Dyslipidaemia - treatment

Identifying and Definitional Attributes

Data Dictionary: NHDD

Knowledgebase ID: 000814   Version number: 1

Metadata type: DATA ELEMENT

Registration Authority: NHIMG   Admin status: SUPERSEDED

Effective date: 01-MAR-05

Definition: Whether an individual is currently treated for dyslipidaemia (abnormal lipid levels) using anti-lipid medication.

Context: Public health, health care and clinical settings.

Relational and Representational Attributes

Datatype: Numeric

Representational form: CODE

Representation layout: N

Minimum Size: 1

Maximum Size: 1

Data Domain:

1	Yes - currently treated for dyslipidaemia using anti-lipid medication
2	No - not currently treated for dyslipidaemia using anti-lipid medication
9	Not stated/inadequately described

Guide For Use: Record as Yes if on drug treatment for dyslipidaemia.

Collection Methods: Ask the individual if he/she is currently treated with anti-lipid medication. Alternatively obtain the relevant information from appropriate documentation.

Related metadata: 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 Fasting status version 1

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

Source Organisation: National Diabetes Data Working Group

Comments: Dyslipidaemia is an excessive accumulation of one or more of the major lipids transported in plasma. Plasma lipid levels may be reduced by a variety of agents having different mechanisms of action. They also have different effects on the plasma lipid profile.

Dyslipidaemia is associated with many health problems including diabetes and hypertension. It is often related to overweight and obesity. Usually caused by inappropriate diet and sedentary lifestyle, dyslipidaemia has been reaching epidemic proportions.

Active lifestyle and low calorie diets are the best way of prevention, however sometimes for the treatment of dyslipidaemia the use of pharmacotherapy is required.

Abnormal levels of blood lipids are associated with increased risk of developing CHD especially in diabetic patients.

The risk of coronary and other macrovascular disorders is 2-5 times higher in people with diabetes than in non-diabetic subjects and increases in parallel with the degree of dyslipidaemia.

Diabetes mellitus greatly modifies the significance of lipoprotein levels, particularly when associated with smoking, hypertension and family history of CVD. Poor metabolic control of diabetes seems to have impact on abnormal lipoprotein level.

Primary dyslipidaemia, due to genetic and environmental (especially dietary) factors, is diagnosed if secondary causes have been excluded (hypothyroidism, nephrotic syndrome, cholestasis, anorexia nervosa, diabetes mellitus Type 2, renal impairment) .

Data Element Links

Information Model Entities linked to this Data Element

NHIM   Physical wellbeing

Data Agreements which include this Data Element

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