. Patients with a care type of maintenance care often require care over an indefinite period.

Maintenance care excludes care which meets the definition of mental health care.

CODE 7 Newborn care

Newborn care is initiated when the patient is born in hospital or is nine days old or less at the time of admission. Newborn care continues until the care type changes or the patient is separated:

- patients who turn 10 days of age and do not require clinical care are separated and, if they remain in the hospital, are designated as boarders
- patients who turn 10 days of age and require clinical care continue in a newborn episode of care until separated
- patients aged less than 10 days and not admitted at birth (for example, transferred from another hospital) are admitted with a newborn care type
- patients aged greater than 9 days not previously admitted (for example, transferred from another hospital) are either boarders or admitted with an acute care type
- within a newborn episode of care, until the baby turns 10 days of age, each day is either a qualified or unqualified day
- a newborn is qualified when it meets at least one of the criteria detailed in [Newborn qualification status](#).

Within a newborn episode of care, each day after the baby turns 10 days of age is counted as a qualified patient day. Newborn qualified days are equivalent to acute days and may be denoted as such.

CODE 11 Mental health care

Mental health care is care in which the primary clinical purpose or treatment goal is improvement in the symptoms and/or psychosocial, environmental and physical functioning related to a patient's mental disorder. Mental health care:

- is delivered under the management of, or regularly informed by, a clinician with specialised expertise in mental health;
- is evidenced by an individualised formal mental health assessment and the implementation of a documented mental health plan; and
- may include significant psychosocial components, including family and carer support.

CODE 88 Other admitted patient care

Other admitted patient care is care that does not meet the definitions above.

Care other than admitted care can be one of the following:

CODE 9 Organ procurement—posthumous

Organ procurement—posthumous is the procurement of human tissue for the purpose of transplantation from a donor whose brain function or circulation of blood has permanently stopped.

Any diagnoses and procedures related to this activity, including mechanical ventilation and tissue procurement, should be recorded in accordance with the relevant ICD-10-AM Australian Coding Standards. These patients are not admitted to the hospital but are registered by the hospital.

CODE 10 Hospital boarder

A hospital boarder is a person who is receiving food and/or accommodation at the hospital but for whom the hospital does not accept responsibility for treatment and/or care.

Hospital boarders are not admitted to the hospital. However, a hospital may register a boarder. Babies in hospital at age 9 days or less cannot be boarders. They are admitted patients with each day of stay deemed to be either qualified or unqualified.

Comments:

Unqualified newborn days (and separations consisting entirely of unqualified newborn days) are not to be counted for all purposes, and they are ineligible for health insurance benefit purposes.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Steward: [Australian Institute of Health and Welfare](#)

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: Supersedes [Hospital care type code N\[N\] Health](#), Superseded 03/04/2019

Data elements implementing this value domain: [Hospital service—care type, code N\[N\] Health](#), Standard 03/04/2019