Hypertension - treatment

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: 000826 Version number: 1

Metadata type: DATA ELEMENT

Registration NHIMG Admin status: SUPERSEDED

Authority: Effective date: 01-MAR-05

Definition: Whether an individual is currently treated for hypertension (high

blood pressure) using antihypertensive medication.

Context: Public health, health care and clinical settings.

Relational and Representational Attributes

Datatype: Numeric

Representational CODE

form:

Representation N

layout:

Minimum Size: 1
Maximum Size: 1

Data Domain: 1 Yes - currently being treated for hypertension using

antihypertensive medication

No - not currently being treated for hypertension

using antihypertensive medication

9 Not stated/inadequately described

Guide For Use: Record whether or not on treatment for hypertension.

Only record yes if on an antihypertensive medication for their

blood pressure.

Collection Methods: Ask the individual if he/she is currently treated with anti-

hypertensive medications. Alternatively obtain the relevant

information from appropriate documentation.

Related metadata: relates to the data element Blood pressure - diastolic measured

version 1

relates to the data element Blood pressure - systolic measured

version 1

relates to the data element Date of birth version 4 relates to the data element Cardiovascular medication - current version 1

Administrative Attributes

Source Document: National Diabetes Outcomes Quality Review Initiative

(NDOQRIN) data dictionary.

Source Organisation: National Diabetes Data Working Group

Comments: Hypertension is probably the most important public health problem in developed countries. It is common, asymptomatic, readily detectable, usually easily treatable, and often leads to lethal complications if left untreated.

Elevated blood pressure (Hypertension) is a recognised risk for microvascular and macro vascular complications of diabetes (coronary, cerebral and peripheral).

Hypertension is elevated arterial blood pressure above the normal range (130 to 139/85 to 89 mm Hg) and values above these are defined as hypertension. Lower levels of target blood pressure should be aimed for in specific groups, e.g. in diabetics aim for blood pressure less than 135/80 mm Hg.

Many diabetics fail to control high blood pressure. Among all the diabetics with high blood pressure, 29% were unaware that they had high blood pressure and only slightly more than half were receiving hypertensive medications as treatment.

Numbers of studies have shown that good management of blood pressure is at least as important as good control of blood glucose and the reduction of cholesterol in preventing the complications of diabetes.

Antihypertensives - Australian Medicines Handbook: February, 2001. Tight blood control in diabetes usually requires combination therapy as stated by (Australian Diabetes society) Therapeutic Guidelines Limited (05.04.2002).

People taking antihypertensives are also encouraged to make healthy lifestyle changes, such as quit smoking, lose weight and have regular physical activity.

The level of blood pressure should generally be established on at least two to four occasions prior to initiating antihypertensive

medication.

Systematic reviews of studies that have reported outcomes in patients with diabetes and hypertension indicate that combination therapy is frequently required and may be more beneficial than monotherapy. In the past multi-drug therapy to control hypertension has not been advocated much, but according to the special report published in the American Journal of Kidney Diseases, if ACE inhibitor therapy alone doesn't achieve good blood pressure control, multi-drug therapy should be implemented. (Heart Center Online)

References:

Pahor M, Psaty BM, Furberg CD. Treatment of hypertensive patients with diabetes. Lancet 1998; 351:689-90.

Tight blood pressure control and risk of macrovascular and microvascular complications in type 2 diabetes: UKPDS 38. UK Prospective Diabetes Study Group [erratum appears in Br Med J 1999; 318:29].

Br Med J 1998; 317:703-13. Grossman E, Messerli FH, Goldbourt U, Curb JD, Pressel SL, Cutler JA, Savage PJ, Applegate WB, Black H, et al. Effect of diuretic-based antihypertensive treatment on cardiovascular disease risk in older diabetic patients with isolated systolic hypertension.

Systolic Hypertension in the Elderly Program Cooperative Research Group. JAMA 1996; 276:1886-92.

Hypertension in diabetes[Australian Prescriber Feb 2002]. American Journal of Preventive Medicine 2002;21.

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