# Myocardial infarction - 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 <a href="http://meteor.aihw.gov.au">http://meteor.aihw.gov.au</a>

# Identifying and Definitional Attributes

Data Dictionary: NHDD

Knowledgebase ID: 000834 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Registration NHIMG Admin status: SUPERSEDED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 myocardial infarction

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 Myocardial infarction- occurred in the last 12

months

2 Myocardial infarction- occurred prior to the last 12

months

3 Myocardial infarction- occurred both in and prior

to the last 12 months

4 No history of Myocardial infarction

9 Not stated/inadequately described

Collection Methods: Ask the individual if he/she has had a myocardial infarction. If so

determine whether it was within or prior to the last 12 months [or

both].

Record if evidenced by ECG changes or plasma enzyme changes.

Alternatively obtain this information from appropriate

documentation.

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 Cholesterol-HDL - measured version 1 relates to the data element Cholesterol-total - measured version 1 relates to the data element Triglycerides - measured version 1 relates to the data element Tobacco smoking status - diabetes mellitus version 1

#### Administrative Attributes

Source Document: National Diabetes Outcomes Quality Review Initiative

(NDOQRIN) data dictionary.

Source Organisation: National Diabetes Data Working Group

Comments: Myocardial infarction (MI) generally occurs as a result of a critical imbalance between coronary blood supply and myocardial demand. Decrease in coronary blood flow is usually due to a thrombotic occlusion of a coronary artery previously narrowed by atherosclerosis. MI is one of the most common diagnoses in hospitalised patients in industrialised countries.

> The most widely used in the detection of MI are creatinine kinase (CK) and (CK-MB), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and lactate dehydrogenase (LD). Characteristic ECG changes include ST elevation, diminution of the R wave and a Q wave development.

A recent study on Diabetes and Insulin-Glucose Infusion in Acute Myocardial Infarction (DIGAMI study) indicated that in diabetic patients with AMI, mortality is predicted by age, previous heart failure, and severity of the glycometabolic state at admission, but not by conventional risk factors or sex American Heart Association 1999.

#### Reference:

Long-Term Results From the Diabetes and Insulin-Glucose Infusion in Acute Myocardial Infarction (DIGAMI) Study Circulation. 1999:99: 2626-2632.

### Data Element Links

Information Model Entities linked to this Data Element

MIHI Physical wellbeing

Data Agreements which include this Data Element

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

DSS - Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) From 04-Jun-04 to