7.3.3 Estimated date (of death) flag

Definition An indication of whether any component of a reported date was estimated.

Source standards Not applicable.

Data type Coded text.

Data domain Any combination of the values A, E, U representing the corresponding level of accuracy of each date component of the reported date including:

| Code | Description |
|------|--|
| AAA | Date is valid, not estimated (default value) |
| EEE | Date estimated from known information |
| UUU | The whole date is unknown |
| EAA | The year is estimated but the day and month are accurate |
| AAU | The year and month are accurate but the day is unknown |
| UUE | Year and month are unknown and the day is estimated |
| UUA | Year and month are unknown, but the day is accurate |

The domain values will be dependent upon the date of death presentation style value. The examples below are for a presentation style DDMMYYYY.

| Data domain | Date component (for format DDMMYYYY) | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------|--|
| | (D)ay | (M)onth | (Y)ear | |
| Accurate | А | А | А | |
| Estimated | E | E | E | |
| Unknown | U | U | U | |

Guide for use This is used to record the level of certainty or estimation used in recording the subject of care's date of death.

This data element is designed to flag the part, or parts, of a date that have been estimated when a date provided is based on an approximation rather than the actual date. This data element may assist with manual searching and record linkage.

It should be noted that the sequence and content of the data domain is dependent upon the format of date display in the country where the information is being used.

EXAMPLE 1 If a date has been obtained from a reliable source and it is known to be accurate, then the date accuracy flag should be recorded as (AAA).

EXAMPLE 2 If a person died unattended and their body was found some time later, it might not be possible to accurately assess the date of death, in which case an estimated day and sometimes month might be necessary (AEE).

Collection constraints

If constraints for the collection of the date are imposed, such as "a valid date should be input in an information system (software) for 'unknown' date components", the accuracy date indicator is recommended to be used along with the date as a way of avoiding the contamination of the valid dates with the same value on the respective date components.

DD ISO/TS 22220:2011 ISO/TS 22220:2011(E)

7.3.4 Source of death notification

Definition This indicates the source of information about a subject of care's death. This field provides an indication of the certainty of the information.

Source standards Not applicable.

Data type Coded text.

| Data domain | Code | Description |
|-------------|------|----------------------|
| | 1 | Registry |
| | 2 | Health care provider |
| | 3 | Relative |
| | 4 | Other |
| | 9 | Unknown |

Guide for use

- Registry. Notification received from an official registry such as births, deaths or coroner, death certificate. This source is considered to be of the greatest certainty.
- Health care provider. Death is notified directly from a health care provider, other than the person responsible for certification of death. This source is considered to be of very good certainty.
- Relative. Death is highly likely to be certain, but cases of inaccurate reporting of death by relatives has been known and should not be considered equal in certainty to health provider or official register as a source of death information.
- Other. Death is identified through newspapers and other sources. These should be considered a less reliable source of death notification.
- Unknown. Source of information about the subject's death is not known. This is the least reliable source of death notification.

Validation rule Valid codes or blank.

Collection method This data element should always be used in conjunction with a date of death. (informative)

Comment Not applicable.

| Definition | The sex of the subject. | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| | Sex is the biological distinction between male and female. Where there is an inconsistency between anatomical and chromosomal characteristics, sex is based on anatomical characteristics. | | | | | |
| Source standards | HL7 V2.4, Health Level Seven Standard Version 2.4: Health Level Seven Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 2000 (PID-8 Sex) | | | | | |
| Data type | Coded text. | Coded text. | | | | |
| Data domain | Code | Descriptor | Alternative code | | | |
| | 1 | Male | Μ | | | |
| | 2 | Female | F | | | |
| | 3 | Intersex or indeterminate | I | | | |
| | 9 | Not stated/inadequately described | U | | | |
| Guide for use | This data element indicates the sex of the person for administrative or general communication purposes and may be much less specific than the values used in clinical care. | | | | | |
| | Code 3, "Intersex or indeterminate", refers to a person who, because of a genetic condition, was born with reproductive organs or sex chromosomes that are not exclusively male or female, or whose sex has not yet been determined for whatever reason. | | | | | |
| | Code 9, "Not stated/inadequately described", should only be used if the data are not collected at the point of subject contact, or circumstances dictate that the data are not able to be collected. | | | | | |
| Verification rules | Accept only allowed values. | | | | | |
| | Field should not be blank. | | | | | |
| | Code 3, "Intersex or indeterminate" should be confirmed if used for subjects aged over 90 days. | | | | | |
| Collection method | The following format should be used for data collection: | | | | | |
| (informative) | What is your (the person's) sex? Male Female | | | | | |
| | Codes 1 (Male) and 2 (Female) may be mapped to M and F respectively for collection purposes, but they should be stored within information systems as codes 1 and 2 above. | | | | | |
| | Operationally, sex is the distinction between male and female, as reported by a subject or as determined by an interviewer. When collecting data on sex by personal interview, asking the sex of the respondent is usually unnecessary and might be inappropriate, or even offensive. It is usually a simple matter to infer the sex of the respondent through observation, or from other cues such as the relationship of the subject(s) accompanying the respondent, or first name. The interviewer may ask whether subjects not present at the interview are male or female. | | | | | |
| | A person's sex can change during their lifetime as a result of procedures known alternatively as sex change, gender reassignment, transsexual surgery, transgender reassignment or sexual reassignment. Throughout this process, which might be over a considerable period of time, sex could be recorded as either male or female. | | | | | |

