

Person—Killip classification, code N

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Person—Killip classification, code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Killip classification code
METEOR identifier:	285151
Registration status:	Health , Standard 04/06/2004
Definition:	The Killip class, as a measure of haemodynamic compromise, of the person at the time of presentation, as represented by a code.

Data element concept attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Data element concept:	Person—Killip classification
METEOR identifier:	285145
Registration status:	Health , Standard 04/06/2004
Definition:	Identifies the Killip class, as a measure of haemodynamic compromise, of the person at the time of presentation.
Object class:	Person
Property:	Killip classification

Value domain attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Value domain:	Killip classification code N
METEOR identifier:	285149
Registration status:	Health , Standard 04/06/2004
Definition:	A code set representing the Killip class, as a measure of haemodynamic compromise.

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code	
Data type:	Number	
Format:	N	
Maximum character length:	1	
	Value	Meaning
Permissible values:	1	Class 1
	2	Class 2
	3	Class 3
	4	Class 4
Supplementary values:	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 S₃ is an audible extra heart sound by cardiac auscultation.

CODE 1 Class 1

Absence of crepitations/rales over the lung fields and absence of S₃.

CODE 2 Class 2

Crepitations/rales over 50% or less of the lung fields or the presence of an S₃.

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

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 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.