

Australian National Subacute and Non-Acute Patient Classification



Overview

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 the Nation Outcome Scale



Non-acute care

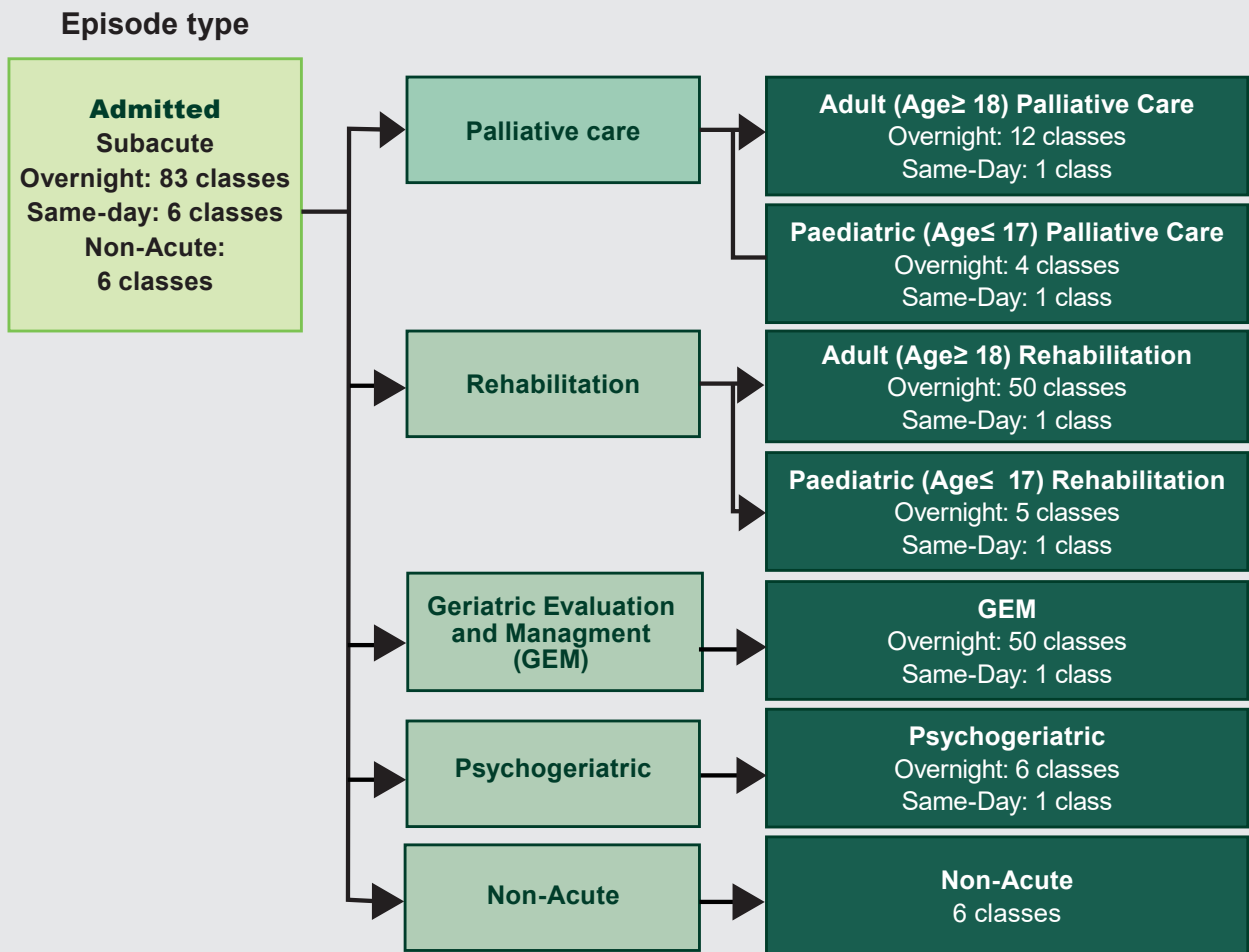
Non-acute care is care in which the primary clinical purpose or treatment goal is support for a patient with impairment, activity limitation or participation restriction due to a health condition. Following assessment or treatment the patient does not require further complex assessment or stabilisation. 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 Version 4 (V4) structure

AN-SNAP V4 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

Further information about the **AN-SNAP classification** is available on the IHPA website.

+61 2 8215 1100

enquiries.ihpa@ihpa.gov.au

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