Code 3, "Intersex or Indeterminate" is normally used for babies for whom sex has not been determined for whatever reason. It should not generally be used on data collection forms completed by the respondent, and should only be used if the person or respondent volunteers that the person is intersex or where it otherwise becomes clear during the collection process that the individual is neither male nor female.

Code 9, "Not stated/inadequately described", is not to be used on primary collection forms. It is primarily for use in administrative collections when transferring data from data sets where the item has not been collected.

7.5 Mother's original family name

| Synonym | Mother's maiden name |
|------------------------------------|--|
| | Mother's family name |
| | Mother's surname |
| Definition | The original family name of the subject of care's mother. |
| Source standards | HL7 V2.4, Health Level Seven Standard Version 2.4: Health Level Seven Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 2000 (PID-6 Mother's maiden name) |
| Data type | Text. |
| Data domain | Not applicable. |
| Guide for use | May be used to confirm the identity of the subject of care. |
| Verification rules | All letters of the alphabet and additional characters as identified in family name. |
| Collection method (informative) | See family name. |

7.6 Country (place) of birth

| Synonym | Birthplace |
|------------------|---|
| | Place of birth |
| Definition | The country in which the subject of care was born. |
| Source standards | HL7 V2.4, Health Level Seven Standard Version 2.4: Health Level Seven Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 2000 (PID-23 Birth place) |
| Data type | Coded text. |
| Data domain | Valid country codes. |
| Guide for use | The four character numeric code should be used for data storage. The full descriptor should be used for data collection or onscreen display where possible. |
| | Ensure that staff are aware of synonymous country names: e.g. Netherlands/Holland. |
| | A country, even if it comprises other discrete political entities, such as states, is treated as a single unit for all data domain purposes. Parts of a political entity are not included in different groups. Thus, Hawaii is included in North America (as part of the identified country United States of America), despite being geographically close to, and having similar social and cultural characteristics as, the units classified to Polynesia. |

| Verification rules Not | applicable. |
|------------------------|-------------|
|------------------------|-------------|

Collection method Not applicable. (informative)

7.7 Birth plurality

Synonym Multiple birth indicator

Definition An indicator of multiple births, showing the total number of births resulting from a single pregnancy.

Source standards HL7 V2.4, Health Level Seven Standard Version 2.4: Health Level Seven Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 2000 (PID-24 Multiple birth indicator)

Data type Coded text.

| Data domain | Code | Descriptor |
|-------------|------|-------------|
| | 1 | Singleton |
| | 2 | Twins |
| | 3 | Triplets |
| | 4 | Quadruplets |
| | 5 | Quintuplets |
| | 6 | Sextuplets |
| | 8 | Other |
| | 9 | Not stated |
| | | |

Guide for use Plurality of a pregnancy is determined by the number of live births, or by the number of foetuses that remain *in utero* at 20 weeks' gestation and that are subsequently born separately. In multiple pregnancies, or if gestational age is unknown, only live births of any birth weight or gestational age, or foetuses weighing 400 g or more, are taken into account in determining plurality. Foetuses aborted before 20 completed weeks or foetuses compressed in the placenta at 20 or more weeks are excluded.

Verification rules Not applicable.

Collection method (informative) These data should be collected routinely for subjects of care aged 28 days or less. If a subject of care or their parent/guardian/carer/next of kin volunteers this information, it may be recorded.

