National Minimum Dataset (Hospital Events)

Data Dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>7.4</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>24 May 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>National Health Board Business Unit, Solutions Delivery Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
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Introduction

Basis

This revised dictionary builds on the information that was previously published each year in the National Minimum Dataset (NMDS) Data Dictionary.

Objectives

The objectives of the Ministry of Health Data Dictionaries are to:

• describe the information available within the National Collections
• promote uniformity, availability and consistency across the National Collections
• support the use of nationally agreed protocols and standards wherever possible
• promote national standard definitions and make them available to users.

It is hoped that the greater level of detail along with clear definitions of the business rules around each element will assist with providing and using the data.

Audiences

The target audiences for Ministry of Health Data Dictionaries are data providers, software developers, and data users.

New format

All data element definitions in the Ministry of Health Data Dictionaries are presented in a format based on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare National Health Data Dictionary. This dictionary is based on the ISO/IEC Standard 11179 Specification and Standardization of Data Elements—the international standard for defining data elements issued by the International Organization for Standardization and the International Electrotechnical Commission.

The format is described in detail in Appendix A of this dictionary.

Changes to dictionary format

A more rigorous approach to recording changes in the data elements has been introduced in these dictionaries along with background material on the features of time-series data for each element.

In summary, the changes to the data dictionaries include:

• standardisation of the element names so that, for instance, a healthcare user’s NHI number is referred to as NHI number in all collections
• elements are listed alphabetically within each table, and the tables are organised alphabetically
• each table is described
• verification rules, historical information, and data quality information are included
• alternative names for the elements are listed
• information about how the data is collected is given
• related data, and references to source documents and source organisations are included
• an alphabetical index is included
• code tables are included with the element, or a reference given to the Ministry of Health web site (for large or dynamic code tables).
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# National Minimum Dataset (Hospital Events) (NMDS)

## Purpose

The NMDS is used for policy formation, performance monitoring, research, and review. It provides statistical information, reports, and analyses about the trends in the delivery of hospital inpatient and day patient health services both nationally and on a provider basis. It is also used for funding purposes.

## Content

The NMDS is a national collection of public and private hospital discharge information, including clinical information, for inpatients and day patients. Unit record data is collected and stored. All records must have a valid NHI number.

Data has been submitted electronically in an agreed format by public hospitals since 1993.

The private hospital discharge information for publicly funded events, e.g., birth events and geriatric care, has been collected since 1997. Other data is being added as it becomes available electronically.

## Start date

The current NMDS was introduced in 1999. The original NMDS was implemented in 1993 and back-loaded with public hospital discharge information from 1988.

## Guide for use

The NMDS has undergone many changes over the years. Some data subsets have been removed and are now held in separate collections (New Zealand Cancer Registry and the Mortality Collection). In other cases, additional fields have been included and events are reported in more detail than in the past. For further details refer to the NMDS Data Dictionary.

Private hospital information is also stored in the NMDS. Publicly funded events (primarily maternity and geriatric) and surgical events from some hospitals are up-to-date. Privately funded events may be delayed.

## Contact information

For further information about this collection or to request specific datasets or reports, contact the Ministry of Health Analytical Services team on ph 04 496 2000, fax 04 816 2898, or e-mail data-enquiries@moh.govt.nz or visit the Ministry of Health web site http://www.health.govt.nz.

## Collection methods – guide for providers

Data is provided by public and the larger private hospitals in an agreed electronic file format. Paper forms and a cut-down electronic file format are also forwarded by other private hospitals.

## Frequency of updates

Publicly funded hospital events are required to be loaded into the NMDS within 21 days after the month of discharge. Electronic files are received and processed almost every day at the Ministry of Health.

The Ministry has a team of staff who manually process private hospital electronic and paper reports.

## Security of data

The NMDS is accessed by authorised Ministry of Health staff for maintenance, data quality, audit and analytical purposes.

Authorised members of the Ministry of Health and DHBs have access to the NMDS for analytical purposes, via the Business Objects reporting tool and the secure Health Information Network. Business Objects contains a subset of the data described in the Data Dictionary.
Privacy issues

The Ministry of Health is required to ensure that the release of information recognises any legislation related to the privacy of health information, in particular the Official Information Act 1982, the Privacy Act 1993 and the Health Information Privacy Code 1994.

Information available to the general public is of a statistical and non-identifiable nature. Researchers requiring identifiable data will usually need approval from an approved Ethics Committee.

National reports and publications

The Ministry of Health publishes an annual report Selected Morbidity Data for Publicly Funded Hospitals in hard copy and on the Ministry web site http://www.health.govt.nz. This publication contains summary NMDS information for a financial year.

Data provision

Customised datasets or summary reports are available on request, either electronically or on paper. Staff from the Ministry of Health Analytical Services team can help to define the specifications for a request and are familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of the data. New fields have been added to the collection since 1988, but wherever possible consistent time-series data will be provided.

The Ministry of Health Analytical Services team also offers a peer review service to ensure that health data is reported appropriately when published by other organisations.

There may be charges associated with data extracts.
Agency table

**Table name:** Agency table

**Name in database:** agency_tab

**Version:** 1.1  **Version date:** 01-Feb-2011

**Definition:** Stores details of organisations, institutions or groups of institutions that contract directly with the principal health service purchaser to deliver healthcare services to the community.

**Guide for Use:** This is a reference table and is not updated via agencies' datafeeds. It is maintained internally by the Ministry of Health (MOH).

The publicly funded secondary healthcare entities listed in this table have changed since the table was introduced. Initially the agencies were Crown Health Enterprises (CHEs), then Hospital and Health Services (HHSs), and now District Health Boards (DHBs).

The table also contains non-government organisations, private hospitals, and any organisation that reports or connects to MOH data collections, including organisations that deliver clinical, statistical and other services.

An agency may be omitted from the table for a number of reasons: the agency may not have been added yet; name changes are not always included in the table; the published table may not contain all agencies; or the agency may not have given its details to MOH. The table is continually updated. For the most recent version of the table, see the MOH web site [http://www.health.govt.nz](http://www.health.govt.nz).

An agency may have a number of:
- facilities (eg, hospitals), and
- mental health services teams (eg, alcohol and drug teams, acute inpatient mental health teams).

This table is common to many of the data collections at MOH.

**Primary Key:** Agency code

**Business Key:**

**Relational Rules:**
Agency address
Administrative status

Reference ID: A0139
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Agency address
Name in database: agency_address
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The postal address of the agency.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar
Field size: 100
Layout: Free text
Data domain:
Guide for use:
Verification rules:
Collection: Collected when the Agency code is assigned. Agencies are required to notify MOH of any change of address.
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Agency closing date

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0141  
Version: 1.1  
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Agency closing date  
Name in database: agency_close_date  
Other names: Health agency closing date  
Element type: Data element  
Definition: The date on which the agency closed.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime  
Field size: 7  
Layout:  
Data domain: Valid dates  
Guide for use: Some of these dates are estimated.  
Verification rules: Agencies are required to notify MOH of their closing dates. If agencies merge, a new code may be assigned or the new agency can negotiate with MOH to maintain the existing codes. When codes are retired, an agency closing date is recorded. MOH allocates codes on request.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:  
Source organisation:
Agency code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0138  Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Agency code
Name in database: agency_code
Other names: Health agency code, DHB
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that uniquely identifies an agency. An agency is an organisation, institution or group of institutions that contracts directly with the principal health service purchaser to deliver healthcare services to the community.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 4  Layout: XXXX
Data domain: Refer to Appendix H for this code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use:
Historically, also known as CHE (Crown Health Enterprise), HHS (Hospitals and Health Services) and AHB (Area Health Board).

Between 1988 and 1993 the Agency code was assigned based on the original 1993 agency groupings.

If the facility on an event does not belong to the agency, it means that the agency has contracted a facility belonging to a different agency to treat the patient.

Unit record information with Facility codes will not be provided to members of the public without the permission of the agency involved. See the Current Data Access Policy on the MOH web site at http://www.health.govt.nz.nz-health-statistics/access-and-use.

Verification rules:
Must be a valid code in the Agency code table.

Collection:
This is a key field for allocating purchase units.

If agencies merge, a new code may be assigned or the new agency can negotiate with MOH to maintain the existing codes.

MOH allocates codes on request. The code table is continually updated by MOH as hospitals open and close. See the MOH web site for the most recent version.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Agency name
Administrative status
Reference ID: A0137  Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Agency name
Name in database: agency_name
Other names: Health agency name
Element type: Data element
Definition: The name of the agency.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: varchar  Field size: 50  Layout: Free text
Data domain:
Guide for use: If an agency changes its name, MOH will update the table and a new code is not necessarily assigned. That is, the table reflects the current names, and historical data is not retained.
Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes
Source document:
Source organisation:
Agency opening date

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0140
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Agency opening date
Name in database: agency_open_date
Other names: Health agency opening date
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date on which the agency opened for business.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime
Field size: 7
Layout:
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: Some of these dates are estimated.
Verification rules:
Collection: Agencies are required to notify MOH of their opening dates.
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Agency type code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0142
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Agency type code
Name in database: agency_type
Other names: Health agency type code
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that categorises agencies into particular types.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: NN

Data domain:
01 District Health Board
02 Community Trust
09 Health Centres
10 Private Health Group
11 Cancer Screening Programme
12 Other publicly funded agency
13 Charitable trust or incorporated society
14 Other non-governmental agency

Guide for use: To analyse data relating to DHBs, use only records with an Agency type code of '01'. To analyse data relating to NGOs, use all other records.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Region of agency of treatment

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.1 Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Region of agency of treatment
Name in database: region
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The former region of the central funding authority in which the agency is located.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar Field size: 64 Layout:
Data domain: 01 HFA Northern region
02 HFA Midland region
03 HFA Central region
04 HFA Southern region

Guide for use: Created from MOH internal mapping.
For historical use only. The Health Funding Authority no longer exists.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
# Clinical Code table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table name:</th>
<th>Clinical Code table</th>
<th>Version: 6.9</th>
<th>Version date: 01-Jul-2008</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name in database:</td>
<td>clinical_code_tab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition:</td>
<td>A repository of all codes contained in:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ICD-O - The International Classification of Diseases for Oncology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ICD-O-2 - International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, 2nd edition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ICD-O-3 - International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, 3rd edition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- DSM-IV - Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It also contains procedures for ICD-10-AM 1st and 2nd Editions Medical Benefits Schedule - Extended (MBS-E), which were established by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare for payment systems.

The table contains a number of editing flags that record the attributes of each code.

**Guide for Use:** A validation table.

**Primary Key:** Clinical code, Clinical code type, Clinical coding system ID

**Business Key:** Clinical code, Clinical code type, Clinical coding system ID

**Relational Rules:** Diagnosis Procedure table
Block

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Block
Name in database: block
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The block number is a 4-digit code that groups procedure codes together.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 4  Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: This is a new field for ICD-10-AM that was not in ICD-9-CM-A.

Procedure codes in the coding books are organised on an anatomical basis, so the procedure code number is not in sequential order. To facilitate location of a procedure code this additional numbering system has been introduced.

Each procedure code has an associated block number. One block number relates to one or more procedure codes. A list of block numbers and their descriptions is available from MOH on request.

Only procedure codes (Clinical code type = O) have block numbers. This field is blank for other types of codes.

Verification rules:
Collection

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: The Australian Classification of Health Interventions (ACHI)
Source organisation:
Category

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.2 Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Category
Name in database: category
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that groups ICD codes together at the 3-character level.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char Field size: 6 Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: Contains the first 3 characters of the Clinical code.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source organisation:
Chapter

Administrative status

Reference ID:          Version: 1.0          Version date: 26-Sep-2008

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Chapter
Name in database: chapter
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: A grouping of ICD codes into chapters, for example, pregnancy, cancer, mental health.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char          Field size: 2          Layout: 
Data domain: 
Guide for use: These are the chapter headings in the ICD classification manuals. Every Clinical code except for procedures is included in a chapter.

Verification rules: 
Collection 
Related data: 

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: 


Clinical code

Identifying and defining attributes

**Name:** Clinical code  
**Name in database:** clinical_code  
**Other names:** Diagnosis/procedure code  
**Element type:** Data element  
**Definition:** A code used to classify the clinical description of a condition.  
**Context:** Clinical information within a health event. Includes codes for diagnosis, injury, cause of intentional and unintentional injury, and procedure performed.

Relational and representational attributes  
**Data type:** varchar  
**Field size:** 8  
**Layout:** See Collection method.  
**Data domain:** Must be a valid code in one of the following systems:  

All events reported after 1 July 1995 contain the code and ICD version supplied by the provider.

**Guide for use:** Depending on the context, this is also known as Diagnosis/procedure code (external cause), and Morphology code.

From 1 July 1995, this field contains the Clinical code as supplied by the provider.

ICD-9-CM (TO 30 JUNE 1995)  
In ICD-9-CM all codes have at least 3 digits and most have 4 or 5. Standard practice was to use a filler 4th digit of '9' for codes with only 3 digits and for codes which have a 5th digit but no 4th digit.

ICD-9-CM-A (1 JULY 1995 ONWARDS)  
In 1995 codes were mapped to ICD-9-CM-A, and the place of occurrence, which had been separate, was mapped onto the 5th digit of the E code.

Also, codes that only had 3 digits no longer required a filler digit: the fields for 4th and 5th digits could be left blank. ICD-9-CM-A codes which had a 5th digit but no 4th digit could have a filler 4th digit of '0' (zero) entered.

E codes were mandatory for codes between 800 and 999. The location field and code E849 were not used. Instead, the digit to indicate place of occurrence of external cause of injury was recorded as the 5th digit for the following ranges of 4 digit 'E' codes: E810-E829, E846-E848, E850-E869, E880-E928, E950-E958, E960-E968, E980-E988.

ICD-10-AM 1ST EDITION (1 JULY 1999 ONWARDS)  
In ICD-10-AM, codes V01 to Y98 were used to classify environmental events and circumstances as the external cause of injury, poisoning and other adverse effects. (It was intended that the nature of the condition would be indicated separately using the appropriate code, usually codes between S00 and T98).

1. Place of Occurrence Code  
The following 4th-character subdivisions of the external cause code were used with categories W00 to Y34 (except Y06 and Y07) to identify where the external cause occurred:  
0 = home
1 = residential institution
2 = school, other institution, and public administrative area
3 = sports and athletics area
4 = street and highway
5 = trade and service area
6 = industrial and construction area
7 = farm
8 = other specified places
9 = unspecified place

2. Activity Code
The following 5th-character subdivision of the external cause code was used with categories V01 to Y34 to indicate the activity of the injured person at the time the event occurred. (This subclassification was used in addition to the 4th-character subdivisions indicating place of occurrence of events classifiable to W00-Y34).
0 = while engaged in sports activity
1 = while engaged in leisure activity
2 = while working for income
3 = while engaged in other types of work
4 = while resting, sleeping, eating or engaging in other vital activities
8 = while engaged in other specified activities
9 = during unspecified activity

3. Example of the external cause code, place of occurrence and activity code:
Diagnosis type allocated by provider system - Description - ICD-10-AM code
A - # L shaft tibia and fibula, closed - S82.21
B - Laceration L elbow - S51.0
B - Contusion scalp - S00.05
O - Closed reduction of # tibia and fibula - 47564-00
E - Tripped over hose while gardening at home - W01.03*
* The 4th character represents ‘home’ as place of occurrence; the 5th character represents ‘gardening’ as activity.

Notes:
2. Clinical codes are reported without decimal points or hyphens. The formats above are how the codes appear in the coding manual.

**Verification rules:** Must form part of a valid combination of Clinical code, Clinical code type, and Clinical coding system ID.

Demographic and administrative data (eg, Sex, Date of birth, Event end type) is checked to ensure it is consistent with the Clinical code, as specified by the editing flags held against each Clinical code on the Clinical Code table.

**Collection**
From ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition onwards, procedures are NNNNNN, and diagnoses and injuries are ANNNN. In ICD-9-CM-A, procedures are NNNN, and all diagnoses except supplementary conditions are NNNNN.

Since 1 July 2008, the current ICD version is ICD-10-AM 6th Edition.

Up to 99 diagnosis/procedure codes may be provided. No decimal points or extra characters should be included in the Clinical codes, for example, the ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition code 30496-02 should be sent as 3049602.

In the context of cancer patients, the NMDS will accept only the first four digits of morphology diagnosis codes. From 1 July 2000, morphology code M9990 will no longer be accepted; M8000 should be used instead.
EXTERNAL CAUSES OF MORBIDITY
An external cause code is mandatory with codes from S00 to T98, as well as for Z03.6 and Z04.1- Z04.5.

Place of occurrence and activity have unique codes rather than using 4th and 5th character extensions as was done with ICD-10-AM 1st Edition:
- Y92 (Place of occurrence) codes should be assigned in addition to all external codes in the range V01- Y89.
- Y93 (Activity) codes should be assigned in addition to all external cause codes in the range V01- Y34.
Note: Accident date is optional for Y92 and Y93 codes.

The Event supplementary information field can be used to record additional information about the accident location.

Related data: Diagnosis/procedure description
Clinical coding system ID
Clinical code type
Diagnosis type

Administrative attributes


Source organisation:
Clinical code description

Administrative status

Reference ID: 
Version: 1.1 
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Clinical code description
Name in database: clinical_code_description
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The description of the Clinical code.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: varchar
Field size: 100
Layout: Free text
Data domain:
Verification rules:
Collection: Sourced from NMDS. If the information is not available from there, it is sourced from Analytical Services.
Related data:

Administrative attributes
Source document:
Source organisation:
Clinical code type
Administrative status
Reference ID: A0125 Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Clinical code type
Name in database: clinical_code_type
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code denoting which section of the clinical code table the clinical code falls within.
Context: Clinical information.

Relational and representational attributes Mandatory
Data type: char Field size: 1 Layout: A
Data domain: 'A' = Diagnosis
'B' = Injury
'D' = DSM-IV
'E' = External cause of injury
'M' = Morphology (pathology)
'O' = Operation/procedure
'V' = Supplementary classification/health factors

Guide for use: Previously known as Clinical code table type.
This field is required to differentiate between different sections of the clinical code table. In ICD-9-CM-A code values could be repeated in different sections of the table. For example, '0101' is a diagnosis code as well as a procedure code.

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the Clinical Code Type code table.
Must form part of a valid combination of Clinical code, Clinical code type, and Clinical coding system ID.

Collection
Related data: Clinical coding system ID
Diagnosis type
Clinical code

Administrative attributes
Source document: 
Source organisation: 
Clinical coding system ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0126
Version: 7.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical coding system ID
Name in database: clinical_code_system
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code identifying the clinical coding system used for diagnoses and procedures.
Context: Clinical information.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: NN

Data domain:
01 ICD-9
02 ICD-9-CM
03 Read
04 ICPC
05 Old AMR codes
06 ICD-9-CM-A
07 DSM IV (for MHINC only)
10 ICD-10-AM 1st Edition
11 ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition
12 ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition
13 ICD-10-AM 6th Edition

Guide for use: Previously known as Diagnosis coding system code.

Code '03' (Read) is used for primary care and not reported in the NMDS.

Code '02' (ICD-9-CM) was used between 1988 and 1995. When code '06' (ICD-9-CM-A) was introduced, the database was mapped to this new code. From July 1999 data was submitted in either ICD-9-CM-A or ICD-10-AM 1st Edition, and mapped so that it was held in both systems. Data for code '02' no longer exists in the database.

Between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2004, data was submitted in '11' (ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition) and mapped to ICD-9-CM-A and '10' (ICD-10-AM 1st Edition). All records in '10' continue to be mapped back to earlier classification versions where mappings exist.

Between 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2008, data was submitted in '12' (ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition) and mapped to '06' (ICD-9-CM-A), '10' (ICD-10-AM 1st Edition) and '11' (ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition).

From 1 July 2008 data is submitted in '13' (ICD-10-AM 6th Edition) and mapped to '12' (ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition). Mappings from '12' to '11', '10' or earlier classifications continue to be performed where mappings exist.

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the Clinical Coding System code table.

Must form part of a valid combination of Clinical code, Clinical code type, and Clinical coding system ID.

Collection

From 1 July 2008 data should be submitted using ICD-10-AM 6th Edition, that is, the Clinical coding system ID should be '13'.

Related data:

Diagnosis type
Clinical code type
Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Code end date
Administrative status

Reference ID:

Version: 1.0
Version date: 26-Sep-2008

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Code end date
Name in database: code_end_date
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date from which the code is no longer valid.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: datetime
Field size: 7
Layout:
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: If this field is blank or a future date, the code is valid.
Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes
Source document:
Source organisation:
Code start date

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Version: 1.0  
Version date: 26-Sep-2008

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Code start date  
Name in database: code_start_date  
Element type: Data element  
Definition: The date from which the code is valid.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime  
Field size:  
Layout:  
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: If this field is blank, and the Code end date is blank or in the future, presume the code is valid.
Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Death flag

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Death flag
Name in database: death_flag
Other names: Data element
Definition: A flag indicating which codes are likely to be a cause of death.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A
Data domain:
Y Likely to be a cause of death
N Unlikely to be a cause of death
U Unknown

Guide for use:

Verification rules: If the Event end type (discharge type) code on an event record is ‘DD’ (Died) or ‘ED’ (Died while still in Emergency department acute facility), then the record must contain at least one diagnosis code for which the death flag has the value of ‘Y’, otherwise a warning message is generated.

Collection
Related data: Clinical code
Event end type code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
External cause flag

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.1 Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: External cause flag
Name in database: external_cause_flag
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag indicating that an external cause code is also required to describe the circumstances of injury.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char Field size: 1 Layout: A
Data domain: Y An external cause code is required
N, blank An external cause code is not required

Guide for use:
If the External cause flag for a diagnosis is set to 'Y' then there must be an external cause code present in the event record, otherwise a warning message is generated.
This flag is only present for selected codes.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
High age

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: High age
Name in database: high_age
Other names: Data element
Definition: An age above which a disease or procedure is not expected to be reported.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: number
Field size: 22
Layout:
Data domain: 001 – 121
Guide for use: If the calculated age at discharge for an event record is higher than the value in the High age flag then a warning message is issued.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Ministry of Health
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Low age
Administrative status

Reference ID:  Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Low age
Name in database: low_age
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: An age below which a disease or procedure is not expected to be reported.
Context: 

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: int  Field size: 3  Layout: NNN
Data domain: 001 – 121
Guide for use: If the calculated age at discharge for an event record is lower than the value in the Low age flag then a warning message is issued.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data: Date of birth
Event end type

Administrative attributes
Source document: 
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Normal NZ flag
Administrative status

Reference ID:  
Version: 1.1  
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Normal NZ flag
Name in database: normal_nz_flag
Other names:  
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag indicating whether a diagnosis is likely to occur in New Zealand.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: char  
Field size: 1  
Layout: A
Data domain: Y The diagnosis is likely to occur in New Zealand  
N The diagnosis is unlikely to occur in New Zealand  
U Unknown
Guide for use: If the Normal NZ flag is 'N' then a warning message will be generated if the Clinical code is found in an event record.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data: Clinical code

Administrative attributes
Source document:  
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Operation flag

Administrative status

Reference ID: 
Version: 1.1 Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Operation flag
Name in database: operation_flag
Other names: Op flag
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag indicating whether an operation date is required for an operation/procedure.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char Field size: 1 Layout: A
Data domain:
Y Operation/procedure date is optional
N Operation/procedure date must be present
blank Operation/procedure date is not applicable

Guide for use: Only relevant for Operation codes. If the code relates to a diagnosis record, this field will be blank.
If the code has a 'Y', then an Operation date is optional.
If the code has an 'N', then an Operation date is mandatory.

Verification rules: Optional.

Collection

Related data: External cause date of occurrence

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Sex flag

Administrative status

Reference ID: 
Version: 1.1 
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Sex flag 
Name in database: gender_flag 
Other names: Gender flag 
Element type: Data element 
Definition: A flag indicating which sex is appropriate for each code. 
Context: 

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: char 
Field size: 1 
Layout: A 
Data domain: M Male 
F Female 
B Both

Guide for use: If the Sex flag is 'B', then an event record may contain either 'M' or 'F' or 'U' (unknown) or 'I' (indeterminate) in the Sex field. The Sex code on the event record must correspond to the value of the Sex flag in the code table, otherwise a warning message is generated.

Verification rules: 
Collection 
Related data: Sex 
Clinical code

Administrative attributes
Source document: 
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Sub-category

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Version: 1.2  

Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Sub-category  
Name in database: sub_category  
Other names:  
Element type: Data element  
Definition: A sub-category code that groups diagnosis codes together at the 4-character level.  
Context:  

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 6  
Layout:  
Data domain: Contains the first 4 characters of the Clinical code.  
Guide for use:  

Verification rules:  
Collection  
Related data:  

Administrative attributes


Source organisation:
Unacceptable diagnosis flag

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.0    Version date: 26-Sep-2008

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Unacceptable diagnosis flag
Name in database: unacceptable_diagnosis_flag
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag indicating that the code should not be used as the principal diagnosis.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char    Field size: 1    Layout: A
Data domain: Y    Code should not be used as the principal diagnosis
                N or blank    Code may be used as the principal diagnosis

Guide for use:
If the principal diagnosis for an event is a code for which the Unacceptable diagnosis flag is set to 'Y'
then a warning message will be issued.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data: Clinical code
Diagnosis type

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Diagnosis Procedure table

**Table name:** Diagnosis Procedure table

**Name in database:** diagnosis_procedure_tab

**Version:** 7.0  
**Version date:** 01-June-2011

**Definition:** Details relating to diagnoses and procedures associated with a health event.

**Guide for Use:** Contains clinical information about the reason for admission to hospital, procedures carried out while in hospital, and incidental or concurrent diseases that were a factor in the treatment.

Also contains information about accidents that caused health events or occurred during a health event, including adverse reactions.

Diagnoses and procedures are held in multiple versions of the International Classification of Diseases. All events:
- where the date portion of Event end datetime is on or after 1 July 1999 are stored in ICD-9-CM-A and ICD-10-AM 1st Edition
- where the date portion of Event end datetime is on or after 1 July 2001 are stored in ICD-9-CM-A, ICD-10-AM 1st Edition and ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition
- where the date portion of Event end datetime is on or after 1 July 2004 are stored in ICD-9-CM-A, ICD-10-AM 1st Edition, ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition and ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition

See Clinical code type for more information.

