

# Person—Killip classification, code N

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# Person—Killip classification, code N

## Identifying and definitional attributes

<b>Metadata item type:</b>	Data Element
<b>Short name:</b>	Killip classification code
<b>METEOR identifier:</b>	285151
<b>Registration status:</b>	<a href="#">Health</a> , Standard 04/06/2004
<b>Definition:</b>	The Killip class, as a measure of haemodynamic compromise, of the person at the time of presentation, as represented by a code.
<b>Data Element Concept:</b>	<a href="#">Person—Killip classification</a>
<b>Value Domain:</b>	<a href="#">Killip classification code N</a>

## Value domain attributes

## Representational attributes

<b>Representation class:</b>	Code	
<b>Data type:</b>	Number	
<b>Format:</b>	N	
<b>Maximum character length:</b>	1	
<b>Permissible values:</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
	1	Class 1
	2	Class 2
	3	Class 3
	4	Class 4
<b>Supplementary values:</b>	8	Other
	9	Not stated/inadequately described

## Collection and usage attributes

**Guide for use:**

Rales or crepitations represent evidence of pulmonary interstitial oedema on lung auscultation and an S<sub>3</sub> is an audible extra heart sound by cardiac auscultation.

CODE 1    Class 1

Absence of crepitations/rales over the lung fields and absence of S<sub>3</sub>.

CODE 2    Class 2

Crepitations/rales over 50% or less of the lung fields or the presence of an S<sub>3</sub>.

CODE 3    Class 3

Crepitations/rales over more than 50% of the lung fields.

CODE 4    Class 4

Cardiogenic Shock. Clinical criteria for cardiogenic shock are hypotension (a systolic blood pressure of less than 90 mmHg for at least 30 minutes or the need for supportive measures to maintain a systolic blood pressure of greater than or equal to 90 mmHg), end-organ hypoperfusion (cool extremities or a urine output of less than 30 ml/h, and a heart rate of greater than or equal to 60 beats per minute). The haemodynamic criteria are a cardiac index of no more than 2.2 l/min per square meter of body-surface area and a pulmonary-capillary wedge pressure of at least 15 mmHg.

## Data element attributes

### Source and reference attributes

**Submitting organisation:** Acute coronary syndrome data working group

**Steward:** [The National Heart Foundation of Australia and The Cardiac Society of Australia and New Zealand](#)

### Relational attributes

**Related metadata references:** Is re-engineered from  [Killip classification code, version 1, DE, NHDD, NHMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf](#) (15.7 KB)  
*No registration status*

**Implementation in Data Set Specifications:**

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

[Health](#), Superseded 01/10/2008

**DSS specific information:**

For Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) reporting, this data element describes the objective evidence of haemodynamic compromise by clinical examination at the time of presentation. Rales or crepitations represent evidence of pulmonary interstitial oedema on lung auscultation and an S3 is an audible extra heart sound by cardiac auscultation.

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

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

**DSS specific information:**

For Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) reporting, this data element describes the objective evidence of haemodynamic compromise by clinical examination at the time of presentation. Rales or crepitations represent evidence of pulmonary interstitial oedema on lung auscultation and an S3 is an audible extra heart sound by cardiac auscultation.

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

[Health](#), Superseded 01/09/2012

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For Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) reporting, this data element describes the objective evidence of haemodynamic compromise by clinical examination at the time of presentation. Rales or crepitations represent evidence of pulmonary interstitial oedema on lung auscultation and an S3 is an audible extra heart sound by cardiac auscultation.

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

[Health](#), Superseded 02/05/2013

**DSS specific information:**

For Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) reporting, this data element describes the objective evidence of haemodynamic compromise by clinical examination at the time of presentation. Rales or crepitations represent evidence of pulmonary interstitial oedema on lung auscultation and an S3 is an audible extra heart sound by cardiac auscultation.

[Acute coronary syndrome \(clinical\) NBPDS 2013-](#)

[Health](#), Standard 02/05/2013

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2013

**DSS specific information:**

For Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) reporting, this data element describes the objective evidence of haemodynamic compromise by clinical examination at the time of presentation. Rales or crepitations represent evidence of pulmonary interstitial oedema on lung auscultation and an S3 is an audible extra heart sound by cardiac auscultation.