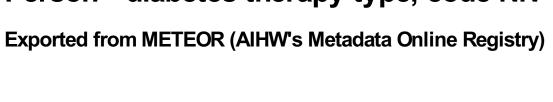
Person—diabetes therapy type, code NN



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Person—diabetes therapy type, code NN

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Data Element

Short name: Diabetes therapy type

METEOR identifier: 270236

Registration status: Health, Standard 01/03/2005

Definition: The type of diabetes therapy the person is currently receiving, as represented by a

code.

Data Element Concept:Person—diabetes therapy typeValue Domain:Diabetes therapy code NN

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Representation class: Code

Data type: String

Format: NN

Maximum character length: 2

waximum character length:	2	
	Value	Meaning
Permissible values:	01	Diet and exercise only
	02	Oral hypoglycaemic - sulphonylurea only
	03	Oral hypoglycaemic - biguanide (eg metformin) only
	04	Oral hypoglycaemic - alpha-glucosidase inhibitor only
	05	Oral hypoglycaemic - thiazolidinedione only
	06	Oral hypoglycaemic - meglitinide only
	07	Oral hypoglycaemic - combination (eg biguanide & sulphonylurea)
	08	Oral hypoglycaemic - other
	09	Insulin only
	10	Insulin plus oral hypoglycaemic
	98	Nil - not currently receiving diabetes treatment
Supplementary values:	99	Not stated/inadequately described

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: CODE 01 Diet & exercise only

> This code includes the options of generalised prescribed diet; avoid added sugar/simple carbohydrates (CHOs); low joule diet; portion exchange diet and uses

glycaemic index and a recommendation for increased exercise.

CODE 98 Nil - not currently receiving diabetes treatment

This code is used when there is no current diet, tablets or insulin therapy(ies).

CODE 99 Not stated/inadequately described

Use this code when missing information.

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Collection methods: To be collected at the commencement of treatment and at each review.

Comments: In settings where the monitoring of a person's health is ongoing and where

management can change over time (such as general practice), the Service contact

-service contact date, DDMMYYYY should be recorded.

The main use of this data element is to enable categorisation of management

regimes against best practice for diabetes.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: National Diabetes Data Working Group

Cardiovascular Data Working Group

Reference documents: Berkow R, editor. The Merck Manual. 16th ed. Rahway (New Jersey, USA): Merck

Research Laboratories; 1992.

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Is re-engineered from Diabetes therapy type, version 1, DE, NHDD, NHIMG,

Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf (19.1 KB)

No registration status

See also Female—type of diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy, code N

Health, Superseded 09/09/2022

See also Female—type of diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy, code N

Health, Superseded 20/11/2019

See also Female—type of diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy, code N

Health, Superseded 02/08/2017

See also Female—type of diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy, code N

Health, Superseded 12/12/2018

See also Female—type of diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy, code N

Health, Standard 09/09/2022

Implementation in Data Set Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) DSS **Specifications:**

Health, Superseded 01/09/2012

Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) DSS Health, Superseded 02/05/2013

Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) NBPDS 2013-

Health, Standard 02/05/2013 Implementation start date: 01/07/2013

Cardiovascular disease (clinical) DSS

Health, Superseded 15/02/2006

Cardiovascular disease (clinical) DSS

Health, Superseded 04/07/2007

Cardiovascular disease (clinical) DSS Health, Superseded 22/12/2009

Cardiovascular disease (clinical) DSS

Health, Superseded 01/09/2012

Cardiovascular disease (clinical) NBPDS

Health, Superseded 17/10/2018

Cardiovascular disease (clinical) NBPDS

Health, Standard 17/10/2018

Diabetes (clinical) DSS

Health, Superseded 21/09/2005

DSS specific information:

The objectives and priorities of treatment must be tailored to the individual considering age, sex, weight and individual health status.

An individual management plan for each patient should include the following:

- · establishment of targets of treatment
- healthy eating plan
- education in self-monitoring,
- adjustment of treatment and in approaches to coping with emergencies
- · exercise program
- risk factor reduction, e.g. smoking cessation
- · use of oral hypoglycaemic agents, if required
- use of insulin, if required
- · screening for and treatment of complications of diabetes.

In addition to glycaemic control, management of diabetes of either type requires close attention to other risk factors for the development of complications, and the impact of lifestyle changes on blood glucose levels should be monitored. In patients with Type 2 diabetes, an increase in physical activity is essential in management of lipids and glucose level. Increased physical activity has been recognised as perhaps the most feasible way of modifying glucose intolerance, a risk factor for developing diabetes and macrovascular disease (Guest & O'Dea 1992).

Diabetes (clinical) NBPDS

Health, Standard 21/09/2005

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