Person with cancer—comorbidities, Colinet defined comorbidities code N[N]

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Person with cancer—comorbidities, Colinet defined comorbidities code N[N]

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Colinet comorbidities
METEOR identifier:	432994
Registration status:	Health, Standard 08/05/2014
Definition:	Diseases or conditions present at diagnosis and defined as comorbidities relevant to non-small cell lung cancer by Colinet et al 2005, as represented by a code.

Data element concept attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Data element concept:	Person with cancer—comorbidities
METEOR identifier:	432991
Registration status:	Health, Standard 08/05/2014
Definition:	Describes the comorbidities present at the time of diagnosis in a person with cancer.
Object class:	Person with cancer
Property:	Comorbidities

Value domain attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Value domain:	Colinet defined comorbidities code N[N]
METEOR identifier:	432983
Registration status:	Health, Standard 08/05/2014
Definition:	A code set representing diseases or conditions present at lung cancer diagnosis that are related to non-small cell lung cancer as defined by Colinet and colleagues.

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code	
Data type:	Number	
Format:	N[N]	
Maximum character length:	2	
	Value	**Meaning**
Permissible values:	1	Cardiovascular
	2	Respiratory
	3	Neoplastic
	4	Renal insufficiency
	5	Diabetes
	6	Alcoholism

	7	Tobacco consumption
Supplementary values:	97	Not applicable-no comorbidities present
	98	Unknown whether comorbidities are present
	99	Comorbidities are present but type not stated/inadequately described

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	Record each comorbid condition, as defined by the Colinet criteria, present in the patient at the time of diagnosis for lung cancer.

The criteria were developed specifically for non-small cell lung cancer where comorbidities may be an important variable in treatment decisions and prognosis, however, record each comorbid condition for all lung cancers.

Colinet criteria for comorbidities

CODE 1   Cardiovascular

Defined as the presence of one or more of the following:

- congestive heart failure,
- ischaemic cardiopathy with/without myocardial infarction,
- severe valvular cardiopathy,
- arrhythmia requiring chronic treatment,
- history of cerebrovascular disease,
- hypertension, and/or
- peripheral vascular disease

CODE 2   Respiratory

Defined as the presence of one or more of the following:

- history of tuberculosis,
- history of pleural effusion or pneumonia,
- asthma,
- pulmonary embolism,
- chronic pulmonary insufficiency (as defined by a chronic hypoxemia less than 60 mmHg, and/or
- chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) inducing a FEV1 less than 1.5l)

CODE 3   Neoplastic

Defined as a previous personal history of cancer excluding basal cell carcinoma of the skin and in situ carcinoma of the cervix.

CODE 4   Renal insufficiency

Defined as a creatinine clearance lower than 60 ml/min.

CODE 5   Diabetes mellitus

Defined as diabetes treated with either oral hypoglycaemics or insulin.

CODE 6   Alcoholism

Defined as a daily consumption of:

- more than 80g of alcohol (8 standard drinks) for men
- more than 40g of alcohol (4 standard drinks) for women

CODE 7   Tobacco consumption

Defined as a lifelong consumption of an equivalent of at least 100 cigarettes.

Comments: The Colinet system provides criteria to define comorbidities and a scoring system whereby each comorbidity is weighted and assigned a score, then scores are added to provide the Simplified Comorbidity Score (SCS). For instance, Colinet et al. 2005 found that an SCS greater than 9 was found to be an independent prognostic factor of poor outcome in NSCLC (non-small-cell lung cancer).

For the purpose of this data item, record each comorbidity as defined by the Colinet criteria but do not score them.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Cancer Australia

Reference documents: Colinet, B; Jacot, W et al 2005. A new simplified comorbidity score as a prognostic factor in non-small-cell lung cancer patients: description and comparison with the Charlson's index. British Journal of Cancer 93:1098-1105

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Collection methods: This information should be sought from the patient's medical record.

Comments: Comorbidities may influence treatment decisions and patient outcomes; they may be used to adjust outcome statistics when evaluating patient survival and other outcomes.

Comorbidities are generally used with cancer patients to refer to conditions not related to the cancer, and in epidemiology to indicate the coexistence of two or more disease processes.

The presence of comorbidities in a patient may affect treatment decisions and be an important prognostic determinant. For example, they may be used to adjust outcome statistics when evaluating patient survival and other outcomes.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Cancer Australia

Reference documents: Colinet, B; Jacot, W et al 2005. A new simplified comorbidity score as a prognostic factor in non-small-cell lung cancer patients: description and comparison with the Charlson's index. British Journal of Cancer 93:1098-1105

Relational attributes

Implementation in Data Set Specifications: [Adolescent and young adult cancer (clinical) DSS](#)
[Health](#), Superseded 14/05/2015

[Adolescent and young adult cancer (clinical) NBPDS](#)
[Health](#), Standard 14/05/2015

[Lung cancer (clinical) DSS](#)
[Health](#), Superseded 14/05/2015

[Lung cancer (clinical) NBPDS](#)
[Health](#), Standard 14/05/2015