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# Foot lesion - active

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**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 <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au>**

## *Identifying and Definitional Attributes*

Data Dictionary: NHDD  
Knowledgebase ID: 000820 Version number: 1  
Metadata type: DATA ELEMENT  
Registration Authority: NHIMG Admin status: SUPERSEDED  
Effective date: 01-MAR-05  
Definition: Whether an individual has an active foot lesion other than an ulcer on either foot. The following entities would be included: fissures, infections, inter-digital maceration, corns, calluses and nail dystrophy.  
Context: Public health, health care and clinical settings.

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## *Relational and Representational Attributes*

Datatype: Numeric  
Representational form:  
Representation layout: N  
Minimum Size: 1  
Maximum Size: 1  
Data Domain: 1 Yes- foot lesion present  
2 No- foot lesion not present  
9 Not stated/ inadequately described  
Guide For Use: Record whether or not a current active foot lesion other than ulceration is present on either foot in the person.  
Collection Methods: Assess whether the individual has an active foot lesion on either foot.  
Related metadata: relates to the data element Foot deformity version 1  
relates to the data element Foot ulcer - current version 1  
relates to the data element Foot ulcer - history version 1  
relates to the data element Lower limb amputation due to vascular disease version 1  
relates to the data element Peripheral neuropathy - status version 1  
relates to the data element Peripheral vascular disease in feet -

### *Administrative Attributes*

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

Source Organisation: National Diabetes Data Working Group

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Comments: Early detection and appropriate management of the 'high risk foot' and active foot problems can reduce morbidity, hospitalisation and amputation in people with diabetes.

All patients with diabetes mellitus should be instructed about proper foot care in an attempt to prevent ulcers or other problems that may result in the need for amputation. Feet should be kept clean and dry at all times. Patients with neuropathy should not walk barefoot, even in the home. Properly fitted shoes are essential.

Following the Principles of Care and Guidelines for the Clinical Management of Diabetes Mellitus foot examination:

- inspect the feet (whole foot, nails, between the toes) to identify active foot problems and the 'high-risk foot';
- assess footwear;
- check peripheral pulses;
- examine for neuropathy by testing reflexes and sensation preferably using tuning fork, 10g monofilament and/or biothesiometer.
- ask the patient about current foot problems, neuropathic symptoms, rest pain and intermittent claudication.

### *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

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