The selection of codes are based on the guidelines provided in The Australian Coding Standards (ACS).

The principal diagnosis (refer to ACS 0001 p10) is defined as the diagnosis established after study to be chiefly responsible for occasioning an episode of admitted patient care, an episode of residential care or attendance at the healthcare establishment, as represented by a code. The phrase 'after study' in the definition means evaluation of findings to establish the condition that was chiefly responsible for the episode of care. Findings evaluated may include information gained from the history of illness, any mental status evaluation, specialist consultations, physical examination, diagnostic tests or procedures, any surgical procedures, and any pathological or radiological examination.

The condition established after study may or may not confirm the admitting diagnosis.

Additional diagnosis (refer to ACS 0002 p13) is defined as 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 healthcare establishment, as represented by a code.

For coding purposes, 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.

Coding procedures carried out in Emergency Department (ED) before admission:

If the patient is admitted as an ED short stay (three hours or more) or is admitted to an inpatient ward the time spent and the treatment carried out in ED are included in the short stay/inpatient event. Procedures carried out in ED meeting the criteria for clinical coding are to be coded on the relevant short stay/inpatient event. All hours on mechanical ventilation in ED are to be included in the calculation of total hours on mechanical ventilation and have a procedure code assigned, whether the patient is intubated in ED or in the ambulance. If ventilation is commenced in the ambulance, it is counted only from the time of hospitalisation.
The structure of this table has been significantly changed from 1 July 2004.

- Prior to this change, the structure held each submitted diagnosis record received from a provider in the same row in the table as any records mapped to other clinical coding classifications. This necessitated the existence of sets of columns specifically for the ICD9, ICD10v1 and ICD10v2 clinical code classifications and the ongoing need to add additional sets of columns each time a new clinical coding classification is to be implemented.

- From 1 July 2004, only one level of clinical code classification will be held per row in the table. Each new 'submitted' record will be loaded into a new row in the table, then a new row will be created for each record produced by mapping to another clinical coding classification version. These groups of rows are linked by common event id and diagnosis sequence values. The original submitted record is identified by the submitted system id value.

- Note: The new database structure still allows up to 99 diagnoses and procedures to be stored. Former file and database structures allowed fewer codes, so old records do not contain as many.

**Primary Key:** event_id, diagnosis_sequence, clinical_code_system, clinical_code_type, clinical_code

**Business Key:**

**Relational Rules:** Links to the Event table
Clinical code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0124  Version: 7.0  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical code
Name in database: clinical_code
Other names: Diagnosis/procedure code
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code used to classify the clinical description of a condition.
Context: Clinical information within a health event. Includes codes for diagnosis, injury, cause of intentional and unintentional injury, and procedure performed.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: varchar  Field size: 8  Layout: See Collection method.
Data domain: Must be a valid code in one of the following systems:

All events reported after 1 July 1995 contain the code and ICD version supplied by the provider.

Guide for use: Depending on the context, this is also known as Diagnosis/procedure code (external cause), and Morphology code.

From 1 July 1995, this field contains the Clinical code as supplied by the provider.

ICD-9-CM (TO 30 JUNE 1995)
In ICD-9-CM all codes have at least 3 digits and most have 4 or 5. Standard practice was to use a filler 4th digit of ‘9’ for codes with only 3 digits and for codes which have a 5th digit but no 4th digit.

ICD-9-CM-A (1 JULY 1995 ONWARDS)
In 1995 codes were mapped to ICD-9-CM-A, and the place of occurrence, which had been separate, was mapped onto the 5th digit of the E code.

Also, codes that only had 3 digits no longer required a filler digit: the fields for 4th and 5th digits could be left blank. ICD-9-CM-A codes which had a 5th digit but no 4th digit could have a filler 4th digit of ‘0’ (zero) entered.

E codes were mandatory for codes between 800 and 999. The location field and code E849 were not used. Instead, the digit to indicate place of occurrence of external cause of injury was recorded as the 5th digit for the following ranges of 4 digit ‘E’ codes: E810-E829, E846-E848, E850-E869, E880-E928, E950-E958, E960-E968, E980-E988.

ICD-10-AM 1ST EDITION (1 JULY 1999 ONWARDS)
In ICD-10-AM, codes V01 to Y98 were used to classify environmental events and circumstances as the external cause of injury, poisoning and other adverse effects. (It was intended that the nature of the condition would be indicated separately using the appropriate code, usually codes between S00 and T98).

1. Place of Occurrence Code
The following 4th-character subdivisions of the external cause code were used with categories W00 to Y34 (except Y06 and Y07) to identify where the external cause occurred:
0 = home
1 = residential institution
2 = school, other institution, and public administrative area
3 = sports and athletics area
4 = street and highway
5 = trade and service area
6 = industrial and construction area
7 = farm
8 = other specified places
9 = unspecified place

2. Activity Code
The following 5th-character subdivision of the external cause code was used with categories V01 to Y34 to indicate the activity of the injured person at the time the event occurred. (This subclassification was used in addition to the 4th-character subdivisions indicating place of occurrence of events classifiable to W00-Y34).
0 = while engaged in sports activity
1 = while engaged in leisure activity
2 = while working for income
3 = while engaged in other types of work
4 = while resting, sleeping, eating or engaging in other vital activities
8 = while engaged in other specified activities
9 = during unspecified activity

3. Example of the external cause code, place of occurrence and activity code:
Diagnosis type allocated by provider system - Description - ICD-10-AM code
A - # L shaft tibia and fibula, closed - S82.21
B - Laceration L elbow - S51.0
B - Contusion scalp - S00.05
O - Closed reduction of # tibia and fibula - 47564-00
E - Tripped over hose while gardening at home - W01.03*

* The 4th character represents ‘home’ as place of occurrence; the 5th character represents ‘gardening’ as activity.

**Verification rules:**
Must form part of a valid combination of Clinical code, Clinical code type, and Clinical coding system ID.

Demographic and administrative data (eg, Sex, Date of birth, Event end type) is checked to ensure it is consistent with the Clinical code, as specified by the editing flags held against each Clinical code on the Clinical Code table.

**Collection**
From ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition onwards, procedures are NNNNNNN, and diagnoses and injuries are ANNNN. In ICD-9-CM-A, procedures are NNNN, and all diagnoses except supplementary conditions are NNNNN.

Since 1 July 2008, the current ICD version is ICD-10-AM 6th Edition.

Up to 99 diagnosis/procedure codes may be provided. No decimal points or extra characters should be included in the Clinical codes, for example, the ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition code 30496-02 should be sent as 3049602.

In the context of cancer patients, the NMDS will accept only the first four digits of morphology diagnosis codes. From 1 July 2000, morphology code M9990 will no longer be accepted: M8000 should be used instead.

**EXTERNAL CAUSES OF MORBIDITY**
An external cause code is mandatory with codes from S00 to T98, as well as for Z03.6 and Z04.1-Z04.5.

Place of occurrence and activity have unique codes rather than using 4th and 5th character extensions as was done with ICD-10-AM 1st Edition:
- Y92 (Place of occurrence) codes should be assigned in addition to all external codes in the range V01-Y89.
- Y93 (Activity) codes should be assigned in addition to all external cause codes in the range V01-Y34. Note: Accident date is optional for Y92 and Y93 codes.
The Event supplementary information field can be used to record additional information about the accident location.

Notes:
2. Clinical codes are reported without decimal points or hyphens. The formats above are how the codes appear in the coding manual.

**Related data:**
- Diagnosis/procedure description
- Clinical coding system ID
- Clinical code type
- Diagnosis type

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**


**Source organisation:**
Clinical code type

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0125
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical code type
Name in database: clinical_code_type
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code denoting which section of the clinical code table the clinical code falls within.
Context: Clinical information.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A

Data domain:
'A' = Diagnosis
'B' = Injury
'D' = DSM-IV
'E' = External cause of injury
'M' = Morphology (pathology)
'O' = Operation/procedure
'V' = Supplementary classification/health factors

Guide for use: Previously known as Clinical code table type.

This field is required to differentiate between different sections of the clinical code table. In ICD-9-CM-A code values could be repeated in different sections of the table. For example, '0101' is a diagnosis code as well as a procedure code.

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the Clinical Code Type code table.

Must form part of a valid combination of Clinical code, Clinical code type, and Clinical coding system ID.

Collection

Related data:
Clinical coding system ID
Diagnosis type
Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Clinical coding system ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0126  Version: 7.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Clinical coding system ID
Name in database: clinical_code_system
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code identifying the clinical coding system used for diagnoses and procedures.
Context: Clinical information.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char  Field size: 2  Layout: NN

Data domain:
01 ICD-9
02 ICD-9-CM
03 Read
04 ICPC
05 Old AMR codes
06 ICD-9-CM-A
07 DSM IV (for MHINC only)
10 ICD-10-AM 1st Edition
11 ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition
12 ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition
13 ICD-10-AM 6th Edition

Guide for use: Previously known as Diagnosis coding system code.

Code '03' (Read) is used for primary care and not reported in the NMDS.

Code '02' (ICD-9-CM) was used between 1988 and 1995. When code '06' (ICD-9-CM-A) was introduced, the database was mapped to this new code. From July 1999 data was submitted in either ICD-9-CM-A or ICD-10-AM 1st Edition, and mapped so that it was held in both systems. Data for code '02' no longer exists in the database.

Between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2004, data was submitted in '11' (ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition) and mapped to ICD-9-CM-A and '10' (ICD-10-AM 1st Edition). All records in '10' continue to be mapped back to earlier classification versions where mappings exist.

Between 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2008, data was submitted in '12' (ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition) and mapped to '06' (ICD-9-CM-A), '10' (ICD-10-AM 1st Edition) and '11' (ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition).

From 1 July 2008 data is submitted in '13' (ICD-10-AM 6th Edition) and mapped to '12' (ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition). Mappings from '12' to '11', '10' or earlier classifications continue to be performed where mappings exist.

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the Clinical Coding System code table.

Must form part of a valid combination of Clinical code, Clinical code type, and Clinical coding system ID.

Collection From 1 July 2008 data should be submitted using ICD-10-AM 6th Edition, that is, the Clinical coding system ID should be '13'.

Related data: Diagnosis type
Clinical code type
Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Condition onset flag
Administrative status

Reference ID:  
Name: Condition onset flag  
Name in database: Condition_onset_code  
Other names: COF  
Element type: Data element  

Definition: The condition onset flag is a means of differentiating those conditions which arise during, or arose before, an admitted patient episode of care. Collection of this information will provide an insight into the kinds of conditions patients already have when entering hospital and what arises during the episode of care.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 1  
Layout: A  
Data domain:  
1 - condition with onset during episode of admitted patient care  
2 - condition not noted as arising during the episode of care/unknown  
9 - not reported (only for exempt facilities)  

Guide for use: Condition Onset Flag (COF) implementation date is 1 July 2012. Facilities are required to notify MOH of the date from which the can supply COF values.

All events loaded in the NMDS up to 1 July 2012 will have COF set to null.

On and after 1 July 2012 any events loaded in a NMDS file version of v014.0 will have COF set to null.

Any events loaded on and after 1 July 2012 in a NMDS file version v015.0 will be populated with a COF value of 1, 2 or 9.

Facilities may apply to be exempted from reporting COF in NMDS file version v015.0, however they will need to provide a date when they are likely to implement COF. Some facilities have indicated they are unable to implement COF 1 July 2012 due to their Patient Management System upgrade cycle.

The COF implementation dates will be maintained within the NMDS facility table. This table can be found on the following link under the heading NMDS Facility Code Table.


If facilities require further exemption from the date provided apply to Data Management Services, National Collections and Reporting, email compliance@moh.govt.nz

Condition Onset Flag will be included on all back mappings of clinical code systems. For example a diagnosis reported in ICD-10-AM 6th Edition that has a condition onset flag value of 1 will be back mapped to each previous ICD-10-AM Edition.

Verification rules: The valid COF values in NMDS file version v015.0 are:

1 = condition with onset during the episode of admitted patient care
2 = condition not noted as arising during the episode of care/unknown
9 = not reported (only for exempt facilities)

Principal diagnosis (Diagnosis Type='A') should have Condition Onset Flag value = 2 condition not noted as arising during the episode of care/unknown.

Principal diagnosis (Diagnosis Type='A') reported with Condition Onset Flag value = 1 will be rejected with a warning. In this case the event needs to be reported with Transaction type A2.

For more details see Section 14.1 of NMDS File Specification v015.2
Collection

Related data: Condition onset flag required from date
Clinical code type

Administrative attributes

onset flag

Source organisation:
Diagnosis number

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0127 Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Diagnosis number
Name in database: diagnosis_number
Other names: Event diagnosis/procedure number
Element type: Data element
Definition: Sequential number for each clinical code in each event record to assist in unique identification.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: integer Field size: 2 Layout: NN
Data domain: 01 – 99

Guide for use: This is the number hospitals send in for their ordering of diagnoses. When the NMDS began mapping between different classification versions (e.g., ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-AM) multiple mappings were sometimes required for single codes. The Diagnosis sequence field was introduced, which is derived from this field but allows multiple mappings to be accommodated.

Verification rules:
Collection Up to 99 clinical codes may be provided with each event.
Related data: Used to calculate Diagnosis sequence.

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Diagnosis sequence

Administrative status

Reference ID:   Version: 1.0   Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Diagnosis sequence
Name in database: diagnosis_sequence
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A sequencing number for clinical codes derived from the diagnosis number as part of the mapping process.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: smallint
Field size: 3
Layout: NNN
Data domain: 010 – 999

Guide for use: When mapping diagnoses from one clinical coding system to another, the Diagnosis number is mapped to the Diagnosis sequence so that the order can be retained for many to one and one to many mappings. For example, if the original Diagnosis numbers were 1, 2, 3, 4, and diagnosis 2 mapped to 3 separate codes in the new clinical coding system, the Diagnosis sequence numbers would be 10, 20, 21, 22, 30, 40.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data: Diagnosis number

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: 
 NMDS Data Dictionary

Diagnosis type
Administrative status

| Reference ID: | A0123 | Version: | 1.1 | Version date: | 01-Feb-2011 |

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Diagnosis type
Name in database: diagnosis_type
Other names: Event clinical code type, Diagnosis type code, Clinical code type.
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that groups clinical codes, or indicates the priority of a diagnosis.
Context: Clinical information within a health event.

Relational and representational attributes

| Data type: | char | Field size: | 1 | Layout: | A |

Data domain:
A  Principal diagnosis
B  Other relevant diagnosis
O  Operation/procedure
E  External cause of injury
M  Pathological nature of growth
D  Underlying cause of death
F  Selected contributory cause B1
G  Selected contributory cause B2
C  Non-contributory cancer
H  Main maternal disease in fetal or infant death
I  Other maternal disease in fetal or infant death
J  Other relevant disease in fetal or infant death
N  Nature of injury (mortality only)
P  Mental health provisional diagnosis (MHINC only)
S  Activity

Guide for use: Only codes 'A', 'B', 'O', 'E' and 'M' are found in the NMDS database.
Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the Diagnosis Type code table.

There must be one and only one type 'A' for each event.

Validation rules are held in the Event to Diagnosis Type table. Cardinality and optionality have been added. See Appendix E: Enhanced Event Type/Event Diagnosis Type Table.

Collection

It is expected that the codes will be allocated by provider systems at the time of sending data to the national system.

Up to 99 diagnosis/procedure codes may be provided. Every record must have one (and only one) clinical code type ‘A’ principal diagnosis and may have up to a further 98 diagnosis/procedure/external cause/morphology codes which accompany the appropriate clinical code type.

The principal diagnosis (refer to ACS 0001p10) is defined as the diagnosis established after study to be chiefly responsible for occasioning an episode of admitted patient care, an episode of residential care or attendance at the healthcare establishment, as represented by a code. The phrase ‘after study’ in the definition means evaluation of findings to establish the condition that was chiefly responsible for the episode of care. Findings evaluated may include information gained from the history of illness, any mental status evaluation, specialist consultations, physical examination, diagnostic tests or procedures, any surgical procedures, and any pathological or radiological examination.

The condition established after study may or may not confirm the admitting diagnosis.

Additional diagnosis (refer to ACS 0002 p13) is defined as 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 healthcare establishment, as represented by a code.
For coding purposes, 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.

**Related data:**
- Clinical code
- Diagnosis/procedure description
- Clinical coding system ID
- Clinical code type
- External cause date of occurrence

**Administrative attributes**

*Source document:*

*Source organisation:* Ministry of Health
Diagnosis/procedure description

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Diagnosis/procedure description
Name in database: diagnosis_description
Other names: Event diagnosis/procedure description
Element type: Data element
Definition: A free-text description of the diagnoses, injuries, external causes, and procedures performed. This should not be the standard description associated with the clinical code.
Context: Clinical information.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar
Field size: 100
Layout: Free text

Guide for use:
Depending on the context, this is also known as Diagnosis description (external cause), Accident description, Operation description, and Morphology description.

It is mandatory that free text be used for this field, as this aids the research process and assists with the quality audit of data sent to the NMDS. Free text should always be used with external cause codes.

Providers often automate this field using coding programmes. This greatly detracts from the value of the data.

Verification rules:
Collection
Agencies are required to provide this information, particularly the description of the circumstances surrounding an injury, as it is used extensively in injury-prevention research. The Event supplementary information field may be used to expand the description.

From July 1 2008, the standard descriptions sent to MOH by hospitals may be up to 100 characters long. Prior to 1 July 2008, descriptions were 50 characters long. Many of these abbreviated descriptions are not specific, so their usefulness for research is limited. Your assistance is sought to report fully on the diagnosis, procedure, or circumstances of the injury in the Event supplementary information field.

Related data:
Diagnosis type
Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Event ID
Administrative status

Reference ID: A0156
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Event ID
Name in database: event_id
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: An internal reference number that uniquely identifies a health event.
Context: Any event on the NMDS.

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: number
Field size: 22
Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: Serves as the primary key for all data tables. Event ID is assigned by NMDS on load, so if an event is deleted and then reloaded, a new Event ID will be assigned.
Unique link between the main tables in the database.
Verification rules: Add 1 to the previous maximum number.
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes
Source document:
Source organisation:
External cause date of occurrence

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0129  
Version: 1.2  
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: External cause date of occurrence
Name in database: procedure_acc_date
Other names: Accident date, Injury date
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date when the accident/injury occurred.
Context: Events resulting from an accident.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime  
Field size: 8  
Layout: CCYyMMDD
Data domain: Valid dates

Partial dates are permissible. At a minimum the century and year must be supplied. If day is provided but month is omitted then the day will not be recorded. Incomplete dates are stored as 'ccyy0101' or 'ccyymm01' and a partial date flag associated with the date is set to the appropriate value.

Guide for use: External cause date of occurrence and Operation/procedure date are sent in separately but both stored in the same field. If the diagnosis type is 'E' (ie, external cause event), the date is External cause date of occurrence.

Verification rules: Optional.

Must be on or before the date of load, the date portion of Event end datetime, and the Psychiatric leave end date.
Must be on or after the Date of birth.

Only permitted if Diagnosis type is 'E'.

Required for external cause of occurrence codes, but optional if Operation flag is set to 'Y'.

Collection

This field is optional for ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition place of occurrence codes (Y92.x) and activity codes (Y93.x).

This field is optional for ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition (and onwards) place of occurrence codes (Y92.xx) and activity codes (U50 – U73.xx).

Related data: Diagnosis type
Accident date flag

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
External cause date of occurrence flag

Administrative status

Reference ID:  
Version: 1.0  
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: External cause date of occurrence flag  
Name in database: procedure_acc_date_flag  
Other names:  
Element type: Data element  
Definition: Indicates whether the External cause date of occurrence stored is a partial date.  
Context: Events resulting from an accident.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 1  
Layout:  
Data domain: D Where the day portion of the date is missing, default to '01'  
M Where both day and month portions of the date are missing, default to '01/01'  
Guide for use: A partial date flag, set automatically.  
As the system allows partial dates to be entered, this identifies what field(s) are missing if a partial date is entered.  
For example, if a date is entered as '00/00/2005', then the date is stored as '01/01/2005' and the partial indicator would be set to 'M'.

Verification rules:

Collection  
Related data: External cause date of occurrence

Administrative attributes

Source document:  
Source organisation:
Operation/procedure date

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0128
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Operation/procedure date
Name in database: procedure_acc_date
Other names: Op date
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date on which an operation/procedure was performed.
Context: Clinical information.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime
Field size: 7
Layout:
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: Operation/procedure date and External cause date of occurrence are sent in separately but both stored in the same field within the NMDS. If the diagnosis type is 'O' (ie, an operation), the date is Operation/procedure date.

Verification rules: Optional. Mandatory if diagnosis type is 'O' unless Operation flag in Clinical Code table is set to 'Y'.

Must be on or before the date of load, the date portion of Event end datetime, and the Psychiatric leave end date.

Must be on or after the date portion of Event start datetime, the Date of birth.

Only permitted if the diagnosis type is 'O'.

Related data: Date of birth
Event start datetime
Event end datetime

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
**Transaction ID**

**Administrative status**

*Reference ID:* 

*Version:* 1.0  
*Version date:* 01-Jan-2003

**Identifying and defining attributes**

**Name:** Transaction ID

**Name in database:** transaction_id

**Other names:**

**Element type:** Derived data element

**Definition:** A sequential number within the batch. With the Batch ID, this forms a unique identifier for each transaction.

**Context:**

**Relational and representational attributes**

**Data type:** int  
**Field size:**  
**Layout:**

**Data domain:**

**Guide for use:** Generated by the load process. Used internally for reference.

**Verification rules:**

**Collection**

**Related data:**

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:**
Domicile Code table

**Table name:** Domicile Code table

**Name in database:** domicile_code_tab

**Version:** 1.0  
**Version date:** 01-Jan-2003

**Definition:** Contains geographic information.

**Guide for Use:** Content is provided by Statistics NZ, initially based on 1991 census area unit codes. New values are added after each census, and some existing values are retired.

Census area unit codes are based on meshblocks.

**Primary Key:** Domicile code

**Business Key:**

**Relational Rules:** Defines Domicile code on the Health Event table.

Area unit code

**Administrative status**

**Reference ID:**

**Version:** 1.0  
**Version date:** 01-Jan-2003

**Identifying and defining attributes**

**Name:** Area unit code

**Name in database:** area_unit_code

**Other names:**

**Element type:** Derived data element

**Definition:** The census area unit code that corresponds to the Domicile code.

**Context:**

**Relational and representational attributes**

**Data type:** int  
**Field size:**  
**Layout:**

**Data domain:**

**Guide for use:** This field is mapped using Statistics NZ mappings.

**Verification rules:**

**Collection**

**Related data:**

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:** Statistics NZ
DHB
Administrative status

Reference ID: [Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003]

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: DHB
Name in database: dhb
Other names: District Health Board
Element type: Data element
Definition: The code of the District Health Board responsible for the domicile.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 3
Layout: NNN

Data domain:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Northland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Waitemata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Counties Manukau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Waikato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Lakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Bay of Plenty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Tairawhiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Hawke's Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Taranaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>MidCentral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Whanganui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Capital and Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Hutt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Wairarapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Nelson Marlborough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>West Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Canterbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>South Canterbury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Otago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Southland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>999</td>
<td>Overseas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guide for use:
Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
**Domicile code**

**Administrative status**

**Reference ID:** Version: 1.1 **Version date:** 01-Feb-2011

**Identifying and defining attributes**

- **Name:** Domicile Code
- **Name in database:** domicile_code
- **Other names:**
- **Element type:** Data element
- **Definition:** Statistics NZ Health Domicile Code representing a person’s usual residential address. Also used for facility addresses.

Usual residential address is defined as the address at which the person has been, or plans to be, living for 3 months or more. (Statistics NZ definition of 'usually resident').

If a person usually lives in a rest home or a hospital, that is considered their usual residential address.

**Context:** Required for demographic analyses. Domicile codes are key variables for determining the characteristics of the population that are using the health sector.

**Relational and representational attributes**

- **Mandatory**
- **Data type:** char
- **Field size:** 4
- **Data domain:** Refer to Appendix H for this code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

- **Guide for use:** Before July 1993, domicile was coded using the 1986 census Domicile codes. This data has been mapped to the 1991 codes.

Care needs to be exercised when analysing pre-1993 data in terms of population, as the 1991 census split a large number of the 1986 codes into two or more new Domicile codes. As it was not possible to accurately attribute particular events to the correct new code, only one of the new multiple codes could be chosen for each old code. This can result in some areas showing no events for one code and an over-representation of events for the other domicile.

Since 1996, Domicile code has been automatically assigned on the NHI database using the address provided. This can result in rural addresses being assigned to an urban Domicile code where there is insufficient data to generate the correct code. This is because the automated software relies on generating a post code in order to determine where in a related table it should look to find the code. Most events in the NMDS contain a Domicile code that has been generated in this manner.

The Domicile code used for health collections is a four-digit Health Domicile Code specially created by Statistics NZ from their six-digit Census Area Unit Code. This field contains 3 versions of this Domicile code, one for each of the 1991, 1996 and 2001 censuses.

- The 1991 code was used from 1988 to 30 June 1998. (1986 codes were converted to 1991 codes on migration into NMDS in 1993.)
- The 1996 code was used from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 2003.
- The 2001 code was used from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2008
- The 2006 code has been in use since 1 July 2008.

The series of Domicile codes used depends on the date portion of Event end datetime. If Event end datetime is null, the date portion of the Event start datetime is used.

- Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the Domicile code table.

Where the date portion of Event end datetime is:
- before 1 July 1998, the 1991 codes apply
- between 1 July 1998 and 30 June 2003, the 1996 codes apply
- on or after 1 July 2003, the 2001 codes apply.
If the Event end datetime is blank, check the date portion of Event start datetime and the status of the code is current. If not current, an error message is generated.

If the date portion of Event end datetime (or, if the Event end datetime is blank, the date portion of Event start datetime) is less than 1 July 1998 and Year of census is 1996 or 2001 then convert new domicile back to the 1991 code. If the date portion of Event end datetime (or, if the Event end datetime is blank, the date portion of Event start datetime) is between 1 July 1998 and 30 July 2003 and Year of census is 2001, then convert new domicile back to the 1996 code.

