



NTDS DATA & TACR DICTIONARY COMPARISON

CO-MORBID CONDITIONS

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Co-Morbid Conditions (Risks)

- Co-morbid conditions are pre-existing health factors present in the patient prior to arrival at your ED/hospital.
- Look in the back of your dictionaries of the appendix section for more detailed information.
- When not sure ask your clinical staff.
- Numbers used are not in sequential order due to retired co-morbid conditions. (refer to change log of retired co-morbid conditions).

NTDS Data Dictionary

NA- for no co-morbid conditions

TCAR Dictionary

0) –for no comorbid conditions

Comments

State uses numerical-NTDS uses NA. Make sure your mapping correctly for both NTDS and State.

NTDS Data Dictionary

1) **Other**- Co-morbid conditions-used for facility specific risks collection

TCAR Dictionary

1) **Other**- Same

Comments

None

NTDS Data Dictionary

2) Alcohol Use Disorder-Diagnosis of alcohol use disorder documented in the patients' medical record, present to injury.

TCAR Dictionary

2) Alcoholism-Same

Comments

Wording difference

NTDS Data Dictionary

3) Retired 2015 Ascites within 30 days

TCAR Dictionary

Comments

TCAR dictionary no equivalent

NTDS