Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations - kidney and urinary tract infections per 100,000 people of all ages, 2014-15 to 2017-18

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website's material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations - kidney and urinary tract infections per 100,000 people of all ages, 2014-15 to 2017-18

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Indicator

Indicator type: Indicator

Short name: Kidney and urinary tract infection hospitalisations, 2014-15 to 2017-18

METEOR identifier: 724486

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

Description: Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations - kidney and urinary tract infections, per 100,000 people, all ages, age and sex standardised.

Indicator set: Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation 2021
Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 27/04/2021

Data quality statement: National Healthcare Agreement: PI 18-Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations, 2018 QS
Health, Standard 30/01/2018

Collection and usage attributes

Population group age from: All ages

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

ICD-10-AM (8th to 10th editions) diagnosis code	Description	Additional requirements
N10	Acute tubulo-interstitial nephritis	Principal diagnosis only
N11	Chronic tubulo-interstitial nephritis	Include all codes from the three-character level Principal diagnosis only
N12	Tubulo-interstitial nephritis, not specified as acute or chronic	Principal diagnosis only
N13.6	Pyonephrosis	Principal diagnosis only
N15.1	Renal and perinephric abscess	Principal diagnosis only
N15.9	Renal tubulo-interstitial disease, unspecified	Principal diagnosis only
N28.9	Disorders of kidney and ureter, unspecified	Principal diagnosis only
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified	Principal diagnosis only
N39.9	Disorder of urinary system, unspecified	Principal diagnosis only

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 of hospitalisations, per 100,000 people.

Rates are directly age- and sex- standardised, to the 30 June 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.

Population estimates at 31 December are calculated as an average of the 30 June population estimates before and after the relevant December to derive a midpoint (31 December) population estimate.

For more information about age-standardisation in general see glossary item **Age-standardised rate.**

Analysis by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) 2016 is based on:

- Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) 2011 of usual residence of the patient for 2014-15 to 2016-17, converted to SA3 (ASGS 2016) equivalents through an ABS concordance file
- SA2 2016 of usual residence of the patient for 2017-18.

Suppress data (number and 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 also suppressed where the denominator for at least one of the age and sex groups used to calculate the rate is below 30 and results of sensitivty analysis indicate that the rates are volatile. However, for SA3 data, if the volatility of the rate is not found to have a material impact on its decile, the rate is published with caution. For more information about the sensitivity analysis, see the Technical supplement of the Fourth Atlas.

Consequential suppression may be applied to preserve confidentialised data.

Computation: 100,000 × (Numerator ÷ Denominator)

Numerator: Number of kidney and urinary tract infection hospitalisations, 2014-15 to 2017-18

Numerator data elements:

Data Element / Data Set

Episode of admitted patient care—admission date, DDMMYYYY

Data Source

National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

Guide for use

Admitted patient care NMDS 2014-15 to 2017-18

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Person—date of birth, DDMMYYYY

Data Source

National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

Guide for use

Admitted patient care NMDS 2014-15 to 2017-18

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

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Episode of care—principal diagnosis, code (ICD-10-AM 9th edn) ANN{.N[N]}

Data Source

National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

NMDS / DSS

Admitted patient care NMDS 2015-16

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Episode of care—principal diagnosis, code (ICD-10-AM 9th edn) ANN{.N[N]}

Data Source

National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

NMDS / DSS

Admitted patient care NMDS 2016-17

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Person—sex, code A

Data Source

National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

Guide for use

Admitted patient care NMDS 2014-15 to 2017-18

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

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

Data Source

National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

NMDS / DSS

Admitted patient care NMDS 2017-18

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Hospital service—care type, code N[N]

Data Source

National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

Guide for use

Admitted patient care NMDS 2014-15 to 2017-18

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Denominator:

Total population as at 31 December 2014, 31 December, 2015, 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017.

Denominator data elements:

Data Element / Data Set

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

Data Source

ABS Australian Demographic Statistics

Guide for use

Data Element / Data Set

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

Data Source

ABS Indigenous estimates and projections (2016 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 Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia

Guide for use

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

Disaggregation: SA3 2016

Remoteness (ASGS Remoteness structure 2016)

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA 2016) Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSD 2016)

Primary Health Network (PHN) 2017
State and territory by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

Disaggregation data elements:

Data Element / Data Set

Person—area of usual residence, statistical area level 2 (SA2) code (ASGS 2016) N(9)

Data Source

National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD)

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Person—Indigenous status, code N

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 Australian Demographic Statistics

Frequency

Quarterly

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 Indigenous estimates and projections (2016 Census-based)

Frequency

Periodic

Data custodian

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Data Source

ABS Regional Population by Age and Sex, Australia

Frequency

Annually

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 340 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 78 with fewer than 30,000 people and 46 with more than 130,000 as at 30 June 2016. The Other Territories of Jervis Bbay, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island and Norfolk Island are each represented by a SA3 in the 2016 ASGS. For further information see the ABS publication, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2016.

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.

Reporting requirements:	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care *Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation 2021*
Organisation responsible for providing data:	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Accountability:	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care
Release date:	28/04/2021

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, 2019 *Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation, 2017:* Technical Supplement

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:	See also ABS Estimated resident population (total population), QS Health, Standard 08/06/2011 See also ABS Indigenous experimental estimates and projections, QS Health, Standard 08/06/2011 Indigenous, Standard 11/09/2012 See also Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation: Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations - kidney and urinary tract infections per 100,000 people, 2014-15 Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 07/06/2017 See also Data quality statement: Admitted Patient Care 2015-16 AIHW Data Quality Statements, Standard 27/11/2019 See also Data quality statement: Admitted Patient Care 2016-17 AIHW Data Quality Statements, Standard 27/11/2019 See also Data quality statement: Admitted Patient Care 2017-18 AIHW Data Quality Statements, Standard 27/11/2019 See also Data quality statement: National Hospital Morbidity Database 2014–15 AIHW Data Quality Statements, Standard 31/08/2016