**Collection**

The code table contains current and retired codes (see status column: C = current and R = retired). Some of the codes from the 1991 census were replaced by new codes in the 1996 census, and these should not be used for events where the date portion of Event end datetime is after 30 June 1998. The 1991 and 1996 Domicile codes made redundant by the 2001 census should not be used for events where the date portion of Event end datetime is after 30 June 2003.

New general codes have been added for DHBs from 1 July 2001. General DHB codes should be a last resort, used only if the correct Domicile code cannot be determined.

Care should be taken to record accurate and useful residential addresses, since Domicile codes may be automatically assigned using this information.

**Related data:**

TLA of domicile

**Administrative attributes**

*Source document:*

*Source organisation:*

Statistics NZ
Domicile code description
Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Domicile code description
Name in database: domicile_code_description
Other names: 
Definition: Name of domicile area.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: char Field size: 70 Layout:
Data domain: 
Guide for use: Provided by Statistics NZ.

This is actually a description of the census area unit code that maps to the Domicile code.

The Domicile code descriptions are sourced from Statistics NZ and are not necessarily the same as the names by which the areas are generally known. Many suburbs are split over two or more domiciles.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes
Source document:
Source organisation:
Domicile code status
Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Domicile code status
Name in database: domicile_code_status
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: Indicates whether a Domicile code is current or retired.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 1  Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: The Domicile table was initially populated with the 1991 code set. When new codes were added as a result of the 1996 census boundary changes, some of them replaced existing 1991 codes. Similarly, changes in 2001 made some 1991 and 1996 codes redundant. The retired codes are retained for historical purposes, but flagged as being no longer applicable.
Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Retired year

Administrative status

Reference ID:       Version: 1.1       Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Retired year
Name in database: retired_year
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The year of the census that resulted in the Domicile code being retired.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: smallint       Field size: 4       Layout: CCYY
Data domain:
Guide for use: Introduced on 1 July 2003 to distinguish between Domicile codes retired in 1996, 2001, and 2008. All events where the date portion of Event end datetime is after 30 June 2003 must use current codes. Events where the date portion of Event end datetime is between 1 July 1998 and 30 June 2003 may not use retired 1991 codes.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes
Source document:
Source organisation:
TLA of domicile

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.1  
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: TLA of domicile
Name in database: tla
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Territorial local authority of domicile.
Context: Geographical aggregation.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 3  
Layout: NNN

Data domain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TLA</th>
<th>TLA name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>Far North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>Whangarei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>Kaipara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>004</td>
<td>Rodney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>North Shore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>006</td>
<td>Waitakere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>008</td>
<td>Manakau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>009</td>
<td>Papakura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>011</td>
<td>Thames-Coromandel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>012</td>
<td>Hauraki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>013</td>
<td>Waikato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>015</td>
<td>Matamata-Piako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>016</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>017</td>
<td>Waipa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>018</td>
<td>Otorohanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>019</td>
<td>South Waikato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Waitomo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>021</td>
<td>Taupo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>022</td>
<td>Western BOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>023</td>
<td>Tauranga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>024</td>
<td>Rotorua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>025</td>
<td>Whakatane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>026</td>
<td>Kawerau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>027</td>
<td>Opotiki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>028</td>
<td>Gisborne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>029</td>
<td>Wairoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>030</td>
<td>Hastings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>031</td>
<td>Napier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>032</td>
<td>Central Hawke's Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>033</td>
<td>New Plymouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>034</td>
<td>Stratford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>035</td>
<td>South Taranaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>036</td>
<td>Ruapehu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>037</td>
<td>Wanganui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>038</td>
<td>Rangitikei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>039</td>
<td>Manawatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>040</td>
<td>Palmerston North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>041</td>
<td>Tararua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>042</td>
<td>Horowhenua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>043</td>
<td>Kapiti Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>044</td>
<td>Porirua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>045</td>
<td>Upper Hutt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>046</td>
<td>Lower Hutt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>047</td>
<td>Wellington</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Derived from the MOH mapping of Domicile code to TLA. No code table exists.

Domicile code 3402 Oceanic - Chatham Islands is included in TLA 'other' as it is not a Land Authority and is classified as subregion 15 'Hawke's Bay' which is not shown in this table.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data: Domicile code

Administrative attributes
Source document:
Source organisation:
Year of census
Administrative status

Reference ID:          Version:  1.0          Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Year of census
Name in database: year_of_census
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The year in which a Domicile code is introduced.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: int
Field size:
Layout:

Data domain: 1991
1996
2001
2006

Guide for use: Most Domicile codes were introduced in 1991 and correspond to census area units as defined by the 1991 census. Later codes were added from the 1996 and 2001 census reviews.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Event Legal Status table

**Table name:** Event Legal Status table

**Name in database:** event_legal_status_tab

**Version:** 1.4  **Version date:** 01-Feb-2011

**Definition:**
The legal status of a healthcare user under the appropriate section of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992, the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Act 1966, the Intellectual Disability (Compulsory Care and Rehabilitation) Act 2003, or the Criminal Procedure (Mentally Impaired Persons) Act 2003.

**Guide for Use:**
Links to the Health Event table through Event ID.

Reported in accordance with the relevant Act.

Legal status must be supplied for inpatient mental health events. The reporting timeframe for this information is 21 days post month of admission.

The definition of a mental health patient is 'a patient who has a mental illness diagnosis'. Patients with an intellectual disability are no longer regarded as mental health patients. Mental health inpatient and day patient events are to be reported with the relevant health specialty codes.

With the introduction of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992 on 1 November 1992, it became possible for mental health patients, both informal (i.e., voluntary) and formal, to be admitted to a general ward of any public hospital or psychiatric hospital. When a mental health patient is admitted to a general ward for treatment of a psychiatric illness, then the event type code of IP can now be used. An event type code of ID can be used for day patients. A legal status code and leave details must also be supplied for these patients if relevant. The default for legal status is 'I' (Voluntary).

All changes to legal status made during the course of an inpatient event must be reported to MOH.

Admission information for mental health inpatients is required to be supplied with legal status and provisional diagnoses. It is a requirement to update leave/discharge data, legal status and principal diagnosis as they are obtained. Those facilities with electronic transfer should update legal status changes immediately they occur.

This table only contains legal statuses pertaining to inpatient and day patient events. For more complete legal status histories, see the Programme for the Integration of Mental Health Data (PRIMHD).

**Primary Key:** Event ID, Legal status code, Legal status date

**Business Key:**

**Relational Rules:**
Batch ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.0

Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Batch ID

Name in database: batch_id

Other names:

Element type: Derived data element

Definition: A unique identifier for each batch.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: number

Field size: 22

Layout:

Data domain:

Guide for use: Generated by the load process. Used internally for reference to the file in which this record was loaded into the NMDS.

The Batch ID is used in place of the batch filename.

Verification rules:

Collection

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Event ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0156

Version: 1.1

Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event ID

Name in database: event_id

Other names:

Element type: Data element

Definition: An internal reference number that uniquely identifies a health event.

Context: Any event on the NMDS.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: number

Field size: 22

Data domain:

Guide for use: Serves as the primary key for all data tables. Event ID is assigned by NMDS on load, so if an event is deleted and then reloaded, a new Event ID will be assigned.

Unique link between the main tables in the database.

Verification rules: Add 1 to the previous maximum number.

Collection

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Legal status code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0181
Version: 1.6
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Legal status code
Name in database: legal_status_code
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: Code describing a healthcare user’s legal status under the appropriate section of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992, the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Act 1966, the Intellectual Disability (Compulsory Care and Rehabilitation) Act 2003, or the Criminal Procedure (Mentally Impaired Persons) Act 2003.
Context: Used for mental health healthcare users in respect of the current period of institutional care.

Defines a healthcare user’s standing in terms of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment & Treatment) Act 1992, for example, compulsory treatment.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: AA (or A and a space)
Data domain: Refer to Appendix H for this code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: Used only in the context of mental health admissions.

Verification rules: At least one required for psychiatric inpatient events.

Code must be present in the Legal Status code table. The provided Legal Status Date must be on/after the start date, or on/before the end date in the Legal Status code table, for the code provided.

Collection: From 1 July 1999 legal status can be reported with ID and IP events as well as IM event types.

More than one legal status can be entered for a health event, but the Legal status code and the Legal status date must form a unique combination for that health event.

Legal status can be reported outside of the period of an event. If this is done, all Legal status codes for the event will be taken into account when determining the DRG code. Any non-voluntary Legal status code changes the DRG version 4.1, 4.2, 5.0 or 6.0 code.

A Legal status code is required for each Legal status date provided.

Related data: DRG code
Legal status date

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Legal status date

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0183  Version: 1.3  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Legal status date
Name in database: legal_status_date
Other names: Health event legal status date
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date from which a healthcare user’s legal status applies.
Context: Defines a healthcare user’s standing under the appropriate section of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment & Treatment), for example, compulsory treatment.

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: datetime  Field size: 8  Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: Only used in the context of mental health admissions.
Verification rules: Partial dates not allowed.

At least one required for psychiatric inpatient events.

Must be after the Date of birth. Must be on or before the date portion of Event end datetime.

For the Legal status code provided, the legal status date:
- Must be on or after the Legal Status start date, in the Legal Status code table.
- Must be on or before the Legal Status end date, in the Legal Status code table.

Collection
From 1 July 1999 legal status can be reported with ID and IP events as well as IM event types.

More than one legal status can be entered for a health event, but the Legal status code and the Legal status date must form a unique combination for that health event.

Legal status can be reported outside of the period of an event. If this is done, all Legal status codes for the event will be taken into account when determining the DRG code. Any non-voluntary Legal status code changes the DRG version 4.1, 4.2, 5.0 or 6.0 code.

A Legal status date is required for each Legal status code supplied.

Related data: DRG code
Legal status code

Administrative attributes
Source document: 
Source organisation: 

Related data:
Transaction ID
Administrative status

Reference ID:                      Version: 1.0                      Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Transaction ID
Name in database: transaction_id
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A sequential number within the batch. With the Batch ID, this forms a unique identifier for each transaction.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: int   Field size:   Layout:
Data domain:
Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes
Source document:
Source organisation:
Facility table

Table name: Facility table
Name in database: facility_tab
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Definition:
A table identifying a place which may be a permanent, temporary or mobile structure, which healthcare users attend or are resident in, for the primary purpose of receiving healthcare or disability support services. This definition excludes supervised hostels, halfway houses, staff residences, and rest homes where the rest home is the patient's usual place of residence.

Guide for Use:
All facilities must belong to an agency.

Although they are excluded from the definition, the Facility table includes some rest homes, for a number of reasons: some local patient management systems require a Facility code for the facility to whom the healthcare user is discharged, which may be a rest home; some rest homes are attached to hospitals; and rest homes may be identified as the place of death.

Many primary care organisations, for example doctor's surgeries, are included.

This table is common to many of the data collections at Ministry of Health.

Primary Key: Agency code, Facility code
Business Key:
Relational Rules:
Agency code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0138 Version: 1.1 Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Agency code
Name in database: agency_code
Other names: Health agency code, DHB
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that uniquely identifies an agency. An agency is an organisation, institution or group of institutions that contracts directly with the principal health service purchaser to deliver healthcare services to the community.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes Mandatory

Data type: char Field size: 4 Layout: XXXX
Data domain: Refer to Appendix H for this code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: Historically, also known as CHE (Crown Health Enterprise), HHS (Hospitals and Health Services) and AHB (Area Health Board).

Between 1988 and 1993 the Agency code was assigned based on the original 1993 agency groupings.

If the facility on an event does not belong to the agency, it means that the agency has contracted a facility belonging to a different agency to treat the patient.

Unit record information with Facility codes will not be provided to members of the public without the permission of the agency involved. See the Current Data Access Policy on the Ministry of Health web site at http://www.health.govt.nz.nz-health-statistics/access-and-use.

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the Agency code table.

Collection This is a key field for allocating purchase units.

If agencies merge, a new code may be assigned or the new agency can negotiate with MOH to maintain the existing codes.

MOH allocates codes on request. The code table is continually updated by MOH as hospitals open and close. See the MOH web site for the most recent version.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Condition onset flag required from date

Administrative status

Reference ID:  
Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jul-2012

Identifying and defining attributes

Name:  
Name in database: condition_onset_code_reqd_from  
Other names: COF Implementation Date  
Element type: Data element  
Definition: Date when the facility implements the Condition Onset Flag in its Patient Management System (PMS) and reports to the NMDS.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime  Field size: 8  Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid dates

Guide for use: Condition Onset Flag (COF) implementation date is 1 July 2012. Facilities are required to notify MOH of the date from which they can supply COF values.

Facilities may apply to be exempted from reporting COF in NMDS file version V015.0; however they will need to provide a date when they are likely to implement COF. Some facilities have indicated they are unable to implement COF due to their Patient Management System upgrade cycle.

The COF implementation dates will be maintained within the NMDS facility table. This table can be found on the following link under the heading NMDS Facility Code Table.


If facilities require further exemption from the date provided apply to Data Management Services, National Collections and Reporting, email compliance@moh.govt.nz

Verification rules:

Collection

Related data: Condition onset flag

Administrative attributes

Source document:  
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Domicile code

Administrative status

**Reference ID:**

**Version:** 1.1

**Version date:** 01-Feb-2011

**Identifying and defining attributes**

**Name:** Domicile Code

**Name in database:** domicile_code

**Other names:**

**Element type:** Data element

**Definition:** Statistics NZ Health Domicile Code representing a person’s usual residential address. Also used for facility addresses.

Usual residential address is defined as the address at which the person has been, or plans to be, living for 3 months or more. (Statistics NZ definition of ‘usually resident’).

If a person usually lives in a rest home or a hospital, that is considered their usual residential address.

**Context:** Required for demographic analyses. Domicile codes are key variables for determining the characteristics of the population that are using the health sector.

**Relational and representational attributes**

**Mandatory**

**Data type:** char

**Field size:** 4

**Layout:**

**Data domain:** Refer to Appendix H for this code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

**Guide for use:**

Before July 1993, domicile was coded using the 1986 census Domicile codes. This data has been mapped to the 1991 codes.

Care needs to be exercised when analysing pre-1993 data in terms of population, as the 1991 census split a large number of the 1986 codes into two or more new Domicile codes. As it was not possible to accurately attribute particular events to the correct new code, only one of the new multiple codes could be chosen for each old code. This can result in some areas showing no events for one code and an over-representation of events for the other domicile.

Since 1996, Domicile code has been automatically assigned on the NH1 database using the address provided. This can result in rural addresses being assigned to an urban Domicile code where there is insufficient data to generate the correct code. This is because the automated software relies on generating a post code in order to determine where in a related table it should look to find the code. Most events in the NMDS contain a Domicile code that has been generated in this manner.

The Domicile code used for health collections is a four-digit Health Domicile Code specially created by Statistics NZ from their six-digit Census Area Unit Code. This field contains 3 versions of this Domicile code, one for each of the 1991, 1996 and 2001 censuses.

- The 1991 code was used from 1988 to 30 June 1998. (1986 codes were converted to 1991 codes on migration into NMDS in 1993.)
- The 1996 code was used from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 2003.
- The 2001 code was used from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2008
- The 2006 code has been in use since 1 July 2008.

The series of Domicile codes used depends on the date portion of Event end datetime. If Event end datetime is null, the date portion of the Event start datetime is used.

**Verification rules:**

Must be a valid code in the Domicile code table.

Where the date portion of Event end datetime is:

- before 1 July 1998, the 1991 codes apply
- between 1 July 1998 and 30 June 2003, the 1996 codes apply
- on or after 1 July 2003, the 2001 codes apply.

If the Event end datetime is blank, check the date portion of Event start datetime and the status of the code is current. If not current, an error message is generated.
If the date portion of Event end datetime (or, if the Event end datetime is blank, the date portion of Event start datetime) is less than 1 July 1998 and Year of census is 1996 or 2001 then convert new domicile back to the 1991 code. If the date portion of Event end datetime (or, if the Event end datetime is blank, the date portion of Event start datetime) is between 1 July 1998 and 30 July 2003 and Year of census is 2001, then convert new domicile back to the 1996 code.

**Collection**

The code table contains current and retired codes (see status column: C = current and R = retired). Some of the codes from the 1991 census were replaced by new codes in the 1996 census, and these should not be used for events where the date portion of Event end datetime is after 30 June 1998. The 1991 and 1996 Domicile codes made redundant by the 2001 census should not be used for events where the date portion of Event end datetime is after 30 June 2003.

New general codes have been added for DHBs from 1 July 2001. General DHB codes should be a last resort, used only if the correct Domicile code cannot be determined.

Care should be taken to record accurate and useful residential addresses, since Domicile codes may be automatically assigned using this information.

**Related data:** TLA of domicile

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:** Statistics NZ
Facility address

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0145
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Facility address
Name in database: facility_address
Other names: Health agency facility address
Element type: Data element
Definition: The physical address of a health facility.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar
Field size: 85
Layout: Free text

Data domain:
Guide for use: A domicile code is derived from the address and stored on the Facility table.

Verification rules:
Collection

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Facility closing date

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0147  Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Facility closing date
Name in database: facility_close_date
Other names: Health agency facility closing date
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date on which a health facility ceased to operate.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime  Field size:  Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: Some of these dates are estimated.
Closing dates are also recorded when codes are retired, for example, when an agency changes its name and is assigned a new code.

Verification rules:
Collection Facilities are required to notify MOH of their closing dates.
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Facility code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0143  Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Facility code
Name in database: facility_code
Other names: Health agency facility code, Hospital, HAF code, HAFC
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that uniquely identifies a healthcare facility.

A healthcare facility is a place, which may be a permanent, temporary, or mobile structure, that healthcare users attend or are resident in for the primary purpose of receiving healthcare or disability support services. This definition excludes supervised hostels, halfway houses, staff residences, and rest homes where the rest home is the patient’s usual place of residence.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes  Mandatory

Data type: char  Field size: 4  Layout: XXXX
Data domain: Refer to Appendix H for this code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: Unit record information with Facility codes will not be provided to members of the public without the permission of the agency involved. See the Current Data Access Policy on the Ministry web site at http://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/access-and-use

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the Facility Code table for events with the date portion of event start datetime ending on or after 01 July 2009.

The NHI number, Event type code, Event start datetime, Facility code, and Event local identifier form a unique key for checking for duplicates on insert, or checking for existence on delete. See Appendix F: Duplicate and overlapping event checking rules.

Collection  The Ministry of Health allocates codes on request. The code table is continually updated by the Ministry as hospitals open and close. See the Ministry web site for the most recent version.

Related data: Birth location
Facility type

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Facility name

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0144

Version: 1.0

Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Facility name

Name in database: facility_name

Other names: Hospital name, Health agency facility name, Fac name

Element type: Data element

Definition: The name of a health facility.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar

Field size: 50

Layout: Free text

Data domain:

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Facility opening date
Administrative status

Reference ID: A0146
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Facility opening date
Name in database: facility_open_date
Other names: Health agency facility opening date
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date on which a health facility began operation.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime
Field size:
Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid dates
Guide for use: Some of these dates are estimated.
Verification rules:
Collection: Facilities are required to notify MOH of their opening dates.
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Facility type

Reference ID:  
Version: 1.0  
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Facility Type  
Name in database: facility_type  
Other names:  
Element type: Data element  
Definition: A code that categorises facilities into particular types.  
Context: 

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 2  
Layout: 
Data domain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Public hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Private hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Psychiatric hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>GP practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Health centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Local cancer registry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mental health outpatient service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cervical screening programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Drug and alcohol treatment facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Mental health community skills enhancement facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kaupapa Maori service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Pacific Island service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mental health community team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Child, adolescent and family service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mental health day hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Mental health residential 1 to 5 facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Mental health residential and skills enhancement facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Forensic mental health treatment facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Intellectual disability facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Charitable trust facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guide for use: Used with Principal health service purchaser in determining whether an event is publicly funded.

Verification rules: 

Collection

Related data: Facility code  
Birth location  
Private flag

Administrative attributes

Source document: Create using the Facility type from the Facility table  
Source organisation:
Region of treatment
Administrative status

Reference ID:

Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Region of treatment
Name in database: region
Other names: Derived data element
Definition: The Health Funding Authority region of treatment.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 2  Layout: NN
Data domain:
01 HFA Northern region
02 HFA Midland region
03 HFA Central region
04 HFA Southern region

Guide for use: Created from Ministry of Health internal mapping.
For historical use only. The Health Funding Authority no longer exists.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Health Event table

**Table name:** Health Event table

**Name in database:** health_event_tab

**Version:** 1.2  **Version date:** 01-Feb-2011

**Definition:** The Health Event table contains non-diagnostic information about a patient’s stay in hospital, such as demographic, administrative, and some summarised/grouped clinical and contracting information. It contains data for inpatient and day patient health events.

**Guide for Use:**

A hospital inpatient event is a contact between a healthcare user and an agency which involves the healthcare user being admitted and discharged.

NMDS contains secondary care events (that is, hospital inpatient and day-patient events), and some ambulatory care events.

NMDS also incorporates events from psychiatric hospitals, and some private hospital events since 1996.

Fields have been added to the Health Event table at various times as a result of policy or contracting requirements.

**Primary Key:** Event ID

**Business Key:** Encrypted NHI number, Facility code, Event type code, Event start datetime, Event local ID

**Relational Rules:**
ACC claim number

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0212  Version: 1.2  Version date: 01-Jul-2008

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: ACC claim number
Name in database: acc_claim_number
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: This is a separate field to record the M46/45, ACC45 or AITC claim number for the event.
Context: Injury resulting from an accident.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 12  Layout: Free text
Data domain: Guide
Verification rules: Optional.

- If the first character of the Principal health service purchaser code is 'A' (eg, 'A0', 'A1', etc) then the Accident flag should be set to 'Y'.
- If the Accident flag is set to "Y" (for any Principal health service purchaser code), then the ACC Claim Number field should not be blank.
- If the injury date is between the admission and discharge date (ie the accident happened while the patient was in hospital) then the ACC flag can be N and the ACC45 field populated.

Collection

This is a free-text field to allow historical claim numbers, which come in a variety of formats, to be provided.

- This field is used to report the Accident Insurance Treatment Certificate (AITC) form number.
- If the Principal health service purchaser code is any of the codes that start with 'A', then the Accident flag must be set to "Y".
- If the Accident flag is set to Y then the ACC claim number field must be populated.
- If the ACC claim number field is populated and the injury date is between the admission and discharge dates then the accident flag field can be N or Y.
- If the ACC claim number field is populated and the injury date is before the admission date then the accident flag must be set to Y.

Related data:  Accident flag
Principal health service purchaser

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: Accident Compensation Corporation
Accident flag

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Accident flag
Name in database: accident_flag
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag that denotes whether a person is receiving care or treatment as the result of an accident.
Context: Injury resulting from an accident.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A
Data domain:
Y The health event/treatment is assumed to be or is assessed as the result of an accident
N The health event/treatment is the result of an illness.
U Unknown.

Guidelines for use:
Verification rules:

If the first character of the Principal health service purchaser code is 'A' (e.g., 'A0', 'A1', etc) then the Accident flag should be set to 'Y'.

If the Accident flag is set to 'Y' (for any Principal health service purchaser code), then the Accident Claim Number field should not be blank.

If the injury (accident) date is between the Event start date and Event end date (i.e., the accident happened while the patient was in hospital) then the accident flag can be N and the Accident Claim Number field is to be populated.

The definition of an in-hospital accident is when the patient is an inpatient or a day patient and is physically within the hospital grounds and buildings when the accident occurs.

Collection

For this accident flag to be 'Y', the healthcare user should be admitted as a result of an accident. This would be either an acute case or someone returning for treatment (in which case an Accident Claim Number would be required).

The accident flag can be set to N and an Accident Claim Number reported if a patient has an accident in hospital. In this case, the injury date must be between the Event start date and Event end date. Events where the accident flag is set to 'Y' may or may not have claims that are supported by Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC).

Related data:
ACC claim number
Clinical code (classifies the injuries and cause of accident)

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Admission source code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0169
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Admission source code
Name in database: admission_source_code
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code used to describe the nature of admission (routine or transfer) for a hospital inpatient health event.
Context: Hospital inpatient or day patient health event.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A
Data domain:
R Routine admission
T Transfer from another hospital facility

Guide for use:
Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the Admission Source code table.

Collection
Patients admitted from rest homes where the rest home is their usual place of residence are routine admissions, not transfers.

Patients transferred using DW or DF event end type codes within the same facility should be readmitted with an admission source code of R.

Related data: Event end type code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
## Admission type code

**Administrative status**

*Reference ID:* A0171  
*Version:* 1.2  
*Version date:* 01-Jun-2011

### Identifying and defining attributes

**Name:** Admission type code  
**Name in database:** admission_type  
**Other names:** Admission type  
**Element type:** Data element  
**Definition:** A code used to describe the type of admission for a hospital healthcare event.

#### Context:

Identification and defining attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Field size</th>
<th>Layout</th>
<th>Mandatory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data type: char</td>
<td>Field size: 2</td>
<td>Layout: AA</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Data domain:

*CURRENT*
- 'AA' = Arranged admission
- 'AC' = Acute admission
- 'AP' = Elective admission of a privately funded patient
- 'RL' = Psychiatric patient returned from leave of more than 10 days
- 'WN' = Admitted from DHB booking system (used to be known as 'waiting list')

*RETIRED*
- 'ZA' = Arranged admission, ACC covered (retired 30 June 2004)
- 'ZC' = Acute, ACC covered (retired 30 June 2004)
- 'ZP' = Private, ACC covered (retired 30 June 2004)
- 'ZW' = Waiting list, ACC covered (retired 30 June 2004)

**Guide for use:** 'WU' (Waiting list - urgent) code not used from 20 August 1993.

From July 2004, Admission types 'ZA', 'ZC', 'ZP' and 'ZW' were replaced by the use of the Accident Flag and where it is 'Y', the warning validation to provide an ACC claim number.

**Verification rules:** Code must be present in the Admission Type code table.

The date portion of Event end datetime must be on or prior to the Admission type end date (if populated).

As from 1 July 2004, using a retired code will generate an error message.

Refer to Glossary for admission definition.

