Health outcome indicator

Identifying and Definitional Attributes

Data Dictionary: NHDD

Knowledgebase ID: 000063   Version number: 1

Metadata type: DATA ELEMENT CONCEPT

Admin status: SUPERSEDED   Effective date: 01-MAR-05

Definition: A statistic or other unit of information which reflects, directly or indirectly, the effect of an intervention, facility, service or system on the health of its target population, or the health of an individual.
- A generic indicator provides information on health, perceived health or a specific dimension of health using measurement methods that can be applied to people in any health condition.
- A condition-specific indicator provides information on specific clinical conditions or health problems, or aspects of physiological function pertaining to specific conditions or problems.

Epidemiological terminology:
- An association exists between two phenomena (such as an intervention and a health outcome) if the occurrence or quantitative characteristics of one of the phenomena varies with the occurrence or quantitative characteristics of the other.
- One phenomenon is attributable to another if there is a causal link between the phenomena. Attribution depends upon the weight of evidence for causality.
- Association is necessary (but not sufficient) for attribution. Associations may be fortuitous or causal. The term relationship is to be taken as synonymous with association.

Context: Admitted patient and non-admitted patient care.

Relational and Representational Attributes

Datatype:

Administrative Attributes

Source Document:

Source Organisation: National Health Information Management Group

Data Element Links

Information Model Entities linked to this Data Element

NHIM   Stated outcome

Data Agreements which include this Data Element