DD ISO/TS 22220:2011 ISO/TS 22220:2011(E)

7.8 Birth order

| Synonym | Birth sequence. | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Definition | The sequential order of this subject of care in a multiple birth regardless of live or still birth. | | |
| Source standards | HL7 V2.4, Health Level Seven Standard Version 2.4: Health Level Seven Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 2000 (PID-24 Multiple birth order) | | |
| Data type | Coded text. | | |
| Data domain | Code | Descriptor | |
| | 1 | Singleton or first of a multiple birth | |
| | 2 | Second of a multiple birth | |
| | 3 | Third of a multiple birth | |
| | 4 | Fourth of a multiple birth | |
| | 5 | Fifth of a multiple birth | |
| | 6 | Sixth of a multiple birth | |
| | 8 | Other | |
| | 9 | Not stated | |
| Guide for use | Newborns registered within 28 days of birth, or later to assist in identification. | | |
| | Stillborns ar live-born, the not 1 singlet | e counted such that, if twins were born, the first stillborn and the second e second twin would be recorded as code 2 second of a multiple birth (and on or first of a multiple birth). | |
| Verification rules | Not applicable. | | |
| Collection method (informative) | These data should be collected routinely for subjects of care who are aged 28 days or less. If a subject of care or their parent/guardian/carer/next of kin volunteers this information, it may be recorded. | | |
| 7.9 Identification | comment | | |
| Definition | Comments recorded for a subject of care registration to distinguish between two or more subjects with the same or similar demographic information. | | |
| Source standards | Not applicable. | | |

Data type Text.

- Data domain Not applicable.
- **Guide for use** Should only be used to confirm the identity of the subject i.e. this is not a field for comments about a subject's character.
 - EXAMPLE 1 "Two pts with same name. Do not merge with 210465."
 - EXAMPLE 2 "Duplicate registration? Check also 230163."
 - EXAMPLE 3 "Confirm date of birth. If 14/05/75 see also 081035."
 - EXAMPLE 4 "Double-check spelling of family name."

8 Subject of care address

8.1 General

This clause describes eight data elements used to capture and store address details of subjects of care. The structure outlined in this Technical Specification attempts to simplify data collection while capturing the range of addresses and telephone numbers important to health care establishments. The format of data storage is not as important as the consistent method of recording these data.

Each subject of care address is defined as the combination of data elements set out in Table 7.

| Data element name | Clause | Opt. ^a | Data type | Repeat data element ^b | Example |
|---|--------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Subject of care address | 8 | 0 | Text | Y | |
| Address line | 8.2 | 0 | Text | Y | Level 7, Room 5 |
| Building/complex sub-unit type abbreviation | 8.2.2 | 0 | Coded text | Ν | APT |
| Building/complex sub-unit number | 8.2.3 | 0 | Text | Ν | 6 |
| Address site name | 8.2.4 | 0 | Text | Ν | Treasury Building |
| Floor/level number | 8.2.5 | 0 | Text | Ν | L 3 |
| Floor/level type | 8.2.6 | 0 | Coded text | Ν | B (basement) |
| Street number | 8.2.7 | 0 | Text | Ν | 401A |
| Lot number | 8.2.8 | 0 | Text | Ν | Lot 52A |
| Street name | 8.2.9 | 0 | Text | Ν | Mortonville |
| Street type code | 8.2.10 | 0 | Coded text | Ν | Circuit |
| Street suffix code | 8.2.11 | 0 | Coded text | Ν | N (north) |
| Suburb/town/locality | 8.3 | 0 | Text | Ν | Upper Conductor West |
| State/territory/province identifier | 8.4 | 0 | Coded text | Ν | NSW |
| Postal code (ZIP code) | 8.5 | 0 | Coded text | Ν | 25300 |
| Delivery point identifier | 8.6 | 0 | Coded text | Ν | |
| Country identifier | 8.7 | 0 | Coded text | Ν | 2101 (England) |
| Address type | 8.8 | 0 | Text | Ν | 1 (Business) |
| Address type start date | 8.8.2 | 0 | Date | Y | 19951012 |
| Address type start date accuracy indicator | 8.8.3 | 0 | Coded text | Y | AAE |
| Address type end date | 8.8.4 | 0 | Date | Y | 19951012 |
| Address end date accuracy indicator | 8.8.5 | 0 | Coded text | Y | EUU |

Table 7 — Subject of care address data elements

^a Whether the data element is optional (O) or required (R).

Required (the group may be required or, where the group is optional, the individual data elements within the group may be marked as required. In this case, where the group exists the required elements should be present.

^b Whether yes (Y) or no (N).

The relationship between subject of care address data elements is illustrated in Figure 8.





8.2 Address line

8.2.1 General

| Definition | A composite of one or more standard address components that describe a low level of geographical/physical description of a location that, used in conjunction with the other high-level address components, i.e. "suburb/town/locality name", "postal code", "state/territory/province", and "country", forms a complete geographical/physical address. |
|------------------|---|
| Source standards | HL7 V2.4, Health Level Seven Standard Version 2.4: Health Level Seven Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 2000 (PID-11 Patient address) |
| Data type | Text. |

- **Data domain** This item is a combination of the following standard address data elements that may be concatenated in the address line in the following sequence:
 - Building complex sub-unit type abbreviation
 Building/complex sub-unit number
 Address site name
 Floor/level number
 Floor/level type
 House/property number
 Lot/section number
 Street name
 Street type code
 Street suffix code
- **Guide for use** One complete identification description of a location/site of an address can comprise one, or more than one, instance of address line. Instances of address lines are commonly identified in electronic information systems as address-line 1, address-line 2, etc. The format of data collection is less important than consistent use of conventions in the recording of address data. Hence, address may be collected in an unstructured manner but should ideally be stored in a structured format. Where address line is collected as a stand-alone item, software may be used to parse the address line details to separate the subcomponents.

Multiple address lines may be recorded as required.

Address line can include more than one physical line of text.

All of the relevant "street" details, including building or property name, should be captured in this field. The field is free text, although some commonly used abbreviations are permitted.

The format of data collection is less important than consistent use of conventions in the recording of address data.

No unnecessary punctuation should be added to the address, e.g. no full stop following street type.

Guide for use Residential facilities (continued)

Enter name of the residential facility (such as the nursing home, caravan park, prison or boarding school) before the street address, if space permits.

Complete street address

The full street address should be recorded. This may be a combination of the above components.

- EXAMPLE 1 Level 15 Room 2B 27 James Street
- EXAMPLE 2 Level 7 Room 15

Customs House

Main Street

EXAMPLE 3 Unit 2A Technology Park

4 Centre Road

Verification rules Not applicable

Collection method (informative) The format of data collection is less important than consistent use of conventions in the recording of address data. Hence, the address may be collected in an unstructured manner but should ideally be stored in a structured format.

Unknown addresses

Enter "unknown" in the address line field.

No fixed address

Enter "unknown" in lieu of street number and name in the address line field.

8.2.2 Building/complex sub-unit type abbreviation

- **Definition** The specification of the type of a separately identifiable portion within a building or complex, marina, etc. to clearly distinguish it from another.
- **Source standards** HL7 V2.4, Health Level Seven Standard Version 2.4: Health Level Seven Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 2000 (PID-11 Patient address)

Data type Coded text.

Data domain

| Code | Description | Code | Description |
|------|--------------|------|-------------|
| APT | Apartment | SE | Suite |
| CTGE | Cottage | SHED | Shed |
| DUP | Duplex | SHOP | Shop |
| F | Flat | SITE | Site |
| FY | Factory | SL | Stall |
| KSK | Kiosk | STU | Studio |
| MB | Marine Berth | TNHS | Townhouse |
| MSNT | Maisonette | U | Unit |
| OFF | Office | VLLA | Villa |
| PTHS | Penthouse | WARD | Ward |
| RM | Room | WE | Warehouse |

Guide for use

Addresses may contain multiple instances of building/complex sub-unit type. Record each instance of building/complex sub-unit type with its corresponding building/complex number when appropriate.

EXAMPLE 1 APT 6

EXAMPLE 2 SHOP 3A

EXAMPLE 3 U 6

Verification rule Not applicable.

Collection method This is a composite part of the address line. It is to be collected in conjunction with the data element building/complex sub-unit number.

8.2.3 Building/complex sub-unit number

Definition The specification of the number of identifier of a building/complex, marina, etc. to clearly distinguish it from another.

Source standards HL7 V2.4, Health Level Seven Standard Version 2.4: Health Level Seven Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 2000 (PID-11 Patient address, part)

Data type Text.

Data domain Not applicable.

Guide for use The building/complex sub-unit number should be recorded with its corresponding building/complex sub-unit type abbreviation. Where applicable, the number may be followed by a string suffix.

EXAMPLE 1 APT 6

EXAMPLE 2 SHOP 3A

EXAMPLE 3 U 6

Verification rule Not applicable.

Collection method This is a composite part of the address line. It is to be collected in conjunction with the data element building/complex sub-unit type abbreviation.

Where a building or other type of unit is present in a complex of such buildings or units, the data elements building/unit sub-unit type abbreviation and building/complex subunit number should be used in conjunction in that order. An example can be seen in a shop within a shopping complex. Such a shop could have as part of its address line the word "shop" as the type followed by its identifying "number" within the complex, e.g. "209a". Thus the words "Shop 209a" would form part of the address line.

8.2.4 Address site name

Definition The full name used to identify the physical building or property as part of its location.

Source standards HL7 V2.4, Health Level Seven Standard Version 2.4: Health Level Seven Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 2000 (PID-11 Patient address, part)

Data type Text.

Data domain Not applicable.

Guide for use Usually this information is not abbreviated. It should include any reference to a wing or other components of a building complex, if applicable. A comma is to be used to separate the wing reference from the rest of the building name.

Record each building/property name relevant to the address:

- Building/property name 1 (30 string characters);
- Building/property name 2 (30 string characters).
- EXAMPLE 1 Building Treasury Building

EXAMPLE 2 Property — Brindabella Station

Verification rule Not applicable.

Collection method This is a composite part of the address line. (informative)