**Collection**

AA - ARRANGED ADMISSION (introduced in 1995)
- A planned admission where:
  - the admission date is less than seven days after the date the decision was made by the specialist that this admission was necessary, or
  - the admission relates to normal maternity cases, 36 to 42 weeks gestation, delivered during the event.

In these cases, patients will have been booked into the admitting facility and the health specialty code for records where the date portion of Event end date time is before 1 July 2008 will always be P10 Delivery Services (Mothers). For records where the date portion of Event end date time is on or after 1 July 2008 the health specialty code will always be P60 Maternity Services - Mother (no community LMC) or P70 Maternity Services - Mother (with community LMC).

AC - ACUTE ADMISSION (introduced in 1994)
- An unplanned admission on the day of presentation at the admitting healthcare facility. Admission may have been from the Emergency or Outpatient Departments of the healthcare facility or a transfer from another facility. Note that the Accident Compensation Act, 1998 defines Acute as Acute plus Arranged.
AP - ELECTIVE (introduced in 1996)
Elective admission of a privately funded patient in either a public or private hospital.

RL - PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT RETURNED FROM LEAVE (introduced in 1994)
A sectioned mental health patient, returning from more than 14 days leave.

WN - WAITING LIST/BOOKING LIST (introduced in 1994)
A planned admission where the admission date is seven or more days after the date the decision was made by the specialist that this admission was necessary.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Age at admission

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Age at admission
Name in database: age_at_admission
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The age of a patient on admission to hospital.
Context: Demographic information.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: integer  
Field size: 3  
Layout: NNN
Data domain: 000 – 120
Guide for use: Date portion of Event start datetime minus date of birth, expressed in completed years.
Age at discharge (not Age at admission) is used in official Ministry of Health publications from the NMDS.

Verification rules:

Collection
Related data: Event start datetime
Date of birth

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Age at discharge
Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Age at discharge
Name in database: age_at_discharge
Other names:

Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The age of a patient on discharge from hospital.
Context: Demographic information.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: number
Field size: 22
Layout:
Data domain: 000 – 120, XXX

Guide for use: The date portion of Event end datetime minus date of birth expressed in completed years. If the event end datetime is not entered then this field will contain 'XXX'.

Age at discharge (not Age at admission) is the age most often used for analysis.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data: Date of birth
Event end datetime

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Age of mother

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0107
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Age of mother
Name in database: age_of_mother
Other names: Age at delivery
Element type: Data element
Definition: The mother's age in years at the time of birth of the infant.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: integer
Field size: 00 – 99
Field size: 00 is default value if mother's age is not known.
Layout:

Guide for use:

Verification rules: This field is verified by NMDS.

Collection

Related data: Event type code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Agency code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0138  
Version: 1.1  
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Agency code  
Name in database: agency_code  
Other names: Health agency code, DHB  
Element type: Data element  
Definition: A code that uniquely identifies an agency. An agency is an organisation, institution or group of institutions that contracts directly with the principal health service purchaser to deliver healthcare services to the community.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes  

Mandatory

Data type: char  
Field size: 4  
Layout: XXXX

Data domain: Refer to Appendix H for this code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: Historically, also known as CHE (Crown Health Enterprise), HHS (Hospitals and Health Services) and AHB (Area Health Board).

Between 1988 and 1993 the Agency code was assigned based on the original 1993 agency groupings.

If the facility on an event does not belong to the agency, it means that the agency has contracted a facility belonging to a different agency to treat the patient.

Unit record information with Facility codes will not be provided to members of the public without the permission of the agency involved. See the Current Data Access Policy on the Ministry of Health web site at http://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/access-and-use.

Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the Agency code table.

Collection  
This is a key field for allocating purchase units.

If agencies merge, a new code may be assigned or the new agency can negotiate with MOH to maintain the existing codes.

MOH allocates codes on request. The code table is continually updated by MOH as hospitals open and close. See the MOH web site for the most recent version.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:  
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Batch ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Batch ID
Name in database: batch_id
Other names: Derived data element
Definition: A unique identifier for each batch.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: number Field size: 22 Layout:

Data domain:
Guide for use: Generated by the load process. Used internally for reference to the file in which this record was loaded into the NMDS.

The Batch ID is used in place of the batch filename.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Birth location

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0104
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Birth location
Name in database: location_code
Other names: Birth location code, Birth/death location code
Element type: Data element
Definition: The location of the birth delivery of a healthcare user.
Context: Birth event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: N

Data domain:
1 Public hospital
2 Private hospital
3 Psychiatric hospital
4 Other institution
5 Private residence
6 Other
9 Default value

Guide for use:
Verification rules: Mandatory for birth events. Must not be supplied for other event types.

Must be a valid code in the Location code table.

Must match the Facility type code on the Facility table.

Collection
Related data: Facility code
Facility type

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Birth status

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0102
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Birth status
Name in database: birth_status
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: This field records whether an infant was still or liveborn.

The World Health Organization definition of a livebirth is: 'The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered liveborn'.

Context: Birth event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A
Data domain: 'L' = Liveborn
'S' = Stillborn
Guide for use: Effectively only livebirths are reported to the NMDS.
Verification rules: Sourced from NMDS. If the data is not available there it is sourced from Analytical Services.
Related data: 

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: 

Birthweight

Administrative status

Reference ID:  A0100  Version:  1.1  Version date:  01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name:  Birthweight
Name in database:  birth_weight
Other names:  Birth weight
Element type:  Data element
Definition:  Weight of infant at time of birth, in grams.
Context:  Birth event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type:  char  Field size:  4  Layout:  NNNN
Data domain:  0001 – 9999
Guide for use:  Mandatory for birth events. Must not be supplied for other event types.
Verification rules:  Records reporting 0001 to 0399 grams will be returned with a warning message that birthweight is unusually low. Hospitals will need to confirm this value before the record will be loaded into the NMDS.

Collection:  Record as soon as practicable after the birth event. If not known, the default is ‘9000’.

Related data:  Weight on admission

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:  Ministry of Health
Complication and comorbidity level (CCL)

Administrative status

**Reference ID:**

**Version:** 1.1  
**Version date:** 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

**Name:** CCL  
**Name in database:** ccl  
**Other names:**  
**Element type:** Derived data element  
**Definition:** Complication/co-morbidity class level. This comes out of the DRG grouper program and identifies the clinical severity within a DRG code.  
**Context:** AN-DRGs and AR-DRGs

Relational and representational attributes

**Data type:** char  
**Field size:** 1  
**Layout:** N  
**Data domain:**  
0  no CC effect  
1  minor CC  
2  moderate CC  
3  severe CC  
4  catastrophic CC  

**Guide for use:** Relates to all DRG grouper versions  
Serves the same purpose for DRG grouper versions 3.0 and 3.1 as PCCL does for DRG grouper versions 4.1, 4.2, 5.0 and 6.0.  
The AR-DRG Definitions Manual says CCLs 'are severity weights given to ALL additional diagnoses. They range in value from 0 to 4 for surgical and neonate episodes, and from 0 to 3 for medical episodes, and have been developed through a combination of medical judgement and statistical analysis. CCL values can vary between adjacent DRGs.'

**Verification rules:**

**Related data:** DRG  
PCCL

Administrative attributes

**Source document:** AR-DRG Definitions Manuals  
**Source organisation:** The logic for the DRG software is specified by the Health Services Division of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, Australia
Client system identifier

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0216  
Version: 1.1  
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Client system identifier
Name in database: client_system_identifier
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: A unique Identifier for each source system will be defined by the DHB and notified to MOH. Thus each DHB may have multiple CSIs. To enable individual records to be identified, this will be combined with the PMS unique ID. This means individual records for an individual DHB can be readily identified when source systems use the same number range.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar  
Field size: 14  
Layout: 
Data domain: 
Guide for use: 

Verification rules:

Related data: Related to PMS unique identifier.

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation:
Costweight

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Costweight
Name in database: cost_weight
Other names: Cost weight, Case weight
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Calculated value designed to weight a base rate payment.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: numeric
Field size: 9
Layout: NNNNNNNNN
Data domain:
Guide for use: Costweight is calculated using the Weighted Inlier Equivalent Separation (WIES) method, according to different schedules each financial year. The Costweight code indicates the schedule. Costweights in use from 1 July 2008 have been developed from New Zealand costs.

Every event is given a Costweight, calculated from:
- the DRG code and associated variables
- Length of stay
- Total hours on mechanical ventilation
- some procedure codes and diagnosis codes.

It is used with the Financial year for calculating payments based on the year of Event end datetime in the patient record.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:
- DRG codes
- Costweight code
- Purchase unit
- DRG grouper type code
- Health specialty code

Administrative attributes
Source document: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
Source organisation: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
**Costweight code**

**Administrative status**

*Reference ID:*

*Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003*

**Identifying and defining attributes**

*Name:*

Costweight code

*Name in database:*

cost_weight_code

*Other names:*

Element type: Derived data element

*Definition:*

Indicates the schedule by which the Costweight and Purchase unit are calculated for that financial year.

**Context:**

**Relational and representational attributes**

*Data type:*

char

*Field size:*

2

*Layout:*

NN

*Data domain:*

01 = WIES5a
02 = WIES5a
03 = WIES8a
04 = WIES8B
05 = WIES8c
06 = WIES11a
07 = WIES11b
08 = WIES11c
09 = WIESNZ08
10 = WIESNZ09
11 = WIESNZ10
12 = WIESNZ11
13 = WIESNZ12

**Guide for use:**

**Verification rules:**

**Collection**

**Related data:**

Costweight

DRG codes

Purchase unit

**Administrative attributes**

*Source document:*

*Source organisation:*

DHB Shared Services
Country of birth code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0198  Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Country of birth code
Name in database: country_code
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: Coded value for the country of birth as assigned from the Statistics NZ Country Code list (NZSCC86).
Context: Also reported to the Cancer database. Primarily used for epidemiological studies.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 3  Layout: NNN
Data domain: 004 - 999.

Guide for use:

Refer to Appendix H for this code set.

Mandatory for cancer patients until 1 July 2001.

With the introduction of the Cancer Registry Act, pathologists were given responsibility to ensure that all specified primary cancer cases are reported, and the pathology report became the principal source of information identifying new cases of primary cancer.

Because pathology reports do not contain all the information required to complete cancer registrations, Section 6 of the legislation also authorises the Cancer Registry to seek additional information from medical practitioners or hospitals. Information not available from laboratories is: Occupation code, Country of birth code, and Extent of cancer disease code.

Verification rules: Optional.

Collection

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: Statistics NZ
Date of birth

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Date of birth
Name in database: date_of_birth
Other names: DOB, HCU date of birth, Birth date
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date on which the person was born.
Context: Required to derive age for demographic analyses.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: datet ime
Field size: 7
Layout:

Partial dates are permissible. At a minimum the century and year must be supplied. If day is provided but month is omitted then the day will not be recorded. Incomplete dates are stored as ‘ccyy0101’ or ‘ccyymm01’ and a partial date flag associated with the date is set to the appropriate value.

Guide for use:

In 1993 the option to submit partial dates using the partial date flag was introduced.

For events before 1993, there was no partial date option or partial date flag. The default date was 15/6 or 15/month (if the month was known). The 15/6 model of partial dates should only occur in data before 1994/1995.

Used, for example, for analysis by age at a point in time and for use to derive a Diagnosis Related Group (for admitted patients).

Verification rules:

Must be on or before the date portion of Event start datetime.

Must be consistent with diagnoses and procedure codes for the record to be loaded. Otherwise it will result in a warning.

Collection Related data:

DRG codes
Event start datetime
Event end datetime
Operation/procedure date
Age at admission
Age at discharge
Date of birth flag

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
Date of birth flag

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Version: 1.1  

Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Date of birth flag

Name in database: date_of_birth_flag

Other names:

Element type: Derived data element

Definition: Indicates whether the date of birth stored is a partial date.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  

Field size: 1  

Layout:

Data domain:

D Where the day portion of the date is missing, default to '01'

M Where both day and month portions of the date are missing, default to '01/01'

Guide for use:  A partial date flag, set automatically.

As the system allows partial dates to be entered, this identifies what field(s) are missing if a partial date is entered.

For example, if a date is entered as '00/00/2005', then the date is stored as '01/01/2005' and the partial indicator would be set to 'M'.

Verification rules:

Collection

Related data: Date of birth

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Date updated

Administrative status

Reference ID:  

Version: 1.0  

Version date: 01-Jan-2003  

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Date updated  

Name in database: last_updated_date  

Other names: Audit date  

Element type: Derived data element  

Definition: The date and time an event was loaded into the NMDS.  

Context:  

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime  

Field size:  

Layout:  

Data domain: Valid dates  

Guide for use: If there are errors in a record, the whole record is deleted and a new record loaded. Therefore this date does not necessarily show when a record was first loaded into the NMDS.  

Verification rules:  

Collection  

Related data:  

Administrative attributes

Source document:  

Source organisation:
Domicile code

Administrative status

Reference ID: [Reference ID]
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Domicile Code
Name in database: domicile_code
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: Statistics NZ Health Domicile Code representing a person’s usual residential address. Also used for facility addresses.

Usual residential address is defined as the address at which the person has been, or plans to be, living for 3 months or more. (Statistics NZ definition of ‘usually resident’).

If a person usually lives in a rest home or a hospital, that is considered their usual residential address.

Context: Required for demographic analyses. Domicile codes are key variables for determining the characteristics of the population that are using the health sector.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char
Field size: 4
Layout: Refer to Appendix H for this code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use:

Before July 1993, domicile was coded using the 1986 census Domicile codes. This data has been mapped to the 1991 codes.

Care needs to be exercised when analysing pre-1993 data in terms of population, as the 1991 census split a large number of the 1986 codes into two or more new Domicile codes. As it was not possible to accurately attribute particular events to the correct new code, only one of the new multiple codes could be chosen for each old code. This can result in some areas showing no events for one code and an over-representation of events for the other domicile.

Since 1996, Domicile code has been automatically assigned on the NHl database using the address provided. This can result in rural addresses being assigned to an urban Domicile code where there is insufficient data to generate the correct code. This is because the automated software relies on generating a post code in order to determine where in a related table it should look to find the code. Most events in the NMDS contain a Domicile code that has been generated in this manner.

The Domicile code used for health collections is a four-digit Health Domicile Code specially created by Statistics NZ from their six-digit Census Area Unit Code. This field contains 3 versions of this Domicile code, one for each of the 1991, 1996 and 2001 censuses.

- The 1991 code was used from 1988 to 30 June 1998. (1986 codes were converted to 1991 codes on migration into NMDS in 1993.)
- The 1996 code was used from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 2003.
- The 2001 code was used from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2008
- The 2006 code has been in use since 1 July 2008.

The series of Domicile codes used depends on the date portion of Event end datetime. If Event end datetime is null, the date portion of the Event start datetime is used.

Verification rules:

Must be a valid code in the Domicile code table.

Where the date portion of Event end datetime is:
- before 1 July 1998, the 1991 codes apply
- between 1 July 1998 and 30 June 2003, the 1996 codes apply
- on or after 1 July 2003, the 2001 codes apply

If the Event end datetime is blank, check the date portion of Event start datetime and the status of the
code is current. If not current, an error message is generated.

If the date portion of Event end datetime (or, if the Event end datetime is blank, the date portion of Event start datetime) is less than 1 July 1998 and Year of census is 1996 or 2001 then convert new domicile back to the 1991 code. If the date portion of Event end datetime (or, if the Event end datetime is blank, the date portion of Event start datetime) is between 1 July 1998 and 30 July 2003 and Year of census is 2001, then convert new domicile back to the 1996 code.

**Collection**

The code table contains current and retired codes (see status column: C = current and R = retired). Some of the codes from the 1991 census were replaced by new codes in the 1996 census, and these should not be used for events where the date portion of Event end datetime is after 30 June 1998. The 1991 and 1996 Domicile codes made redundant by the 2001 census should not be used for events where the date portion of Event end datetime is after 30 June 2003.

New general codes have been added for DHBs from 1 July 2001. General DHB codes should be a last resort, used only if the correct Domicile code cannot be determined.

Care should be taken to record accurate and useful residential addresses, since Domicile codes may be automatically assigned using this information.

**Related data:** TLA of domicile

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:** Statistics NZ
DRG code current

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0165  Version: 7.0  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: DRG code current
Name in database: drg_code_current
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A diagnosis-related group (DRG) code from version 4.1, 4.2, 5.0 or 6.0 is produced by invoking the current DRG grouper program version 6.0 which takes up to 30 diagnoses and 30 procedure codes in a health event and assigns a DRG code based on a complex algorithm. The version 4 groupers used 20 codes. DRGs provide another way of analysing event information based on classifying episodes of inpatient care into clinically meaningful groups with similar resource consumption.
Context: Clinical demographic and administrative information within a health event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 4  Layout: XXXX
Data domain: 801A – 963Z, A01Z – Z65Z

Based on Event end datetime:
- From 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2002, this field contains a DRG code of clinical version 4.1.
- Between 1 July 2002 and 30 June 2004, this field contains a DRG code of clinical version 4.2.
- Between 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2005 most hospitals supplied diagnosis and procedure information using ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition codes. At that time AR-DRG version 4.2 required ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition codes so NMDS mapped the 3rd edition codes supplied by hospitals to 2nd edition codes and used these to assign an AR-DRG 4.2 code.
- Between 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2008 most hospitals supplied diagnosis and procedure information using ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition codes. AR-DRG version 5.0 used 3rd edition codes so no mapping was required.
- From 1 July 2011 this field contains a DRG from AR-DRG version 6.0 derived from ICD-10-AM 6th Edition codes.

Verification rules:

Collection

The current DRG grouper is AR-DRG version 6.0, which uses up to 30 diagnoses and 30 procedures codes. External cause codes are not used by the grouper. It is recommended that hospitals prioritise diagnoses and procedure codes in order to present the grouper with the most severe diagnoses and operations.

The DRG code is calculated by NMDS. It is not sent in to the NMDS by hospitals.

The DRG is calculated from:
- personal information (eg, Sex, Date of birth), and
- event information (eg, Admission date, Event end type), and
- diagnosis and procedure

Related data: Costweight code
Costweight
Purchase unit
PCCL
MDC code
NMDS Data Dictionary

MDC type
DRG grouper type code
NZ DRG code current

Administrative attributes

Source document: The logic for the DRG software is specified by the Health Services Division of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, Australia.
DRG code version 3.0
Administrative status

Reference ID: A
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: DRG code version 3.0
Name in database: drg_code_v30
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Diagnosis-related group code produced by version 3.0 of AN-DRG.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: char
Field size: 3
Layout: XXX
Data domain:
Guide for use: Not used.
Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes
Source document:
Source organisation:
DRG code version 3.1

Administrative status

Reference ID: A  Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: DRG code version 3.1
Name in database: drg_code_v31
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Diagnosis-related group code produced by version 3.1 of AN-DRG Grouper.
Context: Clinical demographic and administrative information within a health event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 3  Layout: NNN
Data domain: 001 – 956
Guide for use:
A diagnosis-related group (DRG) is produced by invoking a DRG program that compares all diagnostic codes in a health event and assigns a DRG code based on a complex series of decision trees. This classifies the episodes of inpatient care into clinically meaningful groups with similar resource consumption.

Until 1 July 2001 the clinical version of AN-DRG 3.1 was produced by running 3M version 3.1 AN-DRG Grouper Program over ICD-9-CM-A version II diagnosis and procedure codes. Between July 2001 and June 2002, 3M AR-DRG version 4.1 of the Grouper Program was used to generate version 3.1 codes in this field. The version (4.1) used up to 20 diagnoses and 20 procedure codes. The previous version (3.1) used up to 15 diagnoses and 15 procedures.

Before 1 July 1995 for DRG v3.1 data providers mostly reported only 4 diagnosis and 3 procedure codes, so that was all that was available for DRG assignment.

DRG codes of clinical version 3.1 are stored for all events, as this field is often used for analysis.

Verification rules:
Collection
External cause codes are not used by the grouper. Hospitals can report up to 99 diagnosis and procedure codes for each event, therefore it is recommended that hospitals prioritise diagnoses and procedure codes in order to present the grouper with the most severe diagnoses and operations.

The DRG code version 3.1 is calculated by NMDS using the AR-DRG Grouper Program version 4.1. It is not sent in to the NMDS by hospitals.

Related data:
CCL
Costweight code
Costweight
Purchase unit
MDC code
MDC type
DRG grouper type code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: 3M HIS
DRG grouper type code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0167
Version: 1.2
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: DRG grouper type code
Name in database: drg_grouper_type
Other names: 
Definition: A code to describe the version of the DRG calculation used.
Context: 

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar
Field size: 2
Layout: NN

Data domain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRG Grouper Type code</th>
<th>Drg Grouper Type description</th>
<th>MDC type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Medicare Version 4.0 Secondary Care</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>ANDRG Version 3.1</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>AR-DRG Version 4.1</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>AR-DRG Version 4.2</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>AR-DRG Version 5.0</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>AR-DRG Version 6.0</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guide for use: DRG grouper type code should be the same as the MDC type.

'02' was used until 30 June 2000
'03' was used between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2002
'04' was used between 1 July 2002 and 30 June 2005
'05' was used between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2011
'06' is in use from 1 July 2011

The grouper software produces a number of DRG versions. NMDS is currently using software version 6.0 to produce DRG codes for versions 3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 5.0 and 6.0. This field describes the version.

Verification rules:

Collection
Related data: DRG codes
MDC type
MDC code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Encrypted NHI number

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0319  
Version: 1.1  
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Encrypted NHI number  
Name in database: encrypted_hcu_id  
Other names: Encrypted HCU identifier, Encrypted NHI, etc. See other names for the NHI number under ‘Guide for use’ below.  
Element type: Derived data element  
Definition: The NHI number in encrypted form.

Context: The NHI number is the cornerstone of the Ministry of Health’s data collections. It is a unique 7-character identification number assigned to a healthcare user by the National Health Index (NHI) database. The NHI number uniquely identifies healthcare users, and allows linking between different data collections. It is encrypted in the NMDS to ensure privacy of individual records.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char  
Field size: 11  
Layout: System-generated

Guide for use:

The NHI number is also known as National Health Index, HCU identifier, NHI, HCU, HCU Number, Healthcare User identifier, HCU identification number, NMPI number, Hospital Number, Patient Number.

When duplicate records for a healthcare user are merged, one of their NHI numbers will be deemed to be the master (or primary), and the others become event (or secondary) NHI numbers. This does not affect which NHI numbers are used in local systems.

In the NMDS, the NHI number that is sent in by the data provider is encrypted during the loading process. Only this encrypted NHI number is stored.

For the analysis of healthcare information relating to a unique individual, the master NHI number should be used. Please contact Analytical Services for further information on how to obtain the master encrypted NHI number if you are performing your own data extraction.

The Privacy Commissioner considers the NHI number to be personally identifying information (like name and address) so, if it is linked to clinical information, it must be held securely and the healthcare user’s privacy protected. The Encrypted NHI number is not considered personally identifying.

The Ministry will return data containing unencrypted NHI numbers to providers who have sent it in. Information with unencrypted NHI numbers may be disclosed to researchers on a case-by-case basis.

VALIDATION
The first three characters of an NHI number must be alpha (but not ‘I’ or ‘O’). The 4th to 6th characters must be numeric. The 7th character is a check digit modulus 11.

ENCRIPTION
The NHI number is encrypted using a one-way encryption algorithm. The aim is to provide an encrypted number that can be sent across public (unsecured) networks.

Verification rules: Must be registered on the NHI database before the NHI number can be used in the NMDS.

There is a verification algorithm which ensures that the NHI number is in the correct format and is valid.

The NHI number, Event type code, Event start datetime, Facility code, and Event local identifier form a unique key for checking for duplicates on insert, or checking for existence on delete. See Appendix F: Duplicate and overlapping event checking rules.
Collection

NHI numbers are often included on patient notes and other patient documentation. New numbers can be allocated by health providers who have direct access to the NHI Register. New NHI numbers are also allocated by Sector Services for GPs and other primary care providers.

Related data:

Administrative attributes


Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Ethnic group codes

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0027,A0208,A0209
Version: 6.7
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Ethnic group codes
Name in database: ethnic_code, ethnic_code_2, ethnic_code_3
Other names: Ethnicity
Element type: Data element
Definition: A social group whose members have one or more of the following four characteristics:
- they share a sense of common origins
- they claim a common and distinctive history and destiny
- they possess one or more dimensions of collective cultural individuality
- they feel a sense of unique collective solidarity.

Context: Information on ethnicity is collected for planning and service delivery purposes and for monitoring health status across different ethnic groups. Ethnic group codes are key variables for determining the characteristics of the population that are using the health sector.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: NN

Data domain:
10 European not further defined
11 New Zealand European/Pakeha
12 Other European
21 Maori
30 Pacific Peoples not further defined
31 Samoan
32 Cook Island Maori
33 Tongan
34 Niuenean
35 Tokelauan
36 Fijian
37 Other Pacific Peoples
40 Asian not further defined
41 Southeast Asian
42 Chinese
43 Indian
44 Other Asian
51 Middle Eastern
52 Latin American/Hispanic
53 African (or cultural group of African origin)
54 Other (retired 01/07/2009)
61 Other ethnicity
94 Don't know
95 Refused to answer
97 Response unidentifiable
99 Not stated

Guide for use: From 1 July 1996 up to 3 Ethnic group codes can be collected for each healthcare user and each event. Where more than 3 Ethnic group codes are reported, the Statistics NZ prioritisation algorithm is used to report only 3 values.

Because ethnicity is self-identified, it can change over time. This is why MOH collects ethnicity information for each health event, rather than relying on the data in the National Health Index (which does not include historical data).

Verification rules: Ethnicity 1 is mandatory.
Ethnicity 2 and Ethnicity 3 are optional.
Ethnicity 2 cannot be the same as Ethnicity 1 or 3. Ethnicity 3 cannot be the same as Ethnicity 2 or 1.
Must be a valid code in the Ethnic code table.

**Collection**

Ethnicity should be self-identified wherever possible. If the Ethnic group code changes for this event, please update the NHI.

