
Ophthalmological assessment - outcome

Important note: This is an archived metadata standard from the AIHW Knowledgebase. For current metadata standards and related information please access METeOR, the AIHW's Metadata Online Registry at <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au>

Identifying and Definitional Attributes

Data Dictionary: NHDD
Knowledgebase ID: 000837 Version number: 1
Metadata type: DATA ELEMENT
Registration Authority: NHIMG Admin status: SUPERSEDED
Effective date: 01-MAR-05
Definition: The result of an ophthalmological assessment done during the last 12 months.
Context: Public health, health care and clinical settings.

Relational and Representational Attributes

Datatype: Numeric
Representational form: CODE
Representation layout: N
Minimum Size: 1
Maximum Size: 1
Data Domain: 1 Normal
2 Diabetes abnormality
3 Non-diabetes abnormality
4 Not visualised
9 Not stated/ inadequately described

Guide For Use: This is a repeating record of both eyes.

1st field: Right retina

2nd field: Left retina

Record the result of the fundus examination for each eye as:
Normal/ Diabetes abnormality/ Non-diabetes abnormality/or
Not visualised.

Examples:

code 12 for right retina Normal and left retina Diabetes
abnormality

code 32 for right retina Non-diabetes abnormality and left retina Diabetes abnormality.

Only the result of an assessment carried out in the last 12 months should be recorded.

Collection Methods: Ophthalmological assessment should be performed by an ophthalmologist or a suitably trained clinician.

A comprehensive ophthalmological examination includes:

- Checking visual acuity with Snellen chart - correct with pinhole if indicated;
- Examination for cataract;
- Examination of fundi with pupils dilated.

Related metadata: relates to the data element Blindness - diabetes complication version 1

relates to the data element Cataract - history version 1

relates to the data element Ophthalmoscopy - performed version 1

relates to the data element Referred to ophthalmologist - diabetes mellitus version 1

relates to the data element Visual acuity version 1

relates to the data element Health professionals attended - diabetes mellitus version 1

Administrative Attributes

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

Source Organisation: National Diabetes Data Working Group

Comments: Patients with diabetes have increased risk of developing several eye complications including retinopathy, cataract and glaucoma that lead to loss of vision.

Many diabetes eye related problems are asymptomatic and require appropriate eye assessment to be detected. Regular eye checkup is important for patients suffering from diabetes mellitus. This helps to early detect abnormalities and to avoid or postpone complications and prevent blindness in people with diabetes.

According to Principles of Care and Guidelines for the Clinical Management of Diabetes Mellitus a comprehensive ophthalmological examination should be carried out:

- At diagnosis and then every 1-2 years for patients whose diabetes onset was at age 30 years or more.
- Within five years of diagnosis and then every 1-2 years for patients

whose diabetes onset was at age less than 30 years.

Assessment by an ophthalmologist is essential:

- At initial examination if the corrected visual acuity is less than 6/6 in either eye;
- At subsequent examinations if declining visual acuity is detected
- If any retinal abnormality is detected;
- If clear view of retina is not obtained.

References:

Vision Australia, No 2, 1997/8; University of Melbourne.

Diabetes Control and Complications Trial: DCCT New England
Journal of Medicine, 329(14), September 30, 1993.

US National Eye Institute.

Data Element Links

Information Model Entities linked to this Data Element

NHIM Request for / entry into service event

Data Agreements which include this Data Element

DSS - Diabetes (clinical) From 01-Jan-03 to
