Person—premature cardiovascular disease family history status, code N

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# Person—premature cardiovascular disease family history status, code N

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| Identifying and definitional attributes | |
| Metadata item type: | Data Element |
| Short name: | Premature cardiovascular disease family history (status) |
| METEOR identifier: | 359398 |
| Registration status: | [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 01/10/2008 |
| Definition: | Whether a person has a first degree relative (father, mother or sibling) who has had a vascular event or condition diagnosed before the age of 60 years, as represented by a code. |
| Data Element Concept: | [Person—premature cardiovascular disease family history status](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/269723) |
| Value Domain: | [Family history code N](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/270809) |

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| Value domain attributes | | |
| Representational attributes | | |
| Representation class: | Code | |
| Data type: | Number | |
| Format: | N | |
| Maximum character length: | 1 | |
|  | **Value** | **Meaning** |
| Permissible values: | 1 | Yes |
|  | 2 | No |
|  | 3 | Family history status not known |
| Supplementary values: | 9 | Not recorded |



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| Data element attributes | |
| Collection and usage attributes | |
| Guide for use: | CODE 1   Yes The person has a first-degree relative under the age of 60 years who has had a vascular disease/condition diagnosed.  CODE 2   No The person does not have a first-degree relative under the age of 60 years who has had a vascular disease/condition diagnosed.  CODE 3  Family history status not known The existence of a premature family history for cardiovascular disease cannot be determined.  CODE 9  Not recorded The information as to the existence of a premature family history for cardiovascular disease has not been recorded. |
| Source and reference attributes | |
| Submitting organisation: | Cardiovascular Data Working Group |
| Origin: | Guidelines Subcommittee of the World Health Organization/International Society of Hypertension (WHO-ISH): 1999 WHO-ISH guidelines for management of hypertension. J Hypertension 1999; 17: 151 - 83. |
| Relational attributes | |
| Related metadata references: | Supersedes [Person—premature cardiovascular disease family history status, code N](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/270280)  [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Superseded 01/10/2008 |
| Implementation in Data Set Specifications: | [Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) DSS](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/372930)  [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Superseded 01/09/2012  [Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) DSS](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/482119)  [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Superseded 02/05/2013  [Acute coronary syndrome (clinical) NBPDS 2013-](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/523140)  [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 02/05/2013  ***Implementation start date:*** 01/07/2013  [Cardiovascular disease (clinical) DSS](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/374213)  [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Superseded 01/09/2012  ***DSS specific information:*** Having a family history of cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a risk factor for CVD and the risk increases if the event in the family member occurs at a young age. For vascular risk assessment a premature family history is considered to be present where a first-degree relative under age 60 years (woman or man) has had a vascular event/condition diagnosed. The evidence of family history being a strong risk factor for stroke only applies to certain limited stroke subtypes in certain populations.  [Cardiovascular disease (clinical) NBPDS](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/470731)  [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Superseded 17/10/2018  ***DSS specific information:***  Having a family history of cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a risk factor for CVD and the risk increases if the event in the family member occurs at a young age. For vascular risk assessment a premature family history is considered to be present where a first-degree relative under age 60 years (woman or man) has had a vascular event/condition diagnosed. The evidence of family history being a strong risk factor for stroke only applies to certain limited stroke subtypes in certain populations.  [Cardiovascular disease (clinical) NBPDS](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/697668)  [Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/12), Standard 17/10/2018  ***DSS specific information:***  Having a family history of cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a risk factor for CVD and the risk increases if the event in the family member occurs at a young age. For vascular risk assessment a premature family history is considered to be present where a first-degree relative under age 60 years (woman or man) has had a vascular event/condition diagnosed. The evidence of family history being a strong risk factor for stroke only applies to certain limited stroke subtypes in certain populations. |