Code ‘54’ (Other) is retired from 01 July 2009 and should not be used after this date. Use of the code ‘61’ (Other Ethnicity) is limited to a very small number of ethnic groups. It must not be used as a generic ‘other’ code. If a person chooses not to answer the ethnicity question, record their ethnicity using an appropriate residual response. See Appendix C: Collection of Ethnicity Data. Must be a valid code in the Ethnic code table. Each ethnic group as maintained by Statistics NZ has a 5-digit code at level 4. MoH collections use ethnicity coded at level 2.

**Related data:** Prioritised ethnicity

**Administrative attributes**


**Source organisation:** Statistics NZ
Event elapsed time in minutes

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.0 Version date: 18-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event elapsed time in minutes
Name in database: event_elapsed_time_in_minutes
Other names: Data element
Definition: The elapsed time in minutes from when the health event is reported to have started to when the same health event is reported to have ended. This will be calculated and presented in minutes only.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: int Field size: Layout:
Data domain: Guide for use: Contains null if the Event end datetime is null otherwise it is the difference, in minutes, between Event end datetime and Event start datetime.

Verification rules:
Collection Derived field
Related data: Event start datetime Event end datetime

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Event end datetime

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0151 Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event end date time
Name in database: event_end_date
Other names: Discharge date, Event end/leave date
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date and time on which a healthcare user is discharged from a facility (ie, the date and time the healthcare event ended) or the date and time on which a sectioned mental health patient is discharged to leave.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime Field size: 12 Layout: CCYYMMDhmmm
Data domain: Valid date
- Hours is in the range 00 to 23
- Minutes is in the range 00 to 59
- Midnight is the beginning of the calendar day i.e. 201101280000 (which equates to 24:00 of 27/01/2011).

Guide for use: The time portion of Event end datetime has only been collected since 1 July 2011. For events that occurred before that date, the time portion of Event end datetime contains '00:00'.

Verification rules: Partial dates not allowed.

- Optional for psychiatric inpatient events. Mandatory for births, intended day cases and non-psychiatric inpatient events.
- Must be on or before the date of load and the Psychiatric leave end date.
- Must be on or after the Event start datetime, the Date of birth, the Operation/procedure date and the external cause date of occurrence.

Collection: Event end time (Discharge time):

- The event end time will be the time the patient physically leaves the health care setting. The health care setting would include a ward-based patient departure lounge (recliner chairs, cleared to be discharged but waiting for paperwork/clinical signoff). If a patient has all the relevant documentation and has been taken to a public waiting area to await their transport/relative etc the time they left the ward would be the event end as they are no longer under the direct responsibility of any clinical staff.
- There needs to be consistency between the event end type and the end time. The definition above will apply to the following events end types:
  - DA Discharge to an acute facility
  - DC Psychiatric patient discharged to community care
  - DI Self Discharge from hospital - Indemnity signed
  - DL Committed psychiatric patient discharged to leave for more than 10 days
  - DN Psychiatric remand patient discharged without committal
  - DP Psychiatric patient transferred for further psychiatric care
  - DR Ended routinely
  - DS Self discharge from hospital - No Indemnity
  - DT Discharge of patient to another healthcare facility
  - DW Discharge to another service within the same facility
  - EA Discharge from Emergency department acute facility to specialist facility for neonates and burns only
  - ED Died while still in Emergency department acute facility
EI  Self discharge from treatment in an Emergency department acute facility with indemnity signed
ER  Routine discharge from an Emergency department acute facility
ES  Self discharge from treatment in an Emergency department acute facility without indemnity
ET  Discharge from Emergency department acute facility to another healthcare facility

- For the following event end types:
  DD Died or ED Died while still in Emergency department acute facility  - The event end date on an event with a DD or ED event end type is the date of death from the hospital record of the death certificate or the date of completion of organ procurement. The event end time will be sourced from the same documentation.

  DO Discharge of a patient for organ donation  - The event end date for a patient statistically discharged for organ donation is the date the patient is declared brain dead from the hospital record of the death certificate. The event end time will be sourced from the same document. All events with a DO event end type will be followed with another event for the organ procurement. The subsequent event will have an event end type of DD and the event end date and time is to be when the organ procurement is completed.

  DF Statistical Discharge for change in funder  - This may occur when an arranged or elective admission is being funded by a private insurer or ACC. Some complication arises and the patient requires further hospitalisation beyond the care required for the privately funded event. The event end date and time for the privately funded event is what the clinician reports as the end of the required hospitalisation for the privately funded episode of care.

**Related data:**
Event end type code
Date of birth
Event start datetime
Operation/procedure date
Event leave days
Age at discharge
Length of stay
Year of data
Month of data
Financial year

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:**
Event end type code

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event end type code
Name in database: event_end_type
Other names: Discharge type
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code identifying how a healthcare event ended.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: AA
Data domain:
DA Discharge to an acute facility
DC Psychiatric patient discharged to community care
DD Died
DF Statistical discharge for change in funder
DI Self-discharge from hospital, indemnity signed
DL Committed psychiatric patient discharged to leave for more than 10 days
DN Psychiatric remand patient discharged without committal
DO Discharge of a patient for organ donation
DP Psychiatric patient transferred for further psychiatric care
DR Ended routinely
DS Self-discharge from hospital (no indemnity)
DT Discharge of patient to another healthcare facility
DW Discharge to other service within same facility between the following types of specialty: AT&R, mental health, personal health and palliative care. Not to be used for transfer between surgical, medical and maternity services (with or without a LMC).
EA Discharge from Emergency department acute facility to specialist facility for neonates and burns only
ED Died while still in Emergency department acute facility
EI Self discharge from treatment in an Emergency department acute facility with indemnity signed
ER Routine discharge from an Emergency department acute facility
ES Self discharge from treatment in an Emergency department acute facility without indemnity
ET Discharge from Emergency department acute facility to another healthcare facility

Guide for use:
RO was superseded on 1 July 1994.
DA and DW were introduced in 1 July 1995.
DO was introduced in 1 July 1997.
DF was introduced in 1 July 2000.
EA, ED, EI, ER, ES and ET were introduced in 1 July 2007.

See Appendix J for the allocation Guide for Use of NMDS Emergency Department (ED) Event End Type Codes, Emergency Department scenarios and Event End Type Code mappings for 3M Codefinder™.

Verification rules:
Must be a valid code in the Event End Type Code table.
Optional for psychiatric inpatient events.
Mandatory for all other Events.

If the Event end type (discharge type) code on an event record is ‘DD’ (Died) or ‘ED’ (Died while still in Emergency department acute facility), then the record must contain at least one diagnosis code for which the death flag has the value of ‘Y’, otherwise a warning message is generated.

Patients transferred using DW or DF event end type codes within the same facility should be readmitted with an admission source code of R (Routine).

Collection
NOTES RE ‘DA’
‘DA’ is only used in cases where the patient is being transferred within 5 days of admission, and:
- the patient being transferred has a principal diagnosis of stroke, or
- the discharge is directly due to the need for immediate treatment at a neonatal facility, a specialist burns unit, or a multiple trauma unit.

The code 'DA' is required for accurate classification to DRG for the following types of case:

1. An infant aged less than or equal to 28 days is required to be discharged directly to a specialist neonatal unit for acute care which is not available at the discharging facility. For example, a newborn infant with a condition that cannot be treated adequately at the healthcare facility where the birth took place is transferred to the specialist neonatal unit at another healthcare facility for acute care. The discharge of the infant from the hospital of birth would be recorded as 'DA'.

2. A patient of any age required to be discharged directly to a specialist burns unit for acute care which is not available at the discharging facility. For example, a person suffering burns in an accident is taken to the nearest healthcare facility for immediate treatment and assessment and then transferred to a specialist burns unit for acute care. The discharge of the patient from the hospital where immediate treatment and assessment took place would be recorded as 'DA'.

NOTES RE 'DW'
Discharge type 'DW' is available to be used for any internal transfers between any specialties except Surgical (S), Medical (M), maternity services (with or without a LMC) and vice versa. If the transfer is to another facility (using a different Facility code) then the discharge type 'DT' must be used.

Some examples showing the use of 'DW' are given below (this is not an exclusive list):

1. Assessment, Treatment and Rehabilitation Unit Services
Inpatient Assessment, Treatment and Rehabilitation (AT&R) care should be able to be identified separately. That is, all AT&R inpatient episodes of care should result in a discharge for which the Health Specialty Code is Geriatric AT&R (D00+D10) or Psychogeriatric AT&R (D20+D30), for the period in which the healthcare user was under the care of the inpatient AT&R service.

Healthcare users can arrive at an AT&R Unit by a number of means. Three examples follow:

a. The healthcare user is admitted to a healthcare facility with a medical (eg, acute stroke) or surgical (eg, fractured hip with reduction) problem. If a clinical decision is made to move the healthcare user to an AT&R unit within the same healthcare facility, then there must be a discharge from the Medical or Surgical Specialty with an Event end type of 'DW' and an admission to the AT&R unit.

b. The healthcare user is a Disability Support Service (DSS) resident. If the healthcare user develops a problem which requires AT&R unit services in the same healthcare facility, they should be discharged from the DSS Specialty with an Event end type of 'DW' and admitted to the AT&R unit.

c. The healthcare user, once admitted to an AT&R Specialty, develops the need for a significant medical or surgical intervention. When this need is above and beyond what would be expected to be delivered in an AT&R Specialty, the healthcare user should be discharged from the AT&R Specialty with an Event end type of 'DW' and admitted to the appropriate medical/surgical specialty. They may later be discharged (DW) and readmitted to AT&R for post-treatment care.

This example would result in three separate inpatient events (and three DRGs) during one continuing episode of inpatient care.

2. Health Agency DSS Long-term Resident Inpatient Services
Personal Health inpatient services provided to DSS long-term inpatients should be identified separately. That is, Personal Health episodes of care should result in a discharge using a Personal Health specialty code and Event end type 'DW', for the period in which the healthcare user was under the care of the Personal Health inpatient specialty. This applies to Personal Health inpatient services for people under the care of specialists within Geriatric and Psychogeriatric Long-term Care, Rest Home, Intellectually Handicapped, Physical Disability and Long-term Psychiatric.

When the responsibility for the care of eligible people who are long-term DSS ‘residents’ in a facility is to be reassigned to a Personal Health specialty within the same facility, they should be discharged from the DSS specialty and admitted to the relevant Personal Health Specialty. In most cases there will be a physical transfer of the person, but this is not the determining factor. Instead, the issue is the change in responsible clinician during the period in which the Personal Health treatment is undertaken.
At the time the responsibility for the person’s care reverts back to the DSS specialty, the person should be discharged from the Personal Health specialty with an Event end type of ‘DW’ and admitted again to the DSS specialty. Refer to the ACC booklet ‘Accident Services - Who Pays’ available from


NOTE RE ‘DT’
Event end type ‘DT’ now includes discharge to another healthcare facility for care (except for discharges to a specialist neonatal unit or specialist burns unit; see ‘DA’). Transfers to rest homes for convalescence or rehabilitation are included, provided that the rest home is not the usual place of residence.

NOTE RE ‘DF’
‘DF’ may be used when the acute period of care for an accident case ends and the event continues but is funded by a private insurer. Refer to the ACC booklet ‘Accident Services - Who Pays’ for further information on these cases. DF may also be used when an arranged or elective admission is being funded by a private insurer or ACC. Some complication arises and the patient requires further hospitalisation beyond the care required for the privately funded event. The event end date and time for the privately funded event is what the clinician reports as the end of the required hospitalisation for the privately funded episode of care.

NOTE RE ‘DO’
DO Discharge of a patient for organ donation - The event end date for a patient statistically discharged for organ donation is the date the patient is declared brain dead from the hospital record of the death certificate. The event end time will be sourced from the same document. All events with a DO event end type will be followed with another event for the organ procurement. The subsequent event will have an event end type of DD and the event end date and time is to be when the organ procurement is completed.

NOTE RE MATERNITY
From 1 July 2009 maternity events are casemix funded for designated secondary maternity facilities. This will lead to a change in the way that some facilities report maternity services to the NMDS. The following examples clarify the reporting requirements.

(a) Where a patient has an antenatal, delivery and postnatal event at the same facility there will be internal transfers within the hospital but this should be reported as one NMDS event when the facility is designated as a secondary maternity facility. The clinical coding will capture all procedures and diagnoses from the time of admission to discharge.

(b) Where a patient is admitted under one of the maternity specialties and during her stay requires transfer to a medical or surgical specialty within the same facility (or conversely is admitted under a medical/surgical specialty and during her stay requires transfer to a maternity specialty within the same facility) this should be reported to the NMDS as one event. The NMDS record should capture all procedures and diagnoses from the time of admission to discharge.

**Related data:**
- Event end datetime

**Administrative attributes**
- Source document:
- Source organisation:
Event ID

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0156
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event ID
Name in database: event_id
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: An internal reference number that uniquely identifies a health event.
Context: Any event on the NMDS.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: number
Field size: 22
Layout:
Data domain:
Guide for use: Serves as the primary key for all data tables. Event ID is assigned by NMDS on load, so if an event is deleted and then reloaded, a new Event ID will be assigned.

Unique link between the main tables in the database.

Verification rules: Add 1 to the previous maximum number.
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
### Event leave days

**Administrative status**

| Reference ID: | A0155 | Version: | 1.1 | Version date: | 01-Feb-2011 |

#### Identifying and defining attributes

- **Name:** Event leave days
- **Name in database:** event_leave_days
- **Other names:** Leave days
- **Element type:** Data element
- **Definition:** The number of days an inpatient on leave is absent from the hospital at midnight, up to a maximum of three days (midnights) for non-psychiatric hospital inpatients for any one leave episode. Where there is more than one period of leave during an episode, accumulated leave days should be reported.

**Context:**

#### Relational and representational attributes

- **Data type:** char
- **Field size:** 3
- **Layout:** NNN
- **Data domain:** 000 – 999
- **Guide for use:**
- **Verification rules:**
  - Optional.
  - Event leave days must be null or greater than zero.
  - Event leave days must not be greater than the difference in days between the date portion of Event start datetime and the date portion of Event end datetime.

**Collection**

This is not how leave is calculated for sectioned mental health patients, and their leave days should not be accumulated under this field.

- If after three days for non-psychiatric hospital inpatients or 14 days for informal mental health inpatients the patient has not returned to care, discharge is effective on the date of leaving hospital. These days should not be recorded as Event leave days in this case.

**Related data:**

- Event start datetime
- Event end datetime
- Length of stay

#### Administrative attributes

- **Source document:**
- **Source organisation:**
Event local identifier

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0156  Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event local identifier
Name in database: event_local_id
Other names: Local ID
Element type: Data element
Definition: Local system-generated number to distinguish two or more events of the same type occurring on the same day at the same facility.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

**Mandatory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data type:</th>
<th>char</th>
<th>Field size:</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Layout:</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data domain:</td>
<td>1 – 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guide for use:

Verification rules: The NHI number, Event type code, Event start datetime, Facility code, and Event local identifier form a unique key for checking for duplicates on insert, or checking for existence on delete. See Appendix F: Duplicate and overlapping event checking rules.

Collection

Use 9 first then ’8,7,…,1’.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Event start datetime

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jun-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event start datetime
Name in database: event_start_date
Other names: Admission date and Admission time
Element type: Data element
Definition: The admission date and time on which a healthcare event began.
Context: Admitted patients.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime Field size: 12 Layout: CCYYMMDDhhmm

Data domain: Valid date
Hours is in the range 00 to 23
Minutes is in the range 00 to 59
Midnight is the beginning of the calendar day i.e. 201101280000 (which equates to 24:00 of 27/01/2011).

Guide for use: The time portion of Event start datetime has only been collected since 1 July 2011. For events that occurred before that date, the time portion of Event start datetime contains ‘00:00’.

Verification rules: Must be on or before the Date of load and the date portion of Event end datetime. The date portion of Event start datetime must be the same as the Date of birth for Birth Events.

Partial dates not allowed.

The NHI number, Event type code, Event start datetime, Facility code, and Event local identifier form a unique key for checking for duplicates on insert, or checking for existence on delete. See Appendix F: Duplicate and overlapping event checking rules.

Collection

Event start time (Admission time):
- For acute events meeting the three hour admission rule the event start time is when the patient is first seen by a clinician, nurse or other healthcare professional in the Emergency Department, Acute Assessment Unit, Admission Planning unit or the like. When determining the event start time exclude waiting time in a waiting room and triage time.
- For acute patients admitted directly to a ward/unit eg direct admission to intensive care unit (ICU), admission via delivery suite then the admission time is the time the patient arrives in the ward/unit care setting.
- For non acute events - (i.e. elective/arranged patients, same day or inpatient), the event start time will be when the patient physically arrives in the ward/unit or day stay clinical area. This will not include the time they spend in a waiting area before any nursing/clinical care starts.
- For birth events (BT events) - the event start time will be the time of birth for in hospital births only. Babies born before mother’s admission to hospital or transferred from the hospital of birth are recorded as IP (inpatient event) and the event start time will be the time the patient arrives in the ward/neonatal intensive care unit (NICU).
- For internal and external transfers the event start time is the time the patient physically arrives in the new health care setting. The event end time for a discharge to another service within the same facility (DW) or discharge to another facility (DT, DA) will be when the patient leaves the health care setting. There will be a gap between these events which is the time taken to transfer. We would not expect these events to be contiguous. This will also apply to patient retrievals where a retrieval team is sent to another hospital to retrieve and transport a patient back to their hospital.

Related data: Date of birth, Event end datetime, Operation/procedure date, Event leave days, Age at admission Length of stay

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Event summary suppress flag

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0175
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event summary suppress flag
Name in database: suppression_flag
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: A flag signifying that the healthcare user has requested that details of this event not be passed to the event summary extract for display in the Medical Warning System (MWS).

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A

Data domain:
Y Suppress this event summary
N Allow this event summary to be displayed

Guide for use:

Verification rules:

Collection
Providers should inform patients that their data will be sent to MOH for inclusion in the NMDS, and advise them that the event may also be viewed via the MWS. The patient must be given the option of suppressing the event from display on the NMDS, but the patient does not have the right to object to the information being stored on the NMDS.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Event supplementary information

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0173  
Version: 1.0  
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Event supplementary information  
Name in database: event_extra_information  
Other names: Comment field, Free text field  
Element type: Data element  
Definition: Enables extra information concerning an event to be recorded in a free-text format.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar  
Field size: 90  
Layout: Free text

Data domain:

Guide for use: The field is currently used primarily for cancer events, as a place to record extra information about primary tumours. It may also be used to supply extra information for external cause of injury where the diagnosis description field is not long enough.

Verification rules: Optional.

Collection

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:

Source organisation:
### Event type code

**Administrative status**

| Reference ID: | A0159 | Version: | 1.1 | Version date: | 01-Feb-2011 |

**Identifying and defining attributes**

- **Name:** Event type code
- **Name in database:** event_type
- **Other names:** Event type
- **Element type:** Data element
- **Definition:** Code identifying the type of health event.

**Context:**

**Relational and representational attributes**

- **Data type:** char
- **Field size:** 2
- **Layout:** AA
- **Mandatory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data domain</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BT</td>
<td>Birth event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>Cultural setting, non-Māori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Cultural Setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM</td>
<td>Domiciliary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Day patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DT</td>
<td>Death event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>General Practitioner event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Intended day case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IM</td>
<td>Psychiatric inpatient event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Non-psychiatric inpatient event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Māori cultural setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Non-psychiatric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP</td>
<td>Outpatient event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guide for use:**

- Must be a valid code in the Event Type code table.

**Verification rules:**

- Only one birth event is allowed for each NHI number. Babies born before mother’s admission to hospital or transferred from the hospital of birth are recorded as IP.

- The presence of some fields depends on the Event type code. See Appendix E: Enhanced Event Type/Event Diagnosis Type Table.

- The NHI number, Event type code, Event start datetime, Facility code, and Event local identifier form a unique key for checking for duplicates on insert, or checking for existence on delete. See Appendix F: Duplicate and overlapping event checking rules.

**Collection**

- 'ID' is to be used where the intention at admission is that the event will be a day-case event.

- 'IP': The definition of a mental health patient is ‘a patient who has a mental illness diagnosis’. Patients with an intellectual disability are no longer regarded as mental health patients. With the introduction of the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992 on 1 November 1992, it became possible for mental health patients, both informal (ie, voluntary) and formal, to be admitted to a general ward of any public hospital or psychiatric hospital. When a mental health patient is admitted to a general ward for treatment of a psychiatric illness, then the event type code of 'IP' can now be used. This also includes day patients. A legal status code and leave details must also be supplied for these patients if relevant. The default for legal status is 'I' (voluntary patient), and for Mental Health (IM) inpatient events the reporting timeframe is 21 days post month of admission.

**Related data:**

**Administrative attributes**

- **Source document:**
- **Source organisation:**
Excluded purchase unit

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: exclu_purchase_unit
Name in database: exclu_purchase_unit
Other names:

Element type: Derived data element
Definition: For events that have a Purchase Unit of ‘EXCLU’, the Purchase Unit allocated by mapping the Health Specialty Code to a Purchase Unit from the National Service Framework Data Dictionary.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar
Field size: 10
Layout:
Data domain: Purchase Units in the National Service Framework Data Dictionary.
Guide for use: Derived using a mapping table of Health Specialty Codes to Purchase Units.
Verification rules:
Collection
Related data: Purchase Unit, Health Specialty Code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Facility code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0143  Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Facility code
Name in database: facility_code
Other names: Health agency facility code, Hospital, HAF code, HAFC
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that uniquely identifies a healthcare facility.

A healthcare facility is a place, which may be a permanent, temporary, or mobile structure, that healthcare users attend or are resident in for the primary purpose of receiving healthcare or disability support services. This definition excludes supervised hostels, halfway houses, staff residences, and rest homes where the rest home is the patient’s usual place of residence.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes  Mandatory

Data type: char  Field size: 4  Layout: XXXX
Data domain: Refer to Appendix H for this code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.
Guide for use: Unit record information with Facility codes will not be provided to members of the public without the permission of the agency involved. See the current Data Access Policy on the Ministry web site at http://www.health.govt.nz/publication/current-data-access-policy.

Verification rules: Must be a valid facility code in the Facility Code table. For events with the date portion of event start datetime ending on or after 01 July 2009 there are additional validations against the facility start and end date.

The NHI number, Event type code, Event start datetime, Facility code, and Event local identifier form a unique key for checking for duplicates on insert, or checking for existence on delete. See Appendix F: Duplicate and overlapping event checking rules.

Collection The Ministry of Health allocates codes on request. The code table is continually updated by the Ministry as hospitals open and close. See the Ministry web site for the most recent version.
Related data: Birth location
Facility type

Administrative attributes

Source document:  
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Facility transfer from
Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: facility_transfer_from
Name in database: facility_transfer_from
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: For transfers, the facility that the healthcare user was transferred from.
Context: 

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: char  
Field size: 4  
Layout: XXXX
Data domain: Refer to Appendix H for the facility code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: Unit record information with Facility codes will not be provided to members of the public without the permission of the agency involved. See the Current Data Access Policy on the Ministry of Health web site at http://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/access-and-use.

Verification rules: Mandatory for Admission Source Code = 'T' (Transfer) for the events ending on or after 1 July 2008. Must be a valid code in the Facility code table.

Collection Related data: Facility Code, Admission Source Code

Administrative attributes
Source document:  
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
Facility transfer to
Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: facility_transfer_to
Name in database: facility_transfer_to
Other names: Data element
Definition: For transfers, the facility that the healthcare user was transferred to.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: char
Field size: 4
Layout: XXXX
Data domain: Refer to Appendix H for the code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.
Guide for use: Unit record information with Facility codes will not be provided to members of the public without the permission of the agency involved. See the Current Data Access Policy on the Ministry of Health web site at http://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/access-and-use.


Must be a valid code in the Facility code table.

Collection
Related data: Facility Code, Event End Type Code

Administrative attributes
Source document: 
Source organisation: Ministry of Health
## Facility type

### Administrative status

**Reference ID:**

**Version:** 1.0  
**Version date:** 01-Jan-2003

### Identifying and defining attributes

**Name:** Facility Type

**Name in database:** facility_type

**Other names:**

**Element type:** Data element

**Definition:** A code that categorises facilities into particular types.

**Context:**

### Relational and representational attributes

**Data type:** char  
**Field size:** 2  
**Layout:**

**Data domain:**

- 01: Public hospital
- 02: Private hospital
- 03: Psychiatric hospital
- 04: GP practice
- 10: Health centre
- 11: Local cancer registry
- 12: Mental health outpatient service
- 13: Cervical screening programme
- 14: Drug and alcohol treatment facility
- 15: Mental health community skills enhancement facility
- 16: Kaupapa Maori service
- 17: Pacific Island service
- 18: Mental health community team
- 19: Child, adolescent and family service
- 20: Mental health day hospital
- 21: Mental health residential 1 to 5 facility
- 22: Mental health residential and skills enhancement facility
- 23: Forensic mental health treatment facility
- 24: Intellectual disability facility
- 25: Charitable trust facility
- 99: Other

**Guide for use:** Used with Principal health service purchaser in determining whether an event is publicly funded.

### Verification rules:

**Collection**

**Related data:** Facility code

Birth location

Private flag

### Administrative attributes

**Source document:** Create using the Facility type from the Facility table

**Source organisation:**
Financial year

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Financial year
Name in database: financial_year
Other names:
Definition: Field identifying which financial year data belongs to.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 8
Layout: CCYYCCYY
Data domain: Range from '19221923', XXXXXXXX.

Guide for use: Runs from 1 July to 30 June. For example, 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 would be entered as '19981999'.

Almost all data requests are based on a time period, the main ones of which are calendar and fiscal years.

XXXXXXX is used for those events where Event end datetime is null. Event end datetime is not mandatory for mental health events.

Verification rules: Derived from Event end datetime where present. If Event end datetime is null then set to 'XXXXXXX'.
Collection
Related data: Event end datetime

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
**Funding Agency**

**Administrative status**

*Reference ID:* Funding agency code  
*Name in database:* Funding_agency_code  
*Other names:*  
*Element type:* Data element  
*Definition:* The agency/DHB of the principal purchaser.

**Identifying and defining attributes**

**Name:** Funding agency code  
**Name in database:** Funding_agency_code  
**Other names:**  
**Element type:** Data element  
**Definition:** The agency/DHB of the principal purchaser.

