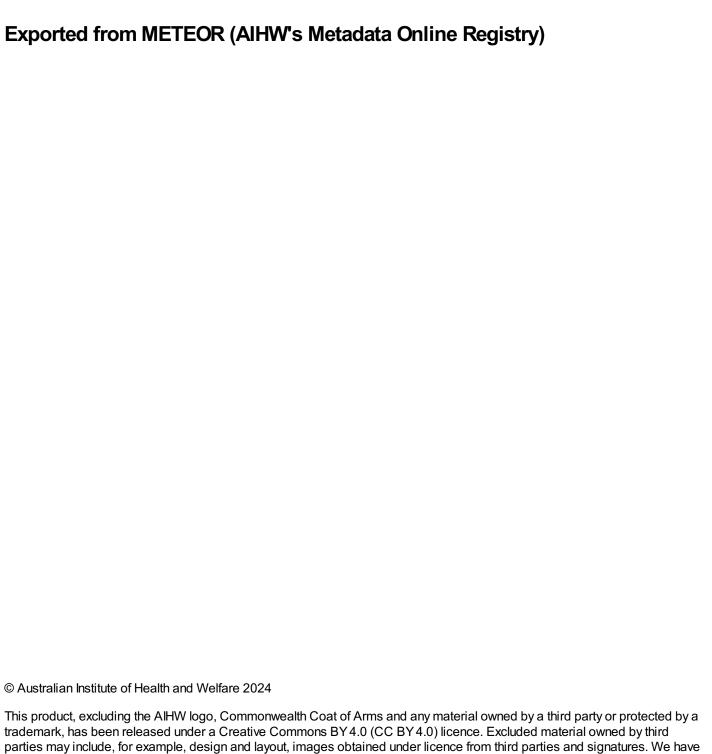
Person—peripheral vascular disease indicator (foot), code N



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Person—peripheral vascular disease indicator (foot), code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Data Element

Short name: Peripheral vascular disease in feet (status)

METEOR identifier: 302459

Registration status: Health!, Standard 21/09/2005

Definition: Whether peripheral vascular disease is present in either foot, as represented by a

code.

Data element concept attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Data element concept: Person—peripheral vascular disease indicator (foot)

METEOR identifier: 269522

Registration status: Health!, Standard 01/03/2005

Definition: The outcome of assessment for the presence of peripheral vascular disease in

either foot.

Object class: Person

Property: Peripheral vascular disease indicator

Value domain attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Value domain: Yes/no/not stated/inadequately described code N

METEOR identifier: 301747

Registration status: Health!, Standard 21/09/2005

Housing assistance, Standard 10/02/2006

Community Services (retired), Standard 14/02/2006

Early Childhood, Standard 21/05/2010 Homelessness, Standard 23/08/2010

Independent Hospital Pricing Authority, Standard 01/11/2012

<u>Disability</u>, Standard 07/10/2014 Indigenous, Standard 13/03/2015

Children and Families, Standard 22/11/2016

Definition: A code set representing 'yes', 'no' and 'not stated/inadequately described'.

Representational attributes

Representation class: Code

Data type: Number

Format: N

Maximum character length: 1

Value Meaning

Permissible values: 1 Yes

2 No

Supplementary values:

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: CODE 9 Not stated/inadequately described

This code is not for use in primary data collections.

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: CODE 1 Yes

Record if peripheral vascular disease is present in either foot.

CODE 2 No

Record if peripheral vascular disease is not present in either foot.

Collection methods: If it is mild, peripheral vascular disease can be completely without symptoms.

However, compromised blood supply in the long term could cause claudication (pain in the calf after walking for a distance or up an incline or stairs), rest pain or

vascular ulceration.

Physical examination is necessary to assess the peripheral vascular circulation. Purplish colour and cold temperature of feet are indications to suspect that the

circulation may be impaired.

Palpate pulses:

The simplest method to estimate blood flow and to detect ischaemia to the lower extremities is palpation of the foot pulses (posterior tibial and dorsalis pedis arteries) in both feet. Note whether pulses are present or absent. If pulses in the foot can be clearly felt, the risk of foot ulceration due to vascular disease is small.

Test capillary return:

A helpful confirmation sign of arterial insufficiency is pallor of the involved feet after 1 - 2 min of elevation if venous filling time is delayed beyond the normal limit of 15

sec.

Doppler probe:

If pulses cannot be palpated, apply a small hand-held Doppler, placed over the dorsalis pedis or posterior tibial arteries to detect pulses, quantify the vascular

supply and listen to the quality of the signal.

When the foot pulses are very weak or not palpable, the risk assessment could be completed by measuring the ankle brachial index (ankle pressure/ brachial pressure). Normal ankle brachial index is 0.9 - 1.2. An ankle brachial index less

than 0.6 indicates compromised peripheral circulation.

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

Supersedes Person—peripheral vascular disease status (foot), code N

references: <u>Health!</u>, Superseded 21/09/2005

Implementation in Data Set Diabetes (clinical) NBPDS Specifications:

Health!, Standard 21/09/2005

DSS specific information:

Peripheral vascular disease is the leading cause of occlusion of blood vessels of the extremities with increasing prevalence in individuals with hypertension, hypercholesterolemia and diabetes mellitus, and in cigarette smokers. Peripheral vascular disease is estimated to occur 11 times more frequently and develop about 10 years earlier in people with diabetes.

Presence of symptomatic peripheral vascular disease requires an interdisciplinary approach including a vascular surgeon, an endocrinologist or physician specialising in diabetes care.

References:

Foot Examination - an interactive guide; Australian Prescriber