

Person—myocardial infarction (history), 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—myocardial infarction (history), code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Myocardial infarction (history)
METEOR identifier:	270285
Registration status:	Health , Standard 01/03/2005
Definition:	Whether the individual has had a myocardial infarction, as represented by a code.

Data element concept attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Data element concept:	Person—myocardial infarction
METEOR identifier:	269729
Registration status:	Health , Standard 01/03/2005
Definition:	Whether the individual has had a myocardial infarction.
Context:	Public health, health care and clinical settings.
Object class:	Person
Property:	Myocardial infarction

Value domain attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Value domain:	Myocardial infarction history code N
METEOR identifier:	270814
Registration status:	Health , Standard 01/03/2005
Definition:	A code set representing myocardial infarction history.

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code	
Data type:	Number	
Format:	N	
Maximum character length:	1	
Permissible values:	Value	Meaning
	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
Supplementary values:	4	No history of myocardial infarction
	9	Not stated/inadequately described

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

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.


Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: National diabetes data working group

Origin: National Diabetes Outcomes Quality Review Initiative (NDOQRIN) data dictionary.

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

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: Is re-engineered from  [Myocardial infarction - history, version 1, DE, NHDD, NHIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf](#) (16.7 KB)

No registration status

DSS specific information:

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).

[Acute coronary syndrome \(clinical\) DSS](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 07/12/2005

DSS specific information:

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).

[Diabetes \(clinical\) DSS](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 21/09/2005

[Diabetes \(clinical\) NBPDS](#)

[Health](#), Standard 21/09/2005