**Context:**

**Relational and representational attributes**

**Data type:** char  
**Field size:** 4  
**Layout:** XXXX  
**Data domain:** Refer to Appendix H for this code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

**Guide for use:**

The Funding Agency has been introduced from 1 July 2012. This field can be reported as a valid agency code or a given value or null based on the rules given for the validation.  
**Funding Agency must** be reported in all the events reported in the v0r15.0 files regardless of the event end date.  
Funding Agency will be available for reporting in the warehouse and BO universes.  
Funding Agency will be used to determine if a health event is included in casemix funding.  
An IDF will occur when the DHB of domicile is not the same as the Funding Agency.  
Electives volumes will be calculated using the Funding Agency.

**Verification rules:** Mandatory for Principal health service purchaser = (‘34’,’35’,’20’,’55’,’A0’) for the events reported in v015.0 files. This is regardless of the event end date reported in the Ver15.0 files.  
**Must be a valid code in the agency code table if the** Principal health service purchaser = ‘20’,’35’,’55’  
**Must be reported as 1236 if** Principal health service purchaser = ’35’  
**Must be reported as 1237 if** Principal health service purchaser = ’A0’  

For more details see Section 14.2 of the NMDS File Specification v015.2

**Collection**

**Related data:**

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:**
Gender code

Administrative status

Reference ID:

Version: 1.1

Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Gender code
Name in database: gender_code
Other names: Sex type code
Element type: Data element
Definition: The person's biological sex.
Context: Required for demographic analyses.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout:

Data domain:
M Male
F Female
U Unknown
I Indeterminate

Guide for use:
 Stored as Gender code.

Because it is possible for a person's sex to change over time, NMDS collects sex information for each health event, rather than relying on the data in the National Health Index (which does not include historical data).

Verification rules:
 Must be a valid code in the Gender code table.

The value in this field must be consistent with the diagnosis and procedures reported. If it is not, the record will be rejected from the NMDS with a warning.

Generate warning if Sex code is 'U'.

Collection
 'U' codes must be updated as soon as possible after admission.

'I' codes are for use in cases, usually newborns, where it is not possible to determine the sex of the healthcare user.

The term sex refers to the biological differences between males and females, while the term gender refers to a person's social role (masculine or feminine).

Information collected for transsexuals and transgender people should be treated in the same manner, ie, their biological sex reported. To avoid problems with edits, transsexuals undergoing a sex change operation should have their sex at time of hospital admission reported.

Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Gestation period

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0101
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Gestation period
Name in database: gestation_period
Other names: Gestation
Element type: Data element
Definition: Time measured from the date of mother’s last menstrual period to the date of birth and expressed in completed weeks.
Context: Death of infant before 1st birthday (includes stillbirths).

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: XX
Data domain: XX = not stated
10 – 50 completed weeks
Guide for use: Mandatory for infant deaths and stillbirths.
Verification rules: If outside 17 to 45 completed weeks, will only be accepted on confirmation.
Collection: For stillbirths sourced from the HP4721 Medical Certificate of Causes of Fetal and Neonatal Death.
For live births, taken from the babys’ birth event on NMDS, which is checked against a calculation based on the mothers last menstrual period and the infants data of Birth on the HP4721 certificate.
Related data: Certificate.Last menstrual period (Mother).
Date of Birth (Infant).

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Health specialty code

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.3 Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Health Specialty code
Name in database: health_specialty_code
Other names: HSC, Service code, Department code
Element type: Data element
Definition: A classification describing the specialty or service to which a healthcare user has been assigned, which reflects the nature of the services being provided.
Context: Healthcare user on discharge.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char
Field size: 3
Layout:

Data domain: Refer to Appendix H for this code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: Generalist and specialist subspecialty medical and surgical health specialty codes were retired from 1 July 2001.

On 1 July 2007 the following changes took place:

M20 Endocrinology and Diabetology
M95 Endocrinology
M96 Diabetology

M24 Paediatric Endocrinology and Diabetology
M97 Specialist Paediatric Endocrinology
M98 Specialist Paediatric Diabetology

The need to separate diabetes out from other endocrinology events is because diabetes is the strategic area that the government has targeted and there is no other way to differentiate outpatient activity.

On 1 July 2008 the following changes took place:

P00 Antenatal services
P10 Delivery services [mother]
P11 Primary delivery services [midwife]
P20 Postnatal services [mother]
P30 Postnatal services [well newborn]
P35 Primary postnatal services [specialist]

Were retired and replaced with:

P60 Maternity services - mother [no community LMC]
P61 Maternity services - well newborn [no community LMC]
P70 Maternity services - mother [with community LMC]
P71 Maternity services - well newborn [with community LMC]

*With a Community LMC* should be defined as:
At the time of the event, the woman and her baby(s) are registered with and under the care of a Lead Maternity Carer (LMC) under Section 88 Notice for primary Maternity Services (see subpart DA). Registered being as defined in the notice (clause DA2). For clarity, this should not include women or babies who have been transferred over to secondary maternity, tertiary maternity or specialist neonatal services (clause DA8).

Note:
That this is the specialty on admission
- Community means not employed by the DHB - ie, a section 88 claim will be made for this birth or postnatal care.


New health specialty code for events with a discharge date on or after 1 July 2008: D55 Non-weight bearing and other related convalescence
This health specialty code is intended for use where a patient undergoes a period of convalescence at a step-down facility other than the facility where their main rehabilitation program will occur.

**Verification rules:**
Validation was introduced on 1 July 2007. Events before 1 July 2007 having a Health Specialty Code with a start date before 1 July 2007 will not be rejected.

Must be a valid code in the Health Specialty code table.

The Health Specialty code must be current ie, the date portion of Event end datetime must be within the range of the Health Specialty Code’s start and end date. For event type IM where Event end datetime is null, the date portion of Event start datetime is used when validating against the Health Specialty code’s start and end dates.

**Collection**
The specialty reported to the NMDS should be the specialty for the patient at the time of discharge.

**Related data:**
Purchase unit
Costweight

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:**
Length of stay

Administrative status

Reference ID:  
Version: 1.1  
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Length of stay
Name in database: length_of_stay
Other names: LOS
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Length of stay in a facility in days.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 5  
Layout: NNNNN
Data domain: 00001 – 99999
Guide for use: Calculated for events with an Event end datetime.

Date portion of Event end datetime minus date portion of Event start datetime minus Event leave days.

Equates to midnights spent in hospital.

Verification rules:

Collection

Related data: Event start datetime
 Event end datetime
 Event leave days

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Major diagnostic category (MDC) code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0163  Version: 6.7  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: MDC code
Name in database: mdc_code
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The Major Diagnostic Category (MDC) is a category generally based on a medical classification that is associated with a particular medical speciality. MDCs are assigned by the DRG grouper program.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 2  Layout: NN
Data domain:
- 00 Pre-MDC
- 01 Diseases and disorders of the nervous system
- 02 Diseases and disorders of the eye
- 03 Diseases and disorders of the ear, nose, mouth and throat
- 04 Diseases and disorders of the respiratory system
- 05 Diseases and disorders of the circulatory system
- 06 Diseases and disorders of the digestive system
- 07 Diseases and disorders of the hepatobilary system and pancreas
- 08 Diseases and disorders of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue
- 09 Diseases and disorders of the skin, subcutaneous tissue and breast
- 10 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and disorders
- 11 Diseases and disorders of the kidney and urinary tract
- 12 Diseases and disorders of the male reproductive system
- 13 Diseases and disorders of the female reproductive system
- 14 Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium
- 15 Newborn and other neonates
- 16 Diseases and disorders of blood, blood-forming organs and immunological disorders
- 17 Neoplastic disorders (haematological and solid neoplasms)
- 18 Infectious and parasitic diseases
- 19 Mental diseases and disorders
- 20 Alcohol/drug use and alcohol/drug-induced organic mental conditions
- 21 Injuries, poisoning and toxic effects of drugs
- 22 Burns
- 23 Factors influencing health status and other contacts with health services
- 99 Error DRG's

Guide for use: Produced by running the grouper programs, which use data from the Health Event and Diagnosis Procedure tables.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data: MDC type
- DRG codes
- DRG grouper type code

Administrative attributes

Source document: AR-DRG Definitions Manuals
Source organisation:
Major diagnostic category (MDC) type

Administrative status

Reference ID: 

Version: 1.2 Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: MDC type
Name in database: mdc_type
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A code denoting which version of a grouper a Major Diagnostic Category (MDC) code belongs to.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char Field size: 1 Layout: A

Data domain:
A AN-DRG version 3.1
B AR-DRG version 4.1
C AR-DRG version 4.2
D AR-DRG version 5.0
E AR-DRG version 6.0

Guide for use: Derived from the version of the grouper used to create the DRG code.

Verification rules:

Collection

Related data: MDC code
DRG codes
DRG grouper type code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Month of data

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Month of data
Name in database: month_of_data
Other names: Derived data element
Definition: Field to assist in compiling fiscal year datasets.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 2
Layout: XX
Data domain: 01 – 12, XX
Guide for use: Derived from the month of discharge. If Event end datetime is missing then set to 'XX'.
Collection
Related data: Event end datetime

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Mother’s encrypted NHI

Administrative status

Reference ID: Version: 1.1 Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: mothers_encrypted_hcu_id
Name in database: mothers_encrypted_hcu_id
Other names: Mother’s NHI
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: For birth events, the Mother’s NHI in encrypted form.

Context: The NHI number is the cornerstone of Ministry of Health’s data collections. It is a unique 7-character identification number assigned to a healthcare user by the National Health Index (NHI) database. The NHI number uniquely identifies healthcare users, and allows linking between different data collections. It is encrypted in the NMDS to ensure privacy of individual records.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char Field size: 11 Layout:
Data domain: System-generated
Guide for use: Only reported for Birth events.

Verification rules: Must be registered on the NHI database before the NHI number can be used in the NMDS.

VALIDATION
The first three characters of an NHI number must be alpha (but not ‘I’ or ‘O’). The 4th to 6th characters must be numeric. The 7th character is a check digit modulus 11. Mother’s NHI is mandatory for BT (birth) events where the date portion of Event end datetime is on or after 1 July 2008. Events where the date portion of Event end datetime is before 1 July 2008 and a value in the Mother’s NHI field will be rejected with an error.

ENCRYPTION
The Mother’s Encrypted NHI number is encrypted using a one-way encryption algorithm when the record is transferred from the NMDS transactional system to the data warehouse. The aim is to provide an encrypted number that can be sent across public (unsecured) networks.

Collection
NHI numbers are often included on patient notes and other patient documentation. New numbers can be allocated by health providers who have direct access to the NHI Register. New NHI numbers are also allocated by Sector Services for GPs and other primary care providers.

Related data: Encrypted NHI Number

Administrative attributes


Source organisation: Ministry of Health
NZ DRG code current

Administrative status

Reference ID:  
Version: 1.1  
Version date: 28-Jan-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: NZ DRG code current
Name in database: nz_drg_code_current
Other names:  
Element type: Data element
Definition: A diagnosis-related group (DRG) code from version 4.1, 4.2, 5.0 or 6.0 is produced by invoking the current DRG grouper program version 6.0 which takes up to 30 diagnoses and 30 procedure codes in a health event and assigns a DRG code based on a complex algorithm. The version 4 groupers used 20 codes. This provides another way of analysing event information based on classifying episodes of inpatient care into clinically meaningful groups with similar resource consumption.

Context: Clinical demographic and administrative information within a health event.

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char  
Field size: 4  
Layout: ANNA

Data domain: 801A-963Z, A01Z-Z65Z


Based on Event end datetime:

- From 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2002, this field contains a DRG code of clinical version 4.1.
- Between 1 July 2002 and 30 June 2004, this field contains a DRG code of clinical version 4.2.
- Between 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2005 most hospitals supplied diagnosis and procedure information using ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition codes. At that time AR-DRG version 4.2 required ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition codes so NMDS mapped the 3rd edition codes supplied by hospitals to 2nd edition codes and used these to assign an AR-DRG 4.2 code.
- Between 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2008 most hospitals supplied diagnosis and procedure information using ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition codes. AR-DRG version 5.0 used 3rd edition codes so no mapping was required.
- From 1 July 2011 this field contains a DRG from AR-DRG version 6.0 derived from ICD-10-AM 6th Edition codes.

Verification rules:

Collection

The current DRG grouper is AR-DRG version 6.0, which uses up to 30 diagnoses and 30 procedure codes. External cause codes are not used by the grouper. It is recommended that hospitals prioritise diagnoses and procedure codes in order to present the grouper with the most severe diagnoses and operations.

The DRG code is calculated by NMDS. It is not sent in to the NMDS by hospitals.

The DRG is calculated from:
- personal information (eg, Sex, Date of birth), and
- event information (eg, Admission date, Event end type), and
- diagnosis and procedure information

Related data:

Costweight code
Costweight
Purchase unit
PCCL
MDC code
NMDS Data Dictionary

MDC type
DRG grouper type code
DRG code current

Administrative attributes

Source document: The logic for the DRG software is specified by the Health Services Division of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, Australia.
NZ resident status

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0024
Version: 1.0
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: NZ resident status
Name in database: nz_resident_status
Other names: HCU resident status, Residency, Resident status, HCU NZ resident status
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code identifying resident status at the time of this event.

A permanent resident is defined as a person who:
- resides in New Zealand and
- is not a person to whom Section 7 of the Immigration Act 1987 applies or a person obliged by or pursuant to that Act to leave New Zealand immediately or within a specified time or deemed for the purposes of that Act to be in New Zealand unlawfully.

Context: Used to identify overseas residents treated in New Zealand. Tied to public funding of events.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A

Data domain: 'Y' = Permanent resident (New Zealand citizen or classified as ‘ordinarily resident in New Zealand’)
'N' = Temporary (not a New Zealand citizen, does not have New Zealand ‘ordinarily resident’ status)

Guide for use:
Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes

Source document: Immigration Act 1987
Source organisation:
Occupation code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0134  Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Occupation code
Name in database: occupation_code
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The current occupation of a healthcare user, classified according to the Statistics NZ Standard Classification of Occupations (NZSCO90).
Context: At time of admission.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 4  Layout: NNNN
Data domain: 0111 - 9900.
Refer to Appendix H for this code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: The code used is no longer the current Statistics NZ code. Only reported for cancer patients until 2001.

Verification rules: Optional.

Collection Optional for all health events. Must be a valid code in the code table. Occupation free-text is preferred.

Related data: Occupation free-text
Clinical code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Occupation free-text

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0215 Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Occupation free-text
Name in database: occupation_free_text
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: Free-text description of the patient’s occupation.
Context: At the time of admission

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar Field size: 70 Layout: Free text
Data domain:

With the introduction of the Cancer Registry Act, pathologists were given responsibility to ensure that all specified primary cancer cases are reported, and the pathology report became the principal source of information identifying new cases of primary cancer.

Because pathology reports do not contain all the information required to complete cancer registrations, Section 6 of the legislation also authorises the Cancer Registry to seek additional information from medical practitioners or hospitals. Information not available from laboratories is: Occupation code, Country of birth code, and Extent of cancer disease code.

Verification rules: Optional. May be sent for all events.
Collection: Should be reported for cancer patients.
Related data: Occupation code

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Patient clinical complexity level (PCCL)

Administrative status

Reference ID:  
Version: 1.2  
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: PCCL  
Name in database: pccl  
Other names:  
Element type: Derived data element  
Definition: Patient clinical complexity level comes out of the DRG grouper program and identifies the clinical severity within the record.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  
Field size: 1  
Layout:

Data domain:  
0 no CC effect  
1 minor CC  
2 moderate CC  
3 severe CC  
4 catastrophic CC

Guide for use: Relates only to DRG grouper versions 4.1, 4.2, 5.0 and 6.0.

Serves the same purpose for DRG grouper versions 4.1, 4.2, 5.0 and 6.0 as CCL does for DRG grouper versions 3.1 and 3.2.

In the AR-DRG Definitions Manual it says ‘PCCL is a measure of the cumulative effect of a patient’s complications and comorbidities, and is calculated for each episode. The calculation is complex and has been designed to prevent similar conditions from being counted more than once’.

Verification rules:

Collection
Related data: DRG code current  
CCL

Administrative attributes

Source document: AR-DRG Definitions Manuals  
Source organisation: The logic for the DRG software is specified by the Health Services Division of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing, Australia
PMS unique identifier

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0238 Version: 1.0 Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: PMS unique identifier
Name in database: pms_unique_identifier
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: A unique local PMS identifier for a particular health event.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: varchar Field size: 14 Layout: Free text
Data domain: 
Guide for use: This field is intended to be used to link NMDS events with the relevant booking system entry.
With the Client system identifier, this field replaced the Local system health event identifier field in 2000. The Local system health event identifier field was introduced in 1999.
Verification rules:
Collection This should be a unique event identifier in your patient management system. For security reasons, do not use the NHI number.
Related data: Replaces the field previously known as Local system health event identifier

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Principal health service purchaser

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0203 Version: 1.2 Version date: 01-Jun-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Principal health service purchaser
Name in database: purchaser_code
Other names: Principal purchaser, Health purchaser, Purchaser code, PHP, PHS, Purchase code
Element type: Data element
Definition: The organisation or body that purchased the healthcare service provided. In the case of more than one purchaser, the one who paid the most.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Mandatory

Data type: char
Field size: 2 Layout: XN

Data domain:

Current
06 Privately funded
16 Independent Practice Association
17 Accredited employer
19 Overseas chargeable
20 Overseas eligible
34 MCH-funded purchases
35 DHB-funded purchases
55 Due to strike
98 Mixed funding where no Ministry of Health, DHB or ACC purchase is involved, eg, some hospice cases
A0 ACC - direct purchase
A1 FIS - direct purchase, Fusion Insurance Services
A2 NZI - direct purchase, NZ Insurance Ltd
A3 HIH - direct purchase, HIH Work Able Ltd
A4 MMI - direct purchase, MMI General Insurance (NZ) Ltd
A5 FMG - direct purchase, Farmers’ Mutual Accident Care Ltd
A6 @WK or AWK - direct purchase, At Work Insurance Ltd
A7 CIG - direct purchase, Cigna Insurance Ltd

RETIRED
01 HFA Northern Office (retired 1 July 1999)
02 HFA Midland Office (retired 1 July 1999)
03 HFA Central Office (retired 1 July 1999)
04 HFA Southern Office (retired 1 July 1999)
05 ACC (direct) (retired 1 July 1999: use 'A0')
07 HFA Southern Office Waiting Times Fund (retired 30 June 2004)
08 HFA Central Office Waiting Times Fund (retired 30 June 2004)
09 HFA Midland Office Waiting Times Fund (retired 30 June 2004)
10 HFA Northern Office Waiting Times Fund (retired 30 June 2004)
11 Supplementary purchase (NB: does not include 'new money') (retired 30 June 2004)
12 Paediatric purchase (retired 30 June 2004)
13 Base purchase (retired 30 June 2007)
14 HFA additional sustainable purchase (retired 30 June 2004)
15 BreastScreen Aotearoa (retired 30 June 2009)
18 DHB accident purchase - overseas patients, non-MVA, non-work-related (retired 30 June 2007)


From 1 July 1999, codes '01', '02', '03', and '04' were replaced by the code for base purchases ('13'), that is, the four Regional Health Authorities were integrated into one Health Funding Authority.

From 1 July 2004, codes '07', '08', '09', '10', '11', '12' and '14' were retired as they have been rolled into base funding and therefore are no longer required.
On 1 July 2007, code ‘13’ Base Purchaser was retired and replaced with ‘34’ MOH-funded purchase and ‘35’ DHB-funded purchase.

‘A1’ to ‘A7’ codes are only for health events resulting from workplace accidents that occurred in the one year for which the Accident Insurance Act 1998 applied.

From 1 July 2009, code ‘15’ BreastScreen Aoteroa was retired and replaced with ‘35’ DHB-funded purchases.

See Appendix I for the allocation guide for NMDS Health Service Purchaser Codes.

**Verification rules:**

- Code must be present in the Purchaser code table.

- The date portion of Event end datetime must be on or prior to the Purchaser code end date (if populated).

- If the Principal Health Service Purchaser Code is between ‘A0’ and ‘A7’, the Accident Flag should be set to ‘Y’.

- If the Accident Flag has been set to ‘Y’ then the ACC Claim Number field should not be blank.

- As from 1 July 2004, using a retired code will generate an error message.

- As from 1 July 2007 the Principal health service purchaser code must be current i.e. the date portion of Event end datetime must be within the range of the Principal health service purchaser code’s start and end date. For event type IM where End datetime is null, the date portion of Event start datetime is used when validating against the Principal health service purchaser code’s start and end dates.

**Collection**

Prior to 1 July 2007 acute, arranged and booking list cases would normally be assigned the base funding code ‘13’.

On or after 1 July 2007 acute or arranged cases should be reported with purchaser code 35 - DHB Funded.

The Additional Electives funding (Orthopeadics Initiative, Cataract Initiative and Additional Elective Services Initiative) should be reported as 35- DHB Funded. This is because the Ministry now pays the money to the DHB funder arm, who then contracts with the DHB provider arm, or makes IDF payments for the work.

All Accredited Employer acute treatment/visits should be reported with 35-DHB Funded purchaser code with the Accident Flag and ACC45 claim number. These are then included in the Acute Levy calculations the same as ACC patients.

Purchaser 17 (just like purchaser A0) is used for all post-acute/elective treatments or visits and should be invoiced directly to the Accredited Employer. Purchaser 17 activity is excluded from the Levy calculations because it is not acute and has been invoiced directly.

Privately funded cases would normally be assigned ‘06’.

If a specified purchaser for the health event has been identified, use that code.

For elective cases, use the appropriate insurer code.

Where the employer has a risk-sharing arrangement with their insurer, the insurer must still be recorded as the principal purchaser.


**OVERSEAS VISITORS**

If the healthcare user is an overseas resident who:

- does not meet the eligibility criteria for publicly-funded health services, including overseas residents from non-reciprocal countries and patients with pre-existing conditions from reciprocal agreement countries, use code ‘19’ (Overseas chargeable).

- meets the eligibility criteria for publicly-funded health services, including students from any country with a valid visa and patients from countries with reciprocal health agreements, use code ‘20’ (Overseas eligible).
Note: Codes '19' and '20' will be excluded from funding if the date portion of Event end datetime is before 1 July 2003.

For further information, see the Guide to Eligibility for Publicly-Funded Personal Health and Disability Services in New Zealand on the Ministry of Health web site http://www.health.govt.nz.

**Related data:**
- ACC claim number
- Private Flag

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:**
Prioritised ethnicity

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0321  Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Prioritised ethnicity
Name in database: prioritised_ethnic_code
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: The most highly prioritised ethnicity of the three ethnic groups recorded for the healthcare user, determined according to a Statistics NZ algorithm.
Context: Demographic information.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 2  Layout: NN
Data domain: Refer to Appendix H for this code set. For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

Guide for use: Ethnic codes are ranked on the Ethnic code table from '1' (highest priority) to '21' (lowest priority), with '99' for not stated. Prioritised ethnicity is the healthcare user’s ethnic code with the highest priority. Prioritising ethnic codes simplifies analysis. Refer to Appendix C for further details.

Verification rules:

Collection

Related data: Ethnic group
Ethnic group 2
Ethnic group 3

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: Statistics NZ
Private flag
Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Private flag
Name in database: private
Other names:
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Flag to indicate whether the health event was privately funded.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 1
Layout: A
Data domain: 'Y' = Yes
 'N' = No
 Null
Guide for use:
Verification rules: Is 'Y' if:
- Principal health service purchaser is '06' or '19', or
- Principal health service purchaser is '98' or blank and Facility type is '02'.

Collection
Related data: Principal health service purchaser
Facility type

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Psychiatric leave end code

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0185  Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Psychiatric leave end code
Name in database: psychiatric_leave_end_type
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code describing how a period of leave ended for a committed mental health patient.
Context: A healthcare user is discharged on leave, then the event ends by discharge or re-admission to hospital. Only for healthcare users committed under the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment & Treatment) Act 1992.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 1  Layout: A
Data domain:
D Discharged
E Died
R Returned to the same psychiatric institution
T Transferred to another psychiatric institution

Healthcare users can be on leave for up to 2 years under the Act.

Verification rules: Optional. Must only be present if Event end type is ‘DL’.

Collection
Related data: Psychiatric leave end date

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Psychiatric leave end date

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0184
Version: 1.1
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Psychiatric leave end date
Name in database: date_psychiatric_leave_ends
Other names: Date psychiatric leave ended
Element type: Data element
Definition: The date on which a committed mental health patient’s period of leave ended.
Context: A healthcare user is discharged on leave, then the event ends by discharge or re-admission to hospital. Only for healthcare users committed under the Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment & Treatment) Act 1992.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime
Field size: 8
Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid dates

Verification rules: Optional. Must only be present when Event end type is 'DL'.

Must be on or before the date of load.

Must be on or after the date portion of Event start datetime, the Date of birth, the Date of referral, the Date of first specialist consultation, and the Date surgery decided.

Must be on or after the date portion of Event end datetime, and the Event end datetime must not be null.

Partial dates not allowed.

Collection Only required for committed patients who go on leave for a period of 14 days or more. The data should be provided when leave has ended.

Related data: Psychiatric leave end code

Administrative attributes

Source document: Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment & Treatment) Act 1992
Source organisation:
Purchase unit

Administrative status

Reference ID:                  Version: 1.1          Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name:                           Purchase unit
Name in database:              purchase_unit
Other names:                   
Element type:                  Derived data element
Definition:                    Purchase unit indicates which contract the event is funded under.
Context:                       

Relational and representational attributes

Data type:                     varchar          Field size: 10          Layout:          
Data domain:                   
Guide for use:                 It is derived directly from Health specialty.

