Cerebral stroke due to vascular disease - history

Important note: This is an archived metadata standard from the AIHW Knowledgebase. For current metadata standards and related information please access METeOR, the AIHW's Metadata Online Registry at http://meteor.aihw.gov.au

Identifying and Definitional Attributes

Data Dictionary: NHDD

Knowledgebase ID: 000812 Version number: 1

Metadata type: DATA ELEMENT

Registration NHIMG Admin status: SUPERSEDED

Authority: Effective date: 01-MAR-05

Definition: Whether the individual has had a cerebral stroke due to vascular

disease.

Context: Public health, health care and clinical settings.

Relational and Representational Attributes

Datatype: Numeric

Representational CODE

form:

Representation N

layout:

Minimum Size: 1 Maximum Size: 1

Data Domain: 1 Cerebral stroke - occurred in the last 12 months

2 Cerebral stroke - occurred prior to the last 12

months

3 Cerebral stroke - occurred both in and prior to the

last 12 months

4 No history of cerebral stroke due to vascular

disease

9 Not stated/inadequately described

Collection Methods: Obtain this information from appropriate documentation or from

the patient

Related metadata: relates to the data element Blood pressure - diastolic measured

version 1

relates to the data element Blood pressure - systolic measured

version 1

relates to the data element Hypertension - treatment version 1

Administrative Attributes

Source Document: National Diabetes Outcomes Quality Review Initiative

(NDOQRIN) data dictionary.

Source Organisation: National Diabetes Data Working Group

Comments: Cerebral stroke is a medical emergency condition with a high mortality rate, which is often recognised as a vascular complication

of diabetes mellitus.

The risk of stroke in patients with diabetes is at least twice that in non-diabetic patients according to Meigs et al (Intern Med. 1998). Diabetes may increase actual stroke risk up to fivefold by increasing atheromatous deposits. Patients with diabetes who have a first stroke have 5-year survival rate reduced to 50% in comparison to non-diabetic stroke patients. The duration of diabetes clearly influences the severity of vascular disease. Atherosclerosis is more common and more severe earlier in the course of diabetes. In large arteries, plaque occurs from direct endothelial membrane injury, adverse balance of lipoproteins, and hyperinsulinemia (JAMA 1997). Small vessels are also affected more frequently than they are in non-diabetic stroke, resulting in an increased risk of lacunar stroke.

References:

Meigs J, Nathan D, Wilson P et al Metabolic risk factors worsen continuously across the spectrum of non-diabetic glucose tolerance. Ann Intern Med. 1998; 128:524-533.

Gorelick PB, Sacco RL, Smith DB, et al. Prevention of a first stroke: a review of guidelines and a multidisciplinary consensus statement from the National Stroke Association. JAMA 1999; 281:1112-1120.

Data Element Links

Information Model Entities linked to this Data Element
NHIM Physical wellbeing

Data Agreements which include this Data Element

DSS - Diabetes (clinical) From 01-Jan-03 to