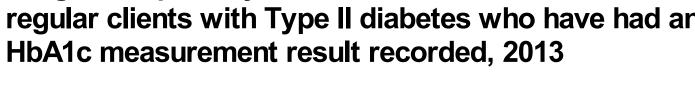
## Indigenous primary health care: PI05a-Number of regular clients with Type II diabetes who have had an



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# Indigenous primary health care: Pl05a-Number of regular clients with Type II diabetes who have had an HbA1c measurement result recorded, 2013

#### Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Indicator

**Indicator type:** Output measure

**Short name:** Pl05a-Number of regular clients with Type II diabetes who have had an HbA1c

measurement result recorded, 2013

METEOR identifier: 468094

**Registration status:** <u>Health,</u> Superseded 21/11/2013

Indigenous, Superseded 21/11/2013

**Description:** Number of regular clients who are Indigenous, have Type II diabetes and who have

had an HbA1c measurement result recorded at the primary health care service within the previous 6 months AND number of regular clients who are Indigenous, have Type II diabetes and who have had an HbA1c measurement result recorded at

the primary health care service within the previous 12 months.

**Rationale:** People with diabetes should have their glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c)

measured at least every 6 months or more frequently depending on the level of blood glucose control. Effective management of chronic disease can delay the progression of disease, improve quality of life, increase life expectancy, and

decrease the need for high-cost interventions.

Indicator set: Indigenous primary health care key performance indicators (2013)

Health, Superseded 21/11/2013 Indigenous, Superseded 21/11/2013

#### Collection and usage attributes

**Computation description:** Count of regular clients who are Indigenous, have Type II diabetes and who have

had an HbA1c measurement result recorded at the primary health care service within the previous 6 months AND count of regular clients who are Indigenous, have Type II diabetes and who have had an HbA1c measurement result recorded at the

primary health care service within the previous 12 months.

'Regular client' refers to a client of an OATSIH-funded primary health care service (that is required to report against the Indigenous primary health care key

performance indicators) who has an active medical record; that is, a client who has attended the OATSIH-funded primary health care service at least 3 times in 2

years.

HbA1c: glycosylated haemoglobin.

Exclude Type I diabetes, secondary diabetes, gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM),

previous GDM, impaired fasting glucose, impaired glucose tolerance.

Results arising from measurements conducted outside of the service, that are

known by the service, are included in the calculation of this indicator.

Presented as a number.

Calculated separately for 6 months and 12 months.

Computation: Numerator only

#### **Numerator:**

Calculation A: Number of regular clients who are Indigenous, have Type II diabetes and who have had an HbA1c measurement result recorded at the primary health care service within the previous 6 months.

Calculation B: Number of regular clients who are Indigenous, have Type II diabetes and who have had an HbA1c measurement result recorded at the primary health care service within the previous 12 months.

#### Numerator data elements:

#### - Data Element / Data Set-

Person—diabetes mellitus status, code NN

**Data Source** 

Indigenous primary health care data collection

NMDS / DSS

Indigenous primary health care DSS 2012-14

Guide for use

Type II diabetes only.

#### Data Element / Data Set-

Person-Indigenous status, code N

**Data Source** 

Indigenous primary health care data collection

NMDS / DSS

Indigenous primary health care DSS 2012-14

#### Data Element / Data Set-

Person—regular client indicator, yes/no code N

**Data Source** 

Indigenous primary health care data collection

NMDS / DSS

Indigenous primary health care DSS 2012-14

#### Data Element / Data Set

Person—glycosylated haemoglobin measurement result recorded indicator, yes/no code N

**Data Source** 

Indigenous primary health care data collection

NMDS / DSS

Indigenous primary health care DSS 2012-14

**Disaggregation:** 1. Sex:

a) Male

b) Female

2. Age:

a) 0-4 years b) 5-14 years

c) 15-24 years

d) 25-34 years e) 35-44 years

f) 45-54 years

g) 55-64 years

h) 65 years and over

### Disaggregation data elements:

#### Data Element / Data Set-

Person-sex, code N

**Data Source** 

Indigenous primary health care data collection

NMDS / DSS

Indigenous primary health care DSS 2012-14

#### Data Element / Data Set

Person—age, total years N[NN]

**Data Source** 

Indigenous primary health care data collection

NMDS / DSS

Indigenous primary health care DSS 2012-14

#### Representational attributes

Representation class: Count

Data type: Real

Unit of measure: Person

#### Indicator conceptual framework

Framework and dimensions:

Effective/Appropriate/Efficient

#### **Data source attributes**

Data sources: —Data Source

Indigenous primary health care data collection

Frequency

6 monthly

Data custodian

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

#### Source and reference attributes

**Submitting organisation:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA)

#### Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes Indigenous primary health care: PI05a-Number of regular clients with Type II diabetes who have had an HbA1c measurement result recorded, 2012

Health, Superseded 23/02/2012

Has been superseded by <u>Indigenous primary health care: Pl05a-Number of regular clients with Type II diabetes who have had an HbA1c measurement result recorded,</u> 2014

<u>Health</u>, Superseded 13/03/2015 <u>Indigenous</u>, Superseded 13/03/2015

See also Indigenous primary health care: PI05b-Proportion of regular clients with Type II diabetes who have had an HbA1c measurement result recorded, 2013

Health, Superseded 21/11/2013 Indigenous, Superseded 21/11/2013