

## Indicator: Pressure Injury-related Hospitalisation

### Indicator Definition

Proportion of residents who had an emergency department presentation or hospitalisation where pressure injury was reported

### Indicator Specification

#### **Numerator data source**

SA APC, SA NAEC, NSW APDC, NSW EDDC, VAED, VAMD, QLD EDC, QHAPDC

#### **Numerator**

Number of permanent residents who had a hospitalisation or an emergency department presentation where pressure injury was included in any of the diagnoses and was not identified as onset during hospitalisation (Table 1)

**Table 1. Pressure injury, descriptions and ICD-10-AM codes**

Description	Code
Pressure injury stage I	L89.0*
Pressure injury stage II	L89.1*
Pressure injury stage III	L89.2*
Pressure injury stage IV	L89.3*
Pressure injury unstageable	L89.4*
Suspected deep tissue injury	L89.5*
Pressure injury unspecified stage	L89.9*

**ICD-10-AM:** International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification.

**SA APC:** South Australian Admitted Patient Care. **SA NAEC:** South Australian Non-Admitted Emergency Care.

**NSW APDC:** New South Wales Admitted Patient Data Collection. **NSW EDDC:** New South Wales Emergency Department Data Collection. **VAED:** Victorian Admitted Episodes Dataset. **VAMD:** Victorian Emergency Minimum Dataset. **QLD EDC:** Queensland Emergency Department Collection. **QHAPDC:** Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection.

#### **Denominator**

Number of permanent residents

#### **Exclusions**

None

#### **Covariates**

Age, sex, number of health conditions, AN-ACC classification (Table 2)

#### **Comments**

Analysis is also stratified by any pressure injury versus pressure injury stage II-IV or unspecified. SA datasets only capture public hospital encounters. This indicator will be outputted for SA along vs NSW, VIC and QLD combined

**Table 2. AN-ACC classification**

Data source	Description	Codes
NACDC-AN-ACC	<p>Classification of residents that reflects their characteristics, care needs and determines the associated variable residential care subsidy, which is determined through residential aged care funding assessment using the AN-ACC assessment tool.</p> <p>There are 13 AN-ACC classes for permanent residents, including a class for planned admissions for palliative care.</p>	<p>1 – Class 1 (admit for palliative care)</p> <p>2 – Class 2 (independent without compounding factors)</p> <p>3 – Class 3 (independent with compounding factors)</p> <p>4 – Class 4 (assisted mobility, high cognition without compounding factors)</p> <p>5 – Class 5 (assisted mobility, high cognition with compounding factors)</p> <p>6 – Class 6 (assisted mobility, medium cognition without compounding factors)</p> <p>7 – Class 7 (assisted mobility, high cognition with compounding factors)</p> <p>8 – Class 8 (assisted mobility, low cognition)</p> <p>9 – Class 9 (not mobile, higher function without compounding factors)</p> <p>10 – Class 10 (not mobile, higher function with compounding factors)</p> <p>11 – Class 11 (not mobile, lower function, lower pressure sore risk)</p> <p>12 – Class 12 (not mobile, lower function, higher pressure sore risk without compounding factors)</p> <p>13 – Class 13 (not mobile, lower function, higher pressure sore risk with compounding factors)</p>

**NACDC:** National Aged Care Data Clearinghouse. **AN-ACC:** Australian National Aged Classification

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