Verification rules:

Collection

Related data:                 DRG codes
                               Costweight
                               Costweight code
                               Health specialty code

Administrative attributes

Source document:              New Zealand Casemix Framework for Publicly Funded Hospitals including WIES methodology and Casemix Purchase Unit Allocation
Source organisation:          Cost Weights Working Group
TLA of domicile

Administrative status

Reference ID:  
Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: TLA of domicile
Name in database: tla
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Territorial local authority of domicile.
Context: Geographical aggregation.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char  Field size: 3  Layout: NNN

Data domain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TLA</th>
<th>TLA name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>Far North</td>
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<td>002</td>
<td>Whangarei</td>
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<td>003</td>
<td>Kaipara</td>
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<td>004</td>
<td>Rodney</td>
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<td>North Shore</td>
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<td>006</td>
<td>Waitakere</td>
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<td>Matamata-Piako</td>
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<td>Central Hawke's Bay</td>
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<td>New Plymouth</td>
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<td>Stratford</td>
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<td>South Taranaki</td>
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<td>Palmerston North</td>
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<td>Tararua</td>
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<td>Horowhenua</td>
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<td>Kapiti Coast</td>
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<td>Porirua</td>
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<td>Upper Hutt</td>
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<td>Lower Hutt</td>
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<td>047</td>
<td>Wellington</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
048 Masterton
049 Carterton
050 South Wairarapa
051 Tasman
052 Nelson
053 Marlborough
054 Kaikoura
055 Buller
056 Grey
057 Westland
058 Hurunui
059 Waimakariri
060 Christchurch
061 Banks Peninsula
062 Selwyn
063 Ashburton
064 Timaru
065 Mackenzie
066 Waimate
067 Chatham Islands
068 Waitaki
069 Central Otago
070 Queenstown Lakes
071 Dunedin
072 Clutha
073 Southland
074 Gore
075 Invercargill


Derived from the MOH mapping of Domicile code to TLA. No code table exists.

Domicile code 3402 Oceanic - Chatham Islands is included in TLA 'other' as it is not a Land Authority and is classified as subregion 15 'Hawke's Bay' which is not shown in this table.

Verification rules:
Collection
Related data: Domicile code

Administrative attributes
Source document:
Source organisation:
Total hours on continuous positive airway pressure

Administrative status
References ID: A0240  Version: 7.0  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Total hours on continuous positive airway pressure
Name in database: hours_on_cpap
Other names: CPAP hours
Element type: Data element
Definition: The total number of hours a neonate (less than 29 days, or more than 29 days and less than 2500 g) is on CPAP during a perinatal episode of care.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: char  Field size: 5  Layout: NNNNN
Data domain: 00000 – 99999
Guide for use: Total CPAP hours should not be reported for records where the date portion of Event end datetime is on or after 1 July 2009. Total NIV hours should be reported instead.

Hours on continuous positive airway pressure has been used in determining the DRG code since 1 July 2001.

A CPAP procedure is:
- an ICD-10-AM 6th Edition Clinical codes of 9220900,9220901,9220902 (Clinical code type = 'O') or
- an ICD-10-AM 1st, 2nd, 3rd Edition Clinical code of 9203800 (Clinical code type = 'O'), or
- an ICD-9-CM or ICD-9-CM-A Clinical code of 93.90 (Clinical code type = 'O').

There is no specific procedure code for CPAP in ICD-10-AM 6th edition; it is included in the non-invasive ventilation (NIV) codes:
- 9220900 [570] Management of noninvasive ventilatory support, <= 24 hours
- 9220901 [570] Management of noninvasive ventilatory support, > 24 and < 96 hours
- 9220902 [570] Management of noninvasive ventilatory support, >= 96 hours

Note:
The logical back mapping tables (from 6th edition to 3rd edition) convert the three NIV procedure codes (above) to the CPAP procedure code 9203800. Therefore, any data extract based on the CPAP procedure code 9203800 for events where the date portion of Event end datetime is on or after 1 July 2008 will include bilevel positive airway pressure [BiPAP] and intermittent positive pressure breathing [IPPB] and continuous positive airway pressure [CPAP].

Verification rules: Optional.

Generate warning if infant is:
- more than 364 days old at Event end datetime, or
- between 28 and 364 days old and Weight on admission is more than 2500 g at Event end datetime.

Generate warning if:
- more than 100, or
- more than the difference (calculated in hours) between the date portions of Event start datetime and Event end datetime.

For records where the date portion of Event end datetime is before 1 July 2008 Generate warning if present and a CPAP procedure (as defined in Guide for use above) is not present.

Generate warning if not present when a CPAP procedure (as defined in Guide for use above) is present, unless:
- Total hours on mechanical ventilation is present, or
- age at Event end datetime is more than 364 days, or
- age is between 28 days and 364 days and Weight on admission is more than 2500 g.
Generate warning if present and Health specialty code not in the P30 and P40 ranges.

For records where the date portion of Event end datetime is on or after 1 July 2008
Generate error if present and a NIV procedure (as defined in Guide for use above) is not present.
Records can be reported with an NIV procedure and no hours present if IPPB or BiPAP has been administered.

Generate warning if present and Health specialty code is not P61, P71 or in the P40 range.

Generate an error if CPAP hours is submitted with events ending on or after 1 July 2009 if the file version is 013.0.

Collection

Total hours on continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) is used to capture the number of hours a patient is on CPAP during an episode of care. As in the Total hours on mechanical ventilation variable, part hours are rounded up. CPAP hours should not be collected when CPAP is used as a method of weaning from continuous ventilatory support or performed by endotracheal tube [ETT] or tracheostomy.

CPAP hours may be reported within the same event as mechanical ventilation hours. If CPAP is used to wean a patient from mechanical ventilation, the time on CPAP will be added to the hours on mechanical ventilation.

Where CPAP is being used as a separate valid treatment modality in the same episode of care as mechanical ventilation, a CPAP (NIV) procedure must be coded and CPAP hours recorded.

CLINICAL CODING GUIDELINES

When coding in ICD-10-AM 6th edition NIV procedure codes should be assigned for all cases and calculation of hours are to be in accordance with the coding standard (ACS 1006 page 176).

NIV should not be assigned when it is used as a method of weaning from continuous ventilatory support (CVS) or performed by endotracheal tube [ETT] or tracheostomy.

NIV should not be coded when the patient brings in their own ventilatory support devices (eg, CPAP machine) into hospital.

The CPAP 92038-00 [568] 1st, 2nd and 3rd edition procedure code should be assigned for any duration when required for neonates/infants.

Related data: Total hours on mechanical ventilation, Total noninvasive ventilation hours

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Total hours on mechanical ventilation

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0214
Version: 7.0
Version date: 01-Jun-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Total hours on mechanical ventilation
Name in database: hours_on_ventilation
Other names: Hours on mechanical ventilation, HMV
Element type: Data element
Definition: The total number of hours on mechanical ventilation
Context: Total hours for the health event irrespective of the specialty or team treating the patient.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 5
Layout: NNNNN
Data domain: 00000 – 99999
Guide for use: Hours on mechanical ventilation has been used in determining the DRG code since 1 July 1999. It may also trigger the mechanical ventilation co-payment for eligible DRGs.
Verification rules: Optional.

Generate warnings if:
- not present when a Mechanical Ventilation procedure is present (ie, ICD-10-AM 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 6th Edition Clinical Code = 1388200 or 1388201 or 1388202 (Clinical Code Type = 'O'); or ICD-9 or ICD-9-CM-A Clinical Code = 96.70 or 96.71 or 96.72 (Clinical Code Type = 'O'), and/or
- greater than the difference (calculated in hours) between the date portions of Event start datetime and Event end datetime.

Collection

When calculating the total hours on mechanical ventilation include all ventilated hours (excluding surgery). This includes all ventilation administered irrespective of the health specialty or team treating the patient. Calculation of the total hours on mechanical ventilation will commence from the time the patient is ventilated. If the patient has commenced ventilation prior to arriving to the hospital (eg, on route in the ambulance), it will be calculated from the time of arrival.

Exclude time spent being ventilated while undergoing surgery (being ventilated while undergoing surgery is not an indicator of severity). Hours where the patient is in radiology or emergency care should be included in the total mechanical ventilation hours for reporting purposes.

Time spent weaning (regardless of the physical location in which the patient is treated) with other types of ventilation such as continuous positive airways pressure (CPAP) or intermittent mechanical ventilation (IMV) is included if the patient is still intubated. Apart from weaning as described, other forms of ventilation should not be included (eg, non-intubated CPAP, IPPB, BiPAP).

When reporting the total hours on mechanical ventilation an incomplete hour is rounded up to the next hour; eg, if the time ventilated is 98 hours 10 minutes, then the total hours on mechanical ventilation reported will be '00099'. The minimum number of ‘total hours on mechanical ventilation’ reported is 1.

CLINICAL CODING

All hours on mechanical ventilation in the Emergency Department (ED) should be coded, whether the patient is intubated in ED or in the ambulance. If ventilation is commenced in the ambulance, it will be counted only from the time of hospitalisation.

Hours on continuous ventilatory support (CVS) (mechanical ventilation) should be interpreted as completed cumulative hours.

1. If more than one period of CVS (mechanical ventilation) occurs during the same hospitalisation when used for treatment (not weaning) should be added together. For example, if a patient is on CVS for the first day of their admission, then on CVS again on the fourth day of their admission, the CVS hours should be added together to arrive at the correct CVS procedure code.
2. ICD procedure coding includes all time spent ventilated from time of arrival to hospital (or time of intubation).

3. For ICD procedure coding the minimum number of completed hours is 1.

4. Partially completed hours are not counted when allocating a procedure code, ie, they are rounded down for ICD procedure coding.

**WORKED EXAMPLE**

Patient brought in by ambulance at 10.32am. Patient goes into acute respiratory failure and was intubated and commenced ventilation in ED at 10.50am. Once the patient was stabilised he was admitted to ICU at 11.43am (day one). The next day (day two) the patient was transferred to theatre for surgery. Total time in theatre was 4 hours. The patient returned to ICU and remained ventilated until the next day (day three) when mechanical ventilation ceased and the patient was extubated at 12.32pm.

On day one patient commenced ventilation in ED at 10.50am and was extubated 12.32pm on day three. Total mechanical ventilation hours:

- (Day 1) 13hrs 10mins + (Day 2) 24hrs + (Day 3) 12.32hrs
- Total hours on mechanical ventilation = 49 hours 42 minutes

Reporting total hours on mechanical ventilation:

- 49.42 hours minus 4 hours in theatre = 45.42 hours (rounded up) = 46 hours.
- 46 hours is to be reported in the total hours on mechanical ventilation field.

**Procedure code assignment:**

13882-01 [569] Management of continuous ventilatory support, > 24 and < 96 hours

As per the coding guidelines the total hours used in order to assign the correct procedure code would be 49 hours.

**Related data:** Total hours on continuous positive airway pressure, Total noninvasive ventilation hours

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:** See the AR-DRG manual

**Source organisation:**
Total hours on non-invasive ventilation

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Total NIV Hours
Name in database: hours_on_noninvasive_ventilation
Other names: NIV hours
Element type: Data element
Definition: The total number of hours on noninvasive ventilation during an episode of care.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: number  Field size: 5  Layout: NNNNN
Data domain: 00001-99999 or NULL

Guide for use: Noninvasive ventilation (NIV) refers to all modalities that assist ventilation without the use of an ETT or tracheostomy. Noninvasive devices include: face mask, mouthpiece, nasal mask, nasal pillows, nasal prongs, nasal tubes and nasopharyngeal tubes.

Types/modes of noninvasive ventilatory support are:
- Bi-level positive airway pressure [BiPAP]
- Continuous positive airway pressure [CPAP]
- Intermittent mask [CPAP]
- Intermittent positive pressure breathing [IPPB]
- Intermittent positive pressure ventilation [IPPV]
- Noninvasive mask ventilation [NIMV]
- Noninvasive pressure ventilation [NIPV]

Total hours on noninvasive ventilation (NIV) is used to capture the number of hours a patient is on NIV during an episode of care. As in the total hours on mechanical ventilation variable, part hours are rounded up.

NIV hours should not be collected when NIV is used as a method of weaning from continuous ventilatory support (CVS) or performed by endotracheal tube (ETT) or tracheostomy. If NIV is used to wean a patient from CVS, the time on NIV will be added to the hours on CVS.

NIV hours may be reported within the same event as mechanical ventilation hours. Where NIV is being used as a separate valid treatment modality in the same episode of care as CVS, a NIV procedure must be coded and NIV hours recorded.

Subsequent periods of NIV when used for treatment (not weaning) should be added together.

CLINICAL CODING AND REPORTING GUIDELINES

When coding in ICD-10-AM 6th edition NIV procedure codes 92209-00, 92209-01 and 92209-02 [570] should be assigned for all cases and calculation of hours are to be in accordance with Australian Coding Standard (ACS 1006 page 176).

Hours on noninvasive ventilation (NIV) should be interpreted as completed cumulative hours.

For ICD coding the minimum number of completed hours is 1.
The minimum number reported for the field 'Total hours on noninvasive ventilation' is 1.

If more than one period of NIV occurs during the same episode of care when used for treatment (not weaning) should be added together. For example, if a patient is on NIV for the first day of their admission, then on NIV again on the fourth day of their admission, the NIV hours should be added together to arrive at the correct NIV procedure code.

Partially completed hours are not counted when allocating a procedure code, eg, they are rounded down.
for ICD procedure coding but rounded up for calculating the total NIV hours field.

NIV should not be assigned when it is used as a method of weaning from continuous ventilatory support (CVS) or performed by endotracheal tube (ETT) or tracheostomy.

NIV should not be coded when the patient brings in their own ventilatory support devices (eg, CPAP machine) into hospital.

**Verification rules:** Optional. If reported, must be positive integer or null.

Generate warning if:
- not present when a noninvasive ventilation procedure is present (ie, ICD-10-AM 6th edition Clinical Code = 9220900 or 9220901 or 9220902 (Clinical Code Type = 'O')
- present and noninvasive procedure is not present (ie, ICD-10-AM 6th edition Clinical Code = 9220900 or 9920901 or 9920902 (Clinical Code Type = 'O')
- greater than the difference (calculated in hours) between the date portions of Event start datetime and Event end datetime.

Generate error if:
- NIV hours is submitted where the date portion of Event end datetime is before 1 July 2009
- CPAP hours is submitted with the events ending on or after 1 July 2009 if file version is 013.0.

**Collection Related data:** Total hours on mechanical ventilation

**Administrative attributes**

*Source document:*

*Source organisation:*
Total intensive care unit (ICU) Hours

Administrative status

Reference ID: 
Version: 1.1 
Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: total_icu_hours 
Name in database: total_icu_hours 
Other names:  
Element type: Data element 
Definition: Total duration of stay (hours) in an Intensive Care Unit (ICU) during this episode of care. 
Context: Total hours for the health event.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: number 
Field size: 5 
Layout: NNNNN 
Data domain: 00001-99999 or NULL

Guide for use: An intensive care unit (ICU) is a specially staffed and equipped, separate and self-contained section of a hospital for the management of patients with life-threatening or potentially life-threatening conditions. Such conditions should be compatible with recovery and have the potential for an acceptable future quality of life. An ICU provides special expertise and facilities for the support of vital functions, and utilises the skills of medical nursing and other staff experienced in the management of these problems. Smaller hospitals may have an ICU combined with an HDU and/or a CCU. Not all admissions to such a unit will be an Intensive Care admission and identification of intensive care patients is left to the discretion of the unit staff.

Verification rules: Optional. If reported, must be positive or zero 
Events where the date portion of Event end datetime is before 1 July 2008 and a value in the Total ICU hours will not be loaded in to the NMDS. 
Events where the date portion of Event end datetime is on or after 1 July 2008 must have a null value or positive for the field Total ICU hours. 
A warning is generated if the total ICU hours reported in an NMDS event (where the date portion of Event end datetime is on or after 1 July 2008) is greater than the length of stay. If ICU treatment started in the ED before admission then it is possible that the hours are greater than the length of stay but this is unusual.

Collection 
If the patient has more than one period in ICU during this hospital episode, the total duration of all such periods is reported. Hours in a High Dependency Unit (HDU) and in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) are not to be included. 
An incomplete hour is rounded up to the next hour; eg, if the time in the care of the ICU team is 98 hours 10 minutes, then the reported time will be ‘99’.

Related data: 

Administrative attributes 
Source document: 
Source organisation: 
Transaction ID
Administrative status

Reference ID: 
Version: 1.0  
Version date: 01-Jan-2003

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: Transaction ID
Name in database: transaction_id
Other names: 
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: A sequential number within the batch. With the Batch ID, this forms a unique identifier for each transaction.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: int  
Field size:  
Layout: 
Data domain: 
Verification rules: 
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes 
Source document: 
Source organisation:
Weight on admission

Administrative status

Reference ID: A0207  Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Weight on admission
Name in database: weight_on_admission
Other names: HCU weight on admission, Admission weight
Element type: Data element
Definition: The weight in grams at time of admission for infants less than 29 days old.
Context: Used in DRG calculations.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: integer  Field size: 4  Layout: NNNN
Data domain: 0001 – 9999 grams

Guide for use: A reported admission weight of less than 2500 grams for infants older than 28 days means these infants are allocated to the low-weight neonatal DRGs. Failure to supply Weight on admission data will result in inappropriate DRG code assignment.

Records reporting 0001 to 0399 grams are returned with a warning message that weight on admission is unusually low. Hospitals will need to confirm this value before the record will be loaded into the NMDS.

This is not the same field as Birthweight. In some instances the weight on admission of previously discharged neonates may be the same as the recorded birthweight, but this will not generally be the case. There will be instances when the weight on admission is lower than that recorded at birth.

The Ministry of Health started collecting this information on 1 July 1995.

Verification rules: Mandatory if age at admission is less than 29 days.

Optional for all babies between 29 and 365 days old (inclusive) who weigh less than 2500 g.

Values between 0001 and 0399 grams generate a warning message.

Must be sent as 4 characters. For infants under 1000 grams, the field must be supplied with a leading zero.

No negative numbers.

Collection With the introduction of ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition, this field should be reported for all infants:
- aged less than 29 days, or
- aged between 29 and 365 days (inclusive) who weigh less than 2500 g.

It may be optionally sent for any infant less than one year old. For newborn infants, weight on admission will be identical to the birth weight. Newborn infants discharged and readmitted to the same or another healthcare facility after birth will need to have their weight on admission for the subsequent event recorded and reported.

If not known, the default is ‘9000’.

Related data: Birthweight
DRG code (used as key input for the AR-DRG grouper, so many of these rules are derived from the grouper logic).

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Year of data

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: Year of data
Name in database: year_of_data
Other names: Calendar year
Element type: Derived data element
Definition: Field identifying which calendar year data belongs to.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: char
Field size: 4
Layout: CCYY
Data domain: Range from 1960, XXXX.
Guide for use: Almost all data requests are based on a time period, the main ones being calendar year and fiscal year.

The earliest year on the database in 1923.

Verification rules: Derived from year of discharge where present. If Event end datetime is missing then set to 'XXXX'.
Collection
Related data: Event end datetime

Administrative attributes

Source document:
Source organisation:
Weighted Inlier Equivalent Separations (WIES) Agency table

**Table name:** WIES Agency table

**Name in database:** wies_agency_tab

**Version:** 1.0 **Version date:** 01-Jul-2008

**Definition:**
Stores the Agencies to be included in Casemix and the dates they were active.

**Guide for Use:**
A combination of a range of Agencies and Facilities has been identified as the providers through which the MoH/DHBs will monitor base casemix agreements. All other facilities, historically designated as ‘rural’, are excluded. Note that with DHB’s sub-contracting, the list of included Agencies and Facilities may require updating periodically.

**Primary Key:**
wies_agency_code, from_date

**Business Key:**

**Relational Rules:**

---

WIES agency code

**Administrative status**

**Reference ID:**

**Version:** 1.1 **Version date:** 01-Feb-2011

**Identifying and defining attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>wies_agency_code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name in database</td>
<td>wies_agency_code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other names</td>
<td>Health agency code, DHB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element type</td>
<td>Data element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>A code that uniquely identifies an agency eligible for inclusion in Casemix.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Context:**

**Relational and representation attributes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>char</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field size</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layout</td>
<td>XXXX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data domain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Guide for use:**
Agencies included in Casemix are determined by the National Pricing Programme Casemix Costweight Working Group.

**Verification rules:**
Must be a valid code in the Agency code table.

**Collection**

**Related data:**

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document:**

**Source organisation:** DHB  Shared Services
WIES agency from date

Administrative status

Reference ID:  
Version: 1.0  
Version date: 01-Jul-2008

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: wies_agency_from_date
Name in database: wies_agency_from_date
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: The start date for when the Agency was considered eligible for inclusion in Casemix.
Context: 

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime  
Field size: 8  
Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid Dates
Guide for use: An agency may be eligible for inclusion in Casemix in more than one period.
Verification rules: Collection
Related data: 

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: DHB Shared Services
WIES agency to date

Administrative status

Identifying and defining attributes

Name: wies_agency_to_date
Name in database: wies_agency_to_date
Other names: 
Element type: Data element
Definition: The end date for when the Agency was considered eligible for inclusion in Casemix.

Relational and representational attributes

Data type: datetime  Field size: 8  Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid Dates
Guide for use: An agency may be eligible for inclusion in Casemix in more than one period.
Verification rules: Collection

Administrative attributes

Source document: 
Source organisation: DHB  Shared Services
WIES Facility table

Table name: WIES Facility Table
Name in database: wies_facility_tab
Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jul-2008

Definition: Stores the Facility to be included in Casemix and the dates they were active.

Guide for Use: A combination of a range of Agencies and Facilities has been identified as the providers through which the MoH/DHBs will monitor base casemix agreements. All other facilities, historically designated as ‘rural’, are excluded. Note that with DHB’s sub-contracting, the list of included Agencies and Facilities may require updating periodically.

Primary Key: wies_facility_code, from_date
Business Key: 
Relational Rules:

WIES facility code
Administrative status

Reference ID:  Version: 1.1  Version date: 01-Feb-2011

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: wies_facility_code
Name in database: wies_facility_code
Other names: Health agency facility code, Hospital, HAF code
Element type: Data element
Definition: A code that uniquely identifies a facility eligible for inclusion in Casemix.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: char  Field size: 4  Layout: XXXX
Data domain: Refer to Appendix H for this code set.
Guide for use: Agencies included in Casemix are determined by the National Pricing Programme Casemix Costweight Working Group.
Verification rules: Must be a valid code in the Facility code table.
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes
Source document: 
Source organisation: DHB  Shared Services
WIES facility from date

Administrative status

Reference ID:  Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jul-2008

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: wies_facility_from_date  
Name in database: wies_facility_from_date  
Other names:  
Element type: Data element  
Definition: The start date for when the facility was considered eligible for inclusion in Casemix.

Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: datetime  Field size: 8  Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid Dates
Guide for use: A facility may be eligible for inclusion in Casemix in more than one period.
Verification rules:

Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes
Source document:  
Source organisation: DHB  Shared Services
WIES facility to date

Administrative status

Reference ID:  Version: 1.0  Version date: 01-Jul-2008

Identifying and defining attributes
Name: wies_facility_to_date
Name in database: wies_facility_to_date
Other names:
Element type: Data element
Definition: The end date for when the Facility was considered eligible for inclusion in Casemix.
Context:

Relational and representational attributes
Data type: datetime  Field size: 8  Layout: CCYYMMDD
Data domain: Valid Dates
Guide for use: A facility may be eligible for inclusion in Casemix in more than one period.
Verification rules:
Collection
Related data:

Administrative attributes
Source document:
Source organisation: DHB Shared Services
# Appendix A: Data Dictionary Template

**Introduction**

This appendix explains how data element attributes are organised in the data dictionary template.

## Order of elements

Within the dictionary, elements are organised by table, and then alphabetically. An alphabetical index at the back of the data dictionary (Appendix G) and the graphical data model are intended to assist the user in finding specific elements.

## Template

This table explains the template.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administrative status</strong></td>
<td>The operational status (eg, CURRENT, SUPERSEDED) of the data element. No SUPERSEDED data elements will be included in the Dictionaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reference ID</strong></td>
<td>A code that uniquely identifies the data element. If the data element is used in more than one collection, it should retain its Reference ID wherever it appears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Version number</strong></td>
<td>A version number for each data element. A new version number is allocated to a data element/concept when changes have been made to one or more of the following attributes of the definition: name, definition, data domain, eg, adding a new value to the field. Elements with frequently updated code tables, such as the Facility code table, will not be assigned a new version for changes to data domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Version date</strong></td>
<td>The date the new version number was assigned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Identifying and defining attributes

### Name

A single or multi-word designation assigned to a data element. This appears in the heading for each unique data definition in the Dictionaries. Previous names for the data element are included in the Guide for Use section.

### Data element type

- **DATA ELEMENT**—a unit of data for which the definition, identification, representation and permissible values are specified by means of a set of attributes.
- **DERIVED DATA ELEMENT**—a data element whose values are derived by calculation from the values of other data elements.
- **COMPOSITE DATA ELEMENT**—a data element whose values represent a grouping of the values of other data elements in a specified order.

### Definition

A statement that expresses the essential nature of a data element and its differentiation from all other data elements.

### Context (optional)

A designation or description of the application environment or discipline in which a name is applied or from which it originates. This attribute may also include the justification for collecting the items and uses of the information.

## Relational and representational attributes

### Data type

The type of field in which a data element is held. For example, character, integer, or numeric.
**Field size**

The maximum number of storage units (of the corresponding data type) to represent the data element value. Field size does not generally include characters used to mark logical separations of values, eg, commas, hyphens or slashes.

**Layout**

The representational layout of characters in data element values expressed by a character string representation. For example:

- 'CCYYMMDD' for calendar date
- 'N' for a one-digit numeric field
- 'A' for a one-character field
- 'X' for a field that can hold either a character or a digit, and
- '$$\$$, $$\$$, $$\$$' for data elements about expenditure.

**Data domain**

The permissible values for the data element. The set of values can be listed or specified by referring to a code table or code tables, for example, ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition.

**Guide for use (optional)**

Additional comments or advice on the interpretation or application of the data element (this attribute has no direct counterpart in the ISO/IEC Standard 11179 but has been included to assist in clarification of issues relating to the classification of data elements). Includes historical information, advice regarding data quality, and alternative names for this data element.

**Verification rules (optional)**

The rules and/or instructions applied for validating and/or verifying elements, in addition to the formal edits.

**Collection methods – Guide for providers (optional)**

Comments and advice concerning the capture of data for the particular data element, including guidelines on the design of questions for use in collecting information, and treatment of 'not stated' or non-response (this attribute is not specified in the ISO/IEC Standard 11179 but has been added to cover important issues about the actual collection of data).

