

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 type
Value Domain:	Diabetes therapy code NN

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code
Data type:	String
Format:	NN
Maximum 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
Supplementary values:	98	Nil - not currently receiving diabetes treatment
	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:	<p>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.</p> <p>The main use of this data element is to enable categorisation of management regimes against best practice for diabetes.</p>

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:	<p>Is re-engineered from  Diabetes therapy type, version 1, DE, NHDD, NHIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf (19.1 KB)</p> <p><i>No registration status</i></p> <p>See also Female—type of diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy, code N Health, Superseded 09/09/2022</p> <p>See also Female—type of diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy, code N Health, Superseded 20/11/2019</p> <p>See also Female—type of diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy, code N Health, Superseded 02/08/2017</p> <p>See also Female—type of diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy, code N Health, Superseded 12/12/2018</p> <p>See also Female—type of diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy, code N Health, Standard 09/09/2022</p>
Implementation in Data Set Specifications:	<p>Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) DSS Health, Superseded 01/09/2012</p> <p>Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) DSS Health, Superseded 02/05/2013</p> <p>Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) NBPDS 2013-Health, Standard 02/05/2013</p> <p>Implementation start date: 01/07/2013</p> <p>Cardiovascular disease (clinical) DSS Health, Superseded 15/02/2006</p>

[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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