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Person—severe hypoglycaemia indicator, code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Data Element

Short name: Hypoglycaemia - severe

METEOR identifier: 302825

Registration status: Health, Standard 21/09/2005

Definition: Whether a person has had **severe hypoglycaemia**, as represented by a code.

Data element concept attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Data element concept: Person—severe hypoglycaemia indicator

METEOR identifier: 304019

Registration status: Health, Standard 21/09/2005

Definition: Whether the individual has had severe hypoglycaemia.

Context: Public health, health care and clinical settings

Object class: Person

Property: Severe hypoglycaemia indicator

Value domain attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Value domain: Yes/no/not stated/inadequately described code N

METEOR identifier: 301747

Registration status: Australian Teacher Workforce Data Oversight Board, Recorded 25/10/2022

> Children and Families, Standard 22/11/2016 Community Services (retired), Standard 14/02/2006

Disability, Standard 07/10/2014

Early Childhood, Standard 21/05/2010 Health, Standard 21/09/2005

Homelessness, Standard 23/08/2010 Housing assistance, Standard 10/02/2006

Independent Hospital Pricing Authority, Standard 01/11/2012

Indigenous, Standard 13/03/2015 Tasmanian Health, Standard 08/11/2023

Definition: A code set representing 'yes', 'no' and 'not stated/inadequately described'.

Representational attributes

Representation class: Code Data type: Boolean Format:

Maximum character length: 1

Value Meaning

Permissible values: 1 Yes

> 2 No

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: CODE 9 Not stated/inadequately described

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This code is not for use in primary data collections.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: CODE 1 Yes

Record if the person has a history of severe hypoglycaemia.

CODE 2 No

Record if the person has no history of severe hypoglycaemia.

Collection methods: Ask the individual if he/she has had a severe hypoglycaemia requiring assistance.

Alternatively obtain the relevant information from appropriate documentation.

Comments: The medications used in the treatment of diabetes may cause the blood glucose

value to fall below the normal range and this is called hypoglycaemia.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: National diabetes data working group

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

Reference documents: Definition corresponds with the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial (DCCT):

DCCT New England Journal of Medicine, 329(14), September 30, 1993. Report of the Health Care Committee Expert Panel on Diabetes; Commonwealth of Australia

1991; ISBN 0644143207.

Relational attributes

Related metadata Supersedes Person—severe hypoglycaemia history, status code N

references: Health, Superseded 21/09/2005

Implementation in Data Set Diabetes (clinical) NBPDS Specifications:

Health, Standard 21/09/2005

DSS specific information:

Most hypoglycaemic reactions, however, do not cause long term problems, but the risks of permanent injury to the brain are greater in children under the age of 5 years, the elderly with associated cerebrovascular disease and patients with other medical conditions such as cirrhosis and coeliac disease. The serious consequences of hypoglycaemia relate to its effects on the brain. Rarely hypoglycaemia may cause death.

It is important to know how to recognise and react when someone is unconscious from hypoglycaemia. These people should be placed on their side and the airway checked so that breathing is unhampered and nothing should be given by mouth as food may enter the breathing passages. Treatment needs to be given by injection either glucagon (a hormone which raises the blood glucose by mobilising liver stores) or glucose itself. Glucagon should be given by injection (usually intramuscular) at a dose of 0.5 units (or mg) in children under the age of 5 years and 1.0 units (mg) for all older age groups.

All diabetic patients at risk of developing hypoglycaemia should have glucagon at home. Their families need to be shown how to administer it in times of severe hypoglycaemia.