**Related data (optional)**

A reference between the data element and any related data element in the Dictionary, including the type of this relationship. Examples include: 'has been superseded by the data element...', 'is calculated using the data element...', and 'supplements the data element...'.

**Administrative attributes**

**Source document (optional)**

The document from which definitional or representational attributes originate.

**Source organisation (if available)**

The organisation responsible for the source document and/or the development of the data definition (this attribute is not specified in the ISO/IEC Standard 11179 but has been added for completeness). The source organisation is not necessarily the organisation responsible for the ongoing development/maintenance of the data element definition.
Appendix B: Glossary

Note: See the Ministry of Health website for Appendix B: Glossary
Appendix C: Collection of Ethnicity Data

Introduction

This appendix contains information about collecting and coding ethnic group code data. To help with correct allocations of ethnicities, it includes a detailed list of ethnicities and their corresponding codes.

Points to remember

• Ethnicity is self-identified and can change over time.
• The Ministry of Health (MOH) can record up to three ethnic group codes for a healthcare user.
• An algorithm is used to automatically prioritise ethnic group codes if more than one is reported.
• If a person chooses not to specify their ethnicity, it should be recorded using a residual code such as ‘94’ (Don’t Know), ‘95’ (Refused to Answer) or ‘99’ (Not specified), not as ‘61’ (Other).
• The NHI database should be updated if a healthcare user provides a more specific or different specific ethnicity than that already held for that person.

About ethnicity

The term ‘ethnic group’ is defined as ‘a group of people who have culture, language, history or traditions in common.’ Ethnicity is not the same as race, ancestry, or country of birth.

Because ethnicity is self-identified, it can change over time. This is why MOH collects ethnicity data whenever information is collected for different datasets, rather than relying on the National Health Index (which does not include historical data).

Collecting ethnicity data has always been problematic because of the reluctance of some data providers to collect the information, the unwillingness of some healthcare users to label themselves, and the confusion between ethnicity, nationality, citizenship, and race.

Purpose

Information about ethnicity is used extensively in planning and resourcing health services, developing and monitoring health policies, and measuring health outcomes.

Collection of data

It is very important that the ethnicity data from the health sector is collected in the same way as the data in the Census because rates of hospitalisation are calculated by comparing the two datasets (to determine proportions of the population). The 2001 Census question is provided below as a guide.

Important: For MOH collections, up to three ethnic group codes can be collected for a healthcare user. Providers should make sure that healthcare users are aware of this. MOH stores all reported ethnic group codes, and also prioritises them based on a Statistics NZ algorithm.
Coding data

Use the Classification of Ethnicity table below to code the healthcare user’s ethnic group.

If they have ticked one or more specific ethnicities, or if they have ticked ‘other’ and written in an ethnicity, look on the table to find the code.

If they have written an invalid ethnicity, such as ‘Kiwi’ or ‘Mainlander’, which does not map to any item on the code table, or if they have ticked ‘other’ but not stated an ethnicity, you can:
- discuss this with them and encourage them to choose a valid ethnic group
- ignore it if one or more other ethnicities are provided, or
- code as ‘99’ (Not specified).

If they write ‘New Zealander’, this can be coded as ‘11’ (New Zealand European).

If they have written ‘pakeha’, this can be coded as ‘11’ (New Zealand European).

‘Not Specified’ and ‘Other’

If a person chooses not to answer the ethnicity question, record their ethnicity response with an appropriate residual code such as ‘95’ (Refused to Answer) or ‘99’ (Not specified).

Important: The code ‘61’ (Other) applied to only 0.037% of the New Zealand population in the 2006 census. It is limited to about 5 ethnic groups (such as Inuit/Eskimos, North, Central or South American Indians, Seychelles Islanders, and Mauritians). It must not be used as a generic ‘other’ code.

Recording ethnicity as ‘Other’ or ‘Not specified’ skews statistics on rates of hospitalisation and this affects health policy. Where possible, encourage healthcare users to choose a valid ethnic group.
Prioritisation of ethnicity

Many National Data Collections include Prioritised ethnicity. This is the most highly prioritised ethnicity where multiple ethnicity responses have been recorded for the healthcare user (either submitted with the health event/service or extracted from the NHI as part of the data load process). Priorisation is determined according to a Statistics NZ algorithm and prioritising ethnic codes simplifies analysis.

Each of the ethnic group codes is prioritised using the mappings in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic code</th>
<th>Ethnic code description</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>European not further defined</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>New Zealand European / Pakeha</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Other European</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Maori</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Pacific Peoples not further defined</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Samoan</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Cook Island Maori</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Tongan</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Niuean</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Tokelauan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Fijian</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Other Pacific Peoples</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Asian not further defined</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Southeast Asian</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Latin American / Hispanic</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>African (or cultural group of African origin)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Other (retired on 01/07/2009)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Other Ethnicity</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Don’t Know</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Refused to Answer</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Response Unidentifiable</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Detailed code table

The codes used to report ethnicity to MOH are taken from the Statistics NZ Statistical Standard for Ethnicity 2005. This classification is a very detailed 5-digit code: only the first two digits (shown in the table below) are reported to MOH.

Use this table to code healthcare user’s self-identified ethnicities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOH Ethnicity code</th>
<th>Country of Ethnicity Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Admiralty Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Afghan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>African American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>African nec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>African nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Afrikaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Aitutaki Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Albanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Algerian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>American (US)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Arab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Argentinian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Armenian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Asian nec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Asian nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Assyrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Atiu Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Austral Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Australian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Australian Aboriginal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Austrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Banaban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Belau/Palau Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Belgian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Belorussian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Bismark Archipelagoan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Bolivian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bosnian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Bougainvillese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Brazilian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>British nec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>British nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bulgarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Burgher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Burmese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Byelorussian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Cambodian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Cambodian Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Canadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Caroline Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Celtic nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Central American Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Chamorro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Channel Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Chilean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Chinese nec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Chinese nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Colombian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Cook Island Maori nfd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cornish</td>
</tr>
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nfd = Not further defined  
nec = Not elsewhere classified
Appendix D: DRG Process

**Introduction**

This appendix describes the process by which the Diagnostic Related Groups (DRG) and related fields are calculated.

**Schedules not stored**

For version 3, the Grouper Program stored schedules of:

- average cost weights (of a Cost Weight Code), and
- average length of stay for each of its DRG codes.

However, for versions 4.1, 4.2, 5.0 and 6.0 no historical data is available, so no average values are stored.

**Current software**

The current DRG Grouper Program (software) is version 6.0. This can produce DRG codes in clinical versions 3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 5.0 and 6.0.

**Which DRG versions are stored**

DRG codes of clinical version 3.1 are stored for all events.

For events with end dates between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2002, DRG codes are also calculated and stored in clinical version 4.1.

For events with end dates between 1 July 2002 and 30 June 2005, DRG codes are calculated and stored in clinical version 4.2.

For events with end dates on or after 1 July 2005, DRG codes are calculated and stored in clinical version 5.0.

Note: The 4.1, 4.2, 5.0 and 6.0 codes are both stored in the same field, `health_event_tab: drg_code_current`.

**DRG Process**

This table shows the DRG process for the NMDS.

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<th>Description</th>
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</table>
| 1     | The diagnosis and procedure information are mapped to different ICD codes, so that codes are held in:  
|       | • ICD-9-CM-A, and  
|       | • ICD-10-AM 1st Edition, and  
|       | • ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition, and  
|       | • ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition, and  
|       | • ICD-10-AM 6th Edition  
|       | **Note:**  
|       | 1. The diagnosis_procedure_tab.submitted_system_id indicates which version of the ICD the clinical code was reported in.  
|       | 2. For the 2004-2005 financial year, NMDS will continue to apply ICD-10-AM 2nd Edition code to the Grouper  
|       | 3. For the 2005 to 2010 financial years, NMDS will apply ICD-10-AM 3rd Edition codes to the Grouper.  
| 2     | The DRG Grouper Program version 6.0 processes information about an event for each grouper version, including:  
|       | • personal information (eg, Sex, Date of birth), and  
|       | • event information (eg, Admission date, Event end type), and  
|       | • diagnosis and procedure information in the appropriate ICD code for the DRG Grouper. |
| 3 | For each version of the Grouper (3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 5.0 and 6.0), the DRG Grouper Program version 6.0 calculates (for that event):
|   | • a DRG code (of the DRG grouper type)
|   | • an MDC code (of an MDC type that is the same as the DRG grouper type)
|   | • CCL or PCCL (as appropriate for that clinical version of the Grouper)

| 4 | NMDS processing calculates the Cost weight (using the WIES methodology) and Purchase unit from:
|   | • the DRG and associated variables
|   | • Length of stay
|   | • Total hours on mechanical ventilation
|   | • Some diagnosis and procedure codes
|   | • Health specialty code
## Appendix E: Enhanced Event Type/Event Diagnosis Type Table

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<td>IM</td>
<td>Psychiatric inpatient event</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Mental health provisional diagnosis</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IM</td>
<td>Psychiatric inpatient event</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Morphology</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Non-psychiatric inpatient event</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Principal diagnosis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Non-psychiatric inpatient event</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Other relevant diagnosis</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Non-psychiatric inpatient event</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E-code (External cause of injury)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Non-psychiatric inpatient event</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>Operation / Procedure</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Non-psychiatric inpatient event</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Morphology</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix F: Duplicate and Overlapping Event Checking Rules

## Fatal duplicate events

Reject if:
- the same key fields exist.
- master_hcu_id, Event type, and Event start and end dates are all the same, facility is different, and Length of stay is greater than zero days.
- master_hcu_id, Facility, and the Event start and end dates are all the same, Event types are different, and Length of stay is greater than zero days.

## Warnings

Generate warning if:
- master_hcu_id, Facility, Event start and end dates, and Event type are all the same, and Length of stay of both events is zero.

## Fatal overlapping events

Reject if:
- master_hcu_id, Facility, Event start date, and Event type are all the same; and Length of stay of both events is greater than zero.
- master_hcu_id, Facility, and Event type (not "IM") are all the same; Event start date of one event is between the Event start and end dates of the other event; and Length of stay of both events is greater than zero.
- master_hcu_id, Facility, and Event start date are all the same; Event types are different (not "IM"); and Length of stay of each event is greater than zero.
- master_hcu_id, Event start date, and Event type (not "IM") are the same; Facilities are different; and Length of stay of each event is greater than zero.
- master_hcu_id is the same; Facilities and Event types are different (Event types not "IM"); Event start date of one event is between Event start and end dates of the other event; and Length of stay of each event is greater than zero.

## In general (in plain English)

A day case (Event type either ID or IP and Length of stay 0 days) may occur within an IP or IM event for the same master_hcu_id where the Length of stay is not zero.

Two day cases (Event type = IP and Length of stay = 0, or Event type = ID and Event start date is the same as an IP or IM event) may exist on one day for the same master_hcu_id.

An IP or IM event where Length of stay is greater than zero may exist within an IM event for the same master_hcu_id.

If Length of stay is greater than zero for both events and the Length of stay for both events for the same master_hcu_id is the same then reject.
Appendix G: Logical Groups of Elements

**Health Event (Administrative)**
- Admission source code
- Admission type code
- Client system identifier
- Event elapsed time in minutes
- Event end datetime
- Event end type code
- Event ID
- Event leave days
- Event local identifier
- Event start datetime
- Event summary suppress flag
- Event supplementary information
- Event type code
- Health specialty code
- Length of stay
- Mother’s encrypted NHI
- Principal health service purchaser
- Private flag
- PMS unique identifier

**Healthcare User**
- Age at admission
- Age at discharge
- Country of birth code
- Date of birth
- Date of Birth flag
- Domicile code
- Encrypted NHI number
- Ethnic group codes
- NHS number
- NZ resident status
- Occupation code
- Occupation free-text
- Prioritised ethnicity
- Sex

**DRG**
- AN-DRG grouper code version 3.1
- CCL
- Cost weight code
- Cost weights
- DRG code
- DRG grouper type code
- Excluded purchase unit
- MDC code
- MDC type
- NZ DRG code current
- PCCL
- Purchase unit

**Birth Event**
- Age of mother
- Birth location
- Birth status
- Birthweight
- Gestation period

**Mental Health Events**
- Legal status code
- Legal status date
- Psychiatric leave end code
- Psychiatric leave end date

**Clinical**
- Clinical code
- Clinical code type
- Clinical coding system ID
- Diagnosis number
- Diagnosis sequence
- Diagnosis type
- Diagnosis/procedure description
- Operation/procedure date
- Total hours on mechanical ventilation
- Total hours on CPAP
- Total ICU hours
- Weight on admission

**External Cause Events**
- ACC claim number
- Accident flag
- External cause date of occurrence

**Common Groupings**
- Area unit code
- Domicile code description
- Domicile code status
- Financial year
- Month of data
- Region of agency of treatment
- Region of treatment
- TLA of domicile
- Year of census
- Year of data

**Agencies and Facilities**
- Agency address
- Agency closing date
- Agency code
- Agency name
- Agency opening date
- Agency type code
- Facility address
- Facility closing date
- Facility code
- Facility name
- Facility opening date
- Facility transfer from
- Facility transfer to
- Facility type
- WIES agency code
- WIES agency from date
- WIES agency to date
- WIES facility code
- WIES facility from date
- WIES facility to date

**File and Record Administration**
- Batch ID
- Date updated
- Transaction ID
## Appendix H: Code Table Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code table</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical code table</td>
<td>See Clinical code on page 39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Code tables on web site


For further information contact Analytical Services. Contact details are given at the front of this dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code table</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDC Type code table</td>
<td>See <em>MDC type</em> on page 141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix I: Guide for Use of NMDS Purchaser Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A0</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guide for use of Purchaser Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiate</th>
<th>Decision</th>
<th>Who arranged</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is the patient an NZ resident?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use code 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use code 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use code 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use code 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this for an accident?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use code 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use code 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the patient meet Eligibility Criteria? (e.g. Reciprocal Agreement)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use code 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use code 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use code 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use code 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use code 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use code 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- DHB contract
- Treated on the Mobile Bus
- Funded by Elective Services to reduce booking lists
- Funded by the MoH directly
- ACC
- Breast-Screen Aotearoa
- Accredited Employer
- Patient’s own Health Insurance
- Patient paying for their own costs
- Organisation arranged through
Appendix J: Guide for Use of Emergency Department (ED) Event End Type Codes

Arrive at Emergency Department (ED), Observation Unit, Acute Assessment Unit (AAU), Short Stay Unit (SSU)

Is the patient treated in ED and admitted to an inpatient ward?

- Yes
  - Admit patient and report to both NNPAC and NMDS
    - NNPAC EVENT
      - ED attendance with PUC ED0x001A
    - NMDS EVENT
      - Patient discharged home, self discharged, died or transferred to another facility from your ED/AAU/SSU?
        - No
          - Use ED event end type codes starting with E, eg, ER, ED, EI, ES, EA, ET with PUC ED0x001
        - Yes
          - Patient transferred to an inpatient ward
            - Use event end type code DW
    - Patient discharged home, self discharged, died or transferred to another facility from your ED/AAU/SSU?
      - Yes
        - Patient transferred to an inpatient ward
      - No
        - Use inpatient event end type codes starting with D, eg, DR, DD or DT etc

- No
  - Is the patient treated in ED/AAU/SSU for three hours or more (≥3hrs) or did they die*?
    - Yes
      - Admit patient and report to both NNPAC and NMDS
    - No
      - Report ED attendance to NNPAC ONLY
        - Use ED event end type codes starting with E, eg, ER, ED, EI, ES, EA, ET with PUC ED0x001

*Please note: when calculating the three hours, exclude waiting time in the waiting room, exclude triage and use only the duration of assessment/treatment. If part of the assessment/treatment includes observation, then this time contributes to the three hours. ‘Assessment/treatment’ is clinical assessment, treatment, therapy, advice, diagnostic or investigatory procedures from a nurse or doctor or other health professional.

PUC = Purchaser Unit Code
NNPAC = National Non Admitted Patient Collection
NMDS = National Minimum Dataset

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### NMDS Data Dictionary

**Emergency Department (ED) Attendance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NNPAC reporting</th>
<th>NMDS reporting</th>
<th>Hospital Inpatient Ward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient arrives in ED via ambulance at 09.10am. Patient is stabilised and transferred (discharged) to another healthcare facility from ED at 10.27am</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED attendance reported to NNPAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase unit (ED0x001)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event end type = ET</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient presents to ED reception 01/03/2011 at 15.53pm. Triaged at 16.12pm returned to waiting room Patient taken through to ED 16.53pm. Assessment/treatment began at 16.48pm. Patient treated and discharged home 18.23pm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED attendance reported to NNPAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase unit (ED0x001)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event end type = ER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient presents to ED reception 01/03/2011 at 10.32am. Triaged at 10.56am returned to waiting room Patient was not willing to wait, therefore left at 12.32pm without being seen and did not want to sign indemnity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED attendance reported to NNPAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase unit (ED0x001)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance code = DNW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event end type = ES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient presents to ED reception 01/03/2011 at 22.53pm Triaged at 22.55pm and taken through to ED Assessment/treatment began at 23.02pm Patient stabilised, reviewed and requires diagnostic tests After review of results decision is to admit patient to inpatient ward Patient transferred to inpatient ward 02/03/2011 at 01.14am</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED attendance reported to NNPAC for counting purposes only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase unit (ED0x001A)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event end type = DW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Emergency Department (ED) Attendance**

**NNPAC reporting**

- Patient presents to ED reception 01/03/2011 at 13.53pm
- Triaged at 14.02pm returned to waiting room
- Patient taken through to ED
- Assessment/treatment began at 14.48pm
- Patient reviewed, requires tests and observation/treatment
- Patient still present in ED at 18.10pm awaiting results and review

- ED attendance reported to NNPAC for counting purposes only
- Purchase unit (ED001A)
- Event end type = ER

**NMDS reporting**

- Patient meets 3 hour admission rule – admit patient as an ED short stay event
- Event start datetime will be 01/03/2011 14.48pm

- ED clinician reviewed results and cleared patient for discharge at 18.37pm. Discharged home from ED 18.53pm
- Event end datetime will be 01/03/2011 18.53pm, event end type will be ER

- Report ED short stay event to the NMDS

**Hospital Inpatient Ward**

- Event start datetime will be 01/03/2011 14.48pm

- Event end type = DW

- Patient transferred to inpatient ward - internal transfer only (no discharge)

**Note:** the event start date/time of admission will be from the commencement of assessment/treatment in ED (NNPAC = datetime of first contact).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT SCENARIOS</th>
<th>NNPAC REPORTING</th>
<th>NNPAC EVENT END TYPE [ED attendance]</th>
<th>NMDS REPORTING</th>
<th>NMDS EVENT END TYPE [ED/AAU/SSU short stay event]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED receives treatment &lt;3hrs discharged home</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ER</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A - ED attendance only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED/AAU/SSU receives treatment ≥3hrs discharged home</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>ER</td>
<td>Yes – short stay event</td>
<td>ER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED receives treatment &lt;3hrs self discharges without indemnity signed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A - ED attendance only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED/AAU/SSU receives treatment ≥3hrs self discharges without indemnity signed</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>Yes – short stay event</td>
<td>ES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED receives treatment &lt;3hrs self discharges with indemnity signed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>EI</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A - ED attendance only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED/AAU/SSU receives treatment ≥3hrs self discharges with indemnity signed</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>EI</td>
<td>Yes – short stay event</td>
<td>EI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED receives treatment &lt;3hrs and dies</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>ED</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED/AAU/SSU receives treatment ≥3hrs and dies</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>ED</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED receives treatment &lt;3hrs transferred (discharged) to another facility</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ET</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A - ED attendance only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED/AAU/SSU receives treatment ≥3hrs transferred (discharged) to another facility</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>ET</td>
<td>Yes – short stay event</td>
<td>ET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal or burns patient in ED/AAU/SSU receives treatment &lt;3hrs transferred (discharged) to another facility</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A - ED attendance only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal or burns patient ED/AAU/SSU receives treatment ≥3hrs transferred (discharged) to another facility</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Yes – short stay event</td>
<td>EA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED receives treatment &lt;3hrs admitted to inpatient ward or straight to operating theatre</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A - admit as inpatient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED/AAU/SSU receives treatment ≥3hrs admitted to inpatient ward or straight to operating theatre</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A - admit as inpatient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED receives treatment &lt;3hrs admitted to geriatric AT&amp;R inpatient ward</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N/A - admit as inpatient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT SCENARIOS</td>
<td>NNPAC REPORTING</td>
<td>NNPAC EVENT END TYPE [ED attendance]</td>
<td>NMDS REPORTING</td>
<td>NMDS EVENT END TYPE [ED/AUU/SSU short stay event]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED/AU/SSU receives treatment ≥3hrs admitted to geriatric AT&amp;R inpatient ward with ‘D’ health specialty code (*see Note 1 below)</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Yes – short stay event [see Note 1]</td>
<td>DW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient in ED/AU/SSU receives treatment ≥3hrs admitted to geriatric AT&amp;R inpatient ward with a medical/surgical health specialty code</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Yes Inpatient event</td>
<td>N/A - admit as inpatient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient transfers from smaller hospital to ED at your bigger hospital, receives treatment &lt;3hrs and is then admitted to inpatient ward or straight to operating theatre</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Yes Inpatient event</td>
<td>N/A - admit as inpatient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient transfers from smaller hospital to ED/AU/SSU at your bigger hospital, receives treatment ≥3hrs and is then admitted to inpatient ward or straight to operating theatre</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Yes Inpatient event</td>
<td>N/A - admit as inpatient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient transfers from smaller hospital to ED at your bigger hospital, receives treatment &lt;3hrs and is then transferred (discharged) back to smaller hospital</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ET</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A - ED attendance only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient transfers from smaller hospital to ED/AU/SSU at your bigger hospital, receives treatment ≥3hrs and is then transferred (discharged) back to smaller hospital</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>ET</td>
<td>Yes – short stay event</td>
<td>ET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health patient in ED receives treatment for an acute condition (eg, self harm) &lt;3hrs transferred (discharged) to inpatient psychiatric unit (within same facility)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A - ED attendance only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health patient in ED/AU/SSU receives treatment for an acute condition (eg, self harm) ≥3hrs transferred (discharged) to inpatient psychiatric unit (within same facility)</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>Yes – short stay event</td>
<td>DW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health patient in ED receives treatment for an acute condition (eg, self harm) &lt;3hrs transferred (discharged) to inpatient psychiatric unit (another facility)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>ET</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A - ED attendance only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health patient in ED/AU/SSU receives treatment for an acute condition (eg, self harm) ≥3hrs transferred (discharged) to inpatient psychiatric unit (another facility)</td>
<td>Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A</td>
<td>ET</td>
<td>Yes – short stay event</td>
<td>ET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health inpatient sustains an in hospital injury/accident/self harm etc transferred to ED receives treatment &lt;3hrs then transferred back to inpatient psychiatric unit</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>DW</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A - ED attendance only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT SCENARIOS | NNPAC REPORTING | NNPAC EVENT END TYPE [ED attendance] | NMDS REPORTING | NMDS EVENT END TYPE [ED/AAU/SSU short stay event]
---|---|---|---|---
Mental health inpatient sustains an in hospital injury/accident/self harm etc transferred to ED/AAU/SSU receives treatment ≥3hrs then transferred back to inpatient psychiatric unit | Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A | DW | Yes – short stay event | DW [Note 2]
Home hospital inpatient transferred to ED receives treatment <3hrs and is then transferred (discharged) back to home hospital services | Yes | ET | No | N/A - ED attendance only
Home hospital inpatient transferred to ED/AAU/SSU receives treatment ≥3hrs and is then transferred (discharged) back to home hospital services | Yes - only for counting purposes – PUC ED0x001A | ET | Yes – short stay event | ET

Short stay events where the patient is discharged from ED/AAU/SSU must have an ‘E’ event end type code reported to NNPAC and NMDS. The ‘E’ event end type code should be the same in both NNPAC and NMDS.

Where patients are admitted to an inpatient ward from ED/AAU/SSU the NNPAC event end type code will always be DW Discharged to other service within same facility.

Note 1:
‘Patient in ED/AAU/SSU receives treatment ≥3hrs admitted to Geriatric AT&R inpatient ward with ‘D’ health specialty code’. Older persons who present to ED with an acute condition who are admitted as an acute inpatient to a geriatric AT&R (older persons) inpatient ward with a ‘D’ health specialty code is not common practice. However where this does occur the reporting requirements are that a separate ED short stay event is to be reported with an event end type of DW Discharged to other service within same facility.

Note 2:
For existing inpatients who are transferred from mental health or geriatric AT&R services to ED/AAU/SSU and meet the three (≥3) hour criteria who are then transfer back to these services, must have an ED/AAU/SSU short stay event reported to the NMDS with the health specialty code of M05 Emergency Medicine.
## Event End Type Codes - Mapping to Separation Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event End Type</th>
<th>Event End Type Description</th>
<th>Separation Mode Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Discharge from Emergency department acute facility to specialist facility for neonates and burns only</td>
<td>1 or 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED</td>
<td>Died while still in Emergency department acute facility</td>
<td>8 or 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EI</td>
<td>Self-discharge from treatment in an Emergency department acute facility with indemnity signed</td>
<td>6 or 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER</td>
<td>Routine discharge from an Emergency department acute facility</td>
<td>9 or 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>Self-discharge from treatment in an Emergency department acute facility without indemnity</td>
<td>6 or 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ET</td>
<td>Discharge from Emergency department acute facility to another healthcare facility</td>
<td>4 or 04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 3M™ Codifier™ Separation Mode Codes and Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separation Mode Code</th>
<th>3M Codifier Separation Mode Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 or 01</td>
<td>Discharge/Transfer to an Acute Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or 02</td>
<td>Discharge/Transfer to a Residential Ageing Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or 03</td>
<td>Discharge/Transfer to a Psychiatric Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or 04</td>
<td>Discharge/Transfer to Other Health Care Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or 05</td>
<td>Statistical Discharge – Type Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 or 06</td>
<td>Left Against Medical Advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 or 07</td>
<td>Statistical Discharge from Leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 or 08</td>
<td>Died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 or 09</td>
<td>Home/Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>