

Person—ophthalmological assessment outcome (left retina) (last 12 months), code N

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website's material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

Person—ophthalmological assessment outcome (left retina) (last 12 months), code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Ophthalmological assessment—outcome (left retina)
METEOR identifier:	270472
Registration status:	Health , Standard 01/03/2005
Definition:	The result of an ophthalmological assessment for the left retina during the last 12 months, as represented by a code.
Data Element Concept:	Person—ophthalmological assessment outcome
Value Domain:	Ophthalmological assessment outcome code N

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code
Data type:	Number
Format:	N
Maximum character length:	1

	Value	Meaning
Permissible values:	1	Normal
	2	Diabetes abnormality
	3	Non-diabetes abnormality
	4	Not visualised
Supplementary values:	9	Not stated/inadequately described

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	This is a repeating record of both eyes. 1st field - Right retina 2nd field - Left retina Record the result of the fundus examination for each eye as: Normal/ Diabetes abnormality/ Non-diabetes abnormality/ or Not visualised. Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• code 12 for right retina Normal and left retina Diabetes abnormality• code 32 for right retina Non-diabetes abnormality and left retina Diabetes abnormality Only the result of an assessment carried out in the last 12 months should be recorded.
-----------------------	--

Collection methods: Ophthalmological assessment should be performed by an ophthalmologist or a suitably trained clinician.

A comprehensive ophthalmological examination includes:


- Checking visual acuity with Snellen chart - correct with pinhole if indicated;
- Examination for cataract;
- Examination of fundi with pupils dilated.

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  [Ophthalmological assessment - outcome, version 1, DE, NHDD, NHIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf](#) (18.5 KB)
No registration status

See also [Person—ophthalmological assessment outcome \(right retina\) \(last 12 months\), code N Health, Standard 01/03/2005](#)

Implementation in Data Set Specifications: [Diabetes \(clinical\) DSS Health, Superseded 21/09/2005](#)

DSS specific information:

Patients with diabetes have increased risk of developing several eye complications including retinopathy, cataract and glaucoma that lead to loss of vision.

Many diabetes eye related problems are asymptomatic and require appropriate eye assessment to be detected. Regular eye checkup is important for patients suffering from diabetes mellitus. This helps to early detect abnormalities and to avoid or postpone complications and prevent blindness in people with diabetes.

According to Principles of Care and Guidelines for the Clinical Management of Diabetes Mellitus a comprehensive ophthalmological examination should be carried out:

- at diagnosis and then every 1-2 years for patients whose diabetes onset was at age 30 years or more,
- within five years of diagnosis and then every 1-2 years for patients whose diabetes onset was at age less than 30 years.

Assessment by an ophthalmologist is essential:

- at initial examination if the corrected visual acuity is less than 6/6 in either eye;
- at subsequent examinations if declining visual acuity is detected
- if any retinal abnormality is detected;
- if clear view of retina is not obtained.

References:

Vision Australia, No 2, 1997/8; University of Melbourne.

Diabetes Control and Complications Trial: DCCT NewEngland Journal of Medicine, 329(14), September 30, 1993.

US National Eye Institute.

[Diabetes \(clinical\) NBPDS Health, Standard 21/09/2005](#)

DSS specific information:

Patients with diabetes have increased risk of developing several eye complications including retinopathy, cataract and glaucoma that lead to loss of vision.

Many diabetes eye related problems are asymptomatic and require appropriate eye assessment to be detected. Regular eye checkup is important for patients suffering from diabetes mellitus. This helps to early detect abnormalities and to avoid or postpone complications and prevent blindness in people with diabetes.

According to Principles of Care and Guidelines for the Clinical Management of Diabetes Mellitus a comprehensive ophthalmological examination should be carried out:

- at diagnosis and then every 1-2 years for patients whose diabetes onset was at age 30 years or more,
- within five years of diagnosis and then every 1-2 years for patients whose diabetes onset was at age less than 30 years.

Assessment by an ophthalmologist is essential:

- at initial examination if the corrected visual acuity is less than 6/6 in either eye;
- at subsequent examinations if declining visual acuity is detected
- if any retinal abnormality is detected;
- if clear view of retina is not obtained.

References:

Vision Australia, No 2, 1997/8; University of Melbourne.

Diabetes Control and Complications Trial: DCCT NewEngland Journal of Medicine, 329(14), September 30, 1993.

US National Eye Institute.