Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation: Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations - kidney and urinary tract infections per 100,000 people, 2014-15

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Australian Atlas of Healthcare Variation: Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations - kidney and urinary tract infections per 100,000 people, 2014-15

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Short name:	Kidney and urinary tract infection hospitalisations, 2014-15
METEOR identifier:	638929
Registration status:	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 07/06/2017
Description:	Number of potentially preventable hospitalisations for kidney and urinary tract infections 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
N10	Acute tubulo-interstitial nephritis	Principal diagnosis only
N11.0	Nonobstructive reflux-associated pyelonephritis	
N11.1	Chronic obstructive pyelonephritis	
N11.8	Other chronic tubulo-interstitial nephritis	
N11.9	Chronic tubule-interstitial nephritis, unspecified	
N12	Tubulo-interstitial nephritis, not specified as acute or chronic	
N13.6	Pyonephrosis	
N15.1	Renal and perinephric abscess	
N15.9	Renal tubulo-interstitial disease, unspecified	
N28.9	Disorders of kidney and ureter, unspecified	
N39.0	Urinary tract infection, site not specified	
N39.9	Disorder or urinary system, unspecified	

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 kidney and urinary tract infection hospitalisations, 2014-15.

Numerator data elements:

> **Data Element / Data Set**
>
> [Person—date of birth, DDMMYYYY](#)
>
> **NMDS / DSS**
>
> [Admitted patient care NMDS 2014-15](#)
>
> **Guide for use**
>
> Data source type: Administrative by-product data

> **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**
>
> 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**

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)](#)

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).

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 - kidney and urinary tract infections 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 |