

Cancer treatment—radiation dose administered, total Gray N[NN.NN]

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Cancer treatment—radiation dose administered, total Gray N[NN.NN]

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Radiation dose administered
METEOR identifier:	561384
Registration status:	Health , Standard 08/05/2014
Definition:	The largest prescribed dose of radiation administered during the course of treatment for cancer, measured in Gray (Gy).

Data element concept attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Data element concept:	Cancer treatment—radiation dose administered
METEOR identifier:	561382
Registration status:	Health , Standard 08/05/2014
Definition:	The largest prescribed dose of radiation administered during the course of treatment for cancer.
Object class:	Cancer treatment
Property:	Radiation dose administered

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Cancer Australia

Value domain attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Value domain:	Total Gray N[NN.NN]
METEOR identifier:	393504
Registration status:	Health , Standard 07/12/2011
Definition:	Total number of Gray (Gy).

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Total
Data type:	Number
Format:	N[NN.NN]
Maximum character length:	5

	Value	Meaning
Supplementary values:	999.97	Not applicable-radiotherapy was not administered
	999.98	Unknown whether radiotherapy was administered
	999.99	Radiotherapy was administered but the dose is not stated/inadequately described

Unit of measure: Gray (Gy)

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: One gray is equivalent to 100 centigray (cGy). For example, a radiation dose of 5040 cGy equates to 50.40 Gy. This would be recorded as 50.40.

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: The gray (Gy) is the SI (International System of Units) unit of absorbed radiation dose of ionizing radiation (for example, X-rays), and is defined as the absorption of one joule of ionizing radiation by one kilogram of matter (usually human tissue).

The radiation dose administered records the largest prescribed dose to the target. This means that for patients that have a boost treatment, the largest prescribed dose is the addition of the boost to the other phases of treatment.

Record the largest prescribed dose to the target site for all courses of [radiotherapy](#) delivered to the patient during the course of treatment.

The patient may receive more than one course of radiotherapy during the course of treatment. For example, radiotherapy may be administered to the primary site and the site of a distant metastasis. Record the radiation dose received for each course of treatment.

The radiation dose administered is recorded regardless of whether the course of treatment is completed as intended, and regardless of the intent or timing of treatment.

The International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements (ICRU) develops internationally acceptable recommendations regarding quantities and units of radiation and radioactivity, procedures suitable for the measurement and application of these quantities in clinical radiology and radiobiology, and physical data needed in the application of these procedures to support uniformity in reporting.

The ICRU recommends recording doses at the axis point where applicable (opposed fields, four field box, wedged pairs and so on). The ICRU50 reference dose should be recorded for photon therapy if available, otherwise a description of the received dose at the centre of the planning target volume. The ICRU58 should be recorded for brachytherapy. For maximum consistency in this field, the ICRU recommendations should be followed whenever possible.

Do not include treatment with unsealed radioisotopes.

Collection methods: The radiation dose will typically be found in the radiation oncologist's summary letter for the course of treatment or in the radiotherapy treatment summary in the patient's medical record.

Determining the total dose may require assistance from the radiation oncologist for consistent coding.

Comments: The collection of specific treatment information is useful to evaluate patterns of care, the effectiveness of different treatment modalities, and treatment by patient outcome. Patient outcomes are strongly related to the radiotherapy dose delivered.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Cancer Australia

Origin: Commission on Cancer, American College of Surgeons

Reference documents: American College of Surgeons 1998. Standards of the Commission on Cancer: Registry Operations and Data Standards (ROADS), Volume II. Commission on Cancer

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

- Supersedes [Cancer treatment—radiation dose administered, total Gray N\[NN.NN\] Health](#), Superseded 08/05/2014
- See also [Cancer treatment—brachytherapy dose rate, code N Health](#), Standard 04/02/2015
- See also [Cancer treatment—radiotherapy completion date, DDMMYYYY Health](#), Standard 08/05/2014
- See also [Cancer treatment—radiotherapy fractions administered, total fractions N\[N\] Health](#), Standard 08/05/2014
- See also [Cancer treatment—radiotherapy start date, DDMMYYYY Health](#), Standard 08/05/2014
- See also [Cancer treatment—radiotherapy target site for lung cancer, code N Health](#), Standard 08/05/2014
- See also [Cancer treatment—radiotherapy target site, code N\[N\] Health](#), Standard 08/05/2014
- See also [Cancer treatment—radiotherapy treatment type, code N\[N\] Health](#), Standard 08/05/2014

Implementation in Data Set Specifications:

- [Radiotherapy for cancer cluster Health](#), Standard 08/05/2014