Laboratory standard—upper limit of normal range for microalbumin, total milligrams per 24 hour N[NN].N

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

Laboratory standard—upper limit of normal range for microalbumin, total milligrams per 24 hour N[NN].N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Microalbumin level—upper limit of normal range (milligrams per 24 hour)
METEOR identifier:	270343
Registration status:	Health!, Standard 01/03/2005
Definition:	The laboratory standard for the value of microalbumin measured in milligrams per 24 hour, that is the upper boundary of the normal reference range.
Data Element Concept:	Laboratory standard—upper limit of normal range for microalbumin
Value Domain:	Total milligrams per 24 hour N[NN].N

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Total	
Data type:	Number	
Format:	N[NN].N	
Maximum character length:	4	
	Value	**Meaning**
Supplementary values:	999.9	Not stated/inadequately described
Unit of measure:	Milligram per 24-hour period (mg/24h)	

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	Record the upper limit of the microalbumin normal reference range for the laboratory.
Collection methods:	Microalbumin is not detected by reagent strips for urinary proteins, and requires immunoassay. Measurement of microalbumin levels should be carried out by laboratories, or practices, which have been accredited to perform these tests by the National Association of Testing Authority. As urinary albumin varies with posture and exercise it is important to collect the urine under very standard conditions; short-term (2 hours) during rest, overnight (approximately 8 hours) or an early morning sample. For screening purposes an early morning urine specimen is adequate.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	National Diabetes Data Working Group
Origin:	National Diabetes Outcomes Quality Review Initiative (NDOQRIN) data dictionary.

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Is re-engineered from Microalbumin - upper limit of normal range, version 1, DE, NHDD, NHIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf (15.8 KB)
No registration status

Is re-engineered from Microalbumin - units, version 1, DE, NHDD, NHIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf (16.3 KB)
No registration status

Implementation in Data Set Specifications:

Diabetes (clinical) DSS
Health!, Superseded 21/09/2005
DSS specific information:

Microalbuminuria is a strong predictor of macrovascular disease and diabetic nephropathy. Incipient diabetic nephropathy can be detected by urine testing for microalbumin. Incipient diabetic nephropathy is suspected when microalbuminuria is detected in 2 of 3 samples collected over a 6-month period in patients in whom other causes of an increased urinary albumin excretion have been excluded.

Diagnosis of microalbuminuria is established if 2 of the 3 measurements are abnormal. A small amount of protein (albumin) in the urine (microalbuminuria) is an early sign of kidney damage.

If microalbuminuria is present:

- review diabetes control and improve if necessary
- consider treatment with Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor
- consider referral to a physician experienced in the care of diabetic renal disease

If macroalbuminuria is present:

- quantitate albuminuria by measuring 24-hour urinary protein.
- refer to a physician experienced in the care of diabetic renal disease.

Diabetes (clinical) NBPDS
Health!, Standard 21/09/2005
DSS specific information:

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- quantify albuminuria by measuring 24-hour urinary protein.
- refer to a physician experienced in the care of diabetic renal disease.