

Australian National Subacute and Non-acute Patient Classification



The Australian National Subacute and Non-acute Patient Classification (AN-SNAP) is a casemix classification that categorises rehabilitation, palliative care, geriatric evaluation and management, psychogeriatric care and non-acute care.

AN-SNAP Version 4 classifies episodes of subacute and non-acute patient care on the basis of setting, care type, phase of care, assessment of functional impairment, age and other measures.

Subacute and Non-acute Definitions and Variables



Palliative care

Palliative care is care in which the primary clinical purpose or treatment goal is optimisation of the quality of life of a patient with an active and advanced life-limiting illness. The patient will have complex physical, psychosocial and/or spiritual needs.

Variables

- Palliative phase of care
- Resource Utilisation Group - Activities of Daily Living
- Age

Rehabilitation care

Rehabilitation care is care in which the primary clinical purpose or treatment goal is improvement in the functioning of a patient with an impairment, activity limitation or participation restriction due to a health condition. The patient will be capable of actively participating.

Variables

- Age
- Impairment
- Weighted Functional Independence Measure Motor Subscale
- Functional Independence Measure Cognition Subscale



Geriatric evaluation and management

Geriatric evaluation and management is care in which the primary clinical purpose or treatment goal is improvement in the functioning of a patient with multi-dimensional needs associated with medical conditions related to ageing, such as tendency to fall, incontinence, reduced mobility and cognitive impairment. The patient may also have complex psychosocial problems.

Variables

- Functional Independence Measure Motor Subscale
- Delirium or dementia

Psychogeriatric care

Psychogeriatric care is care in which the primary clinical purpose or treatment goal is improvement in the functional status, behaviour and/or quality of life for an older patient with significant psychiatric or behavioural disturbance, caused by mental illness, an age-related organic brain impairment or a physical condition.

Variables

- Length of stay
- Health of National Outcome Scale



Non-acute care

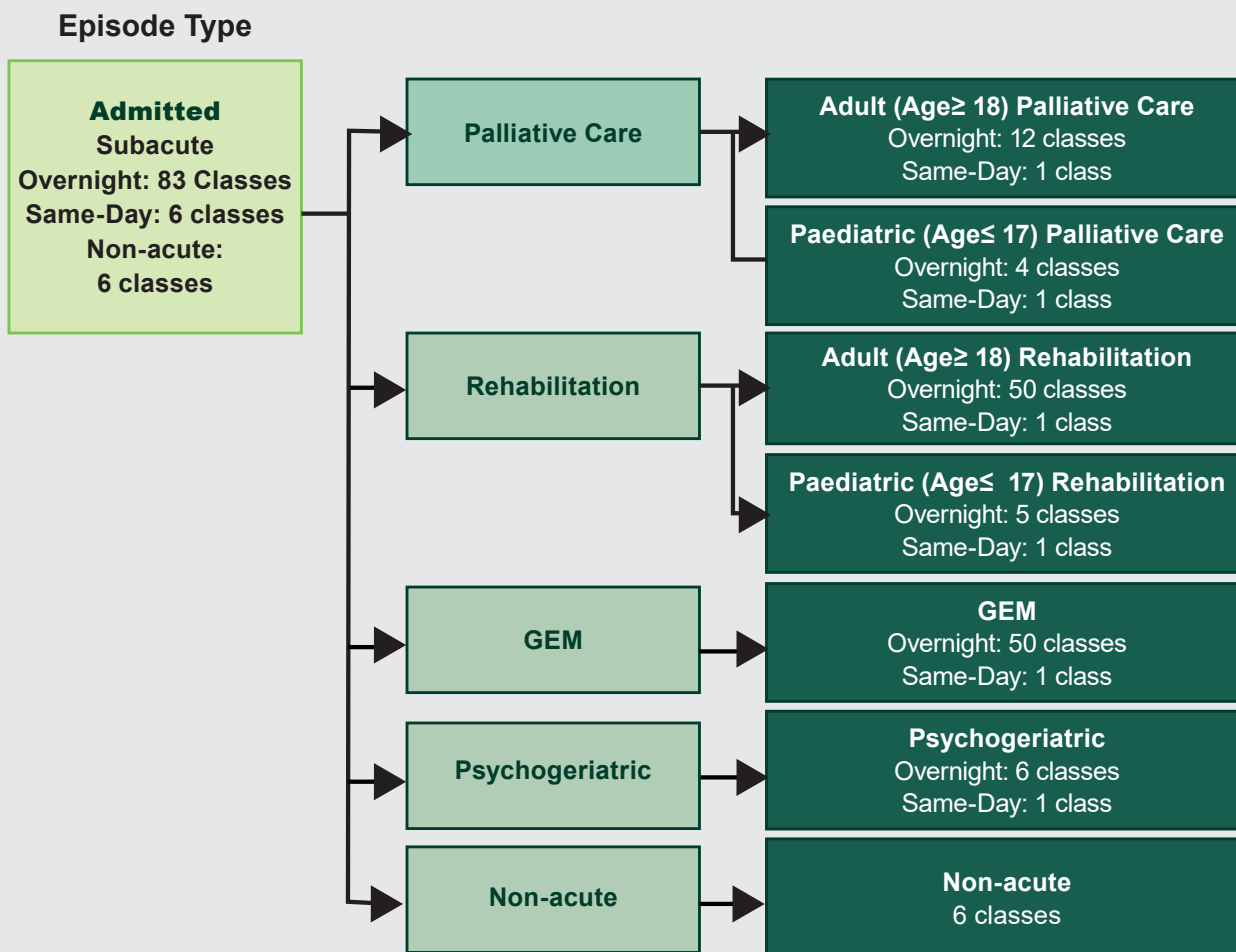
Non-acute care is care in which the primary clinical purpose or treatment goal is support for a patient with impairment, activity limitation or participation restriction due to a health condition. Following assessment or treatment the patient does not require further complex assessment or stabilisation. Patients with a care type of maintenance care often require care over an indefinite period.

Variables

- Age
- Length of stay
- Resource Utilisation Group - Activities of Daily Living

AN-SNAP V4 Structure

AN-SNAP Version 4 is comprised of two main branches, the first includes admitted patient episodes (both overnight and same-day) and the second non-admitted episodes (outpatients and community). The admitted patient branch is split by care type and subsequently other variables which represent how the classification sorts subacute and non acute presentations into different end classes. An important refinement in AN-SNAP V4 is the introduction of paediatric classes in the palliative care, rehabilitation and non-acute care types.



Further information

<https://www.ihoa.gov.au/what-we-do/subacute-and-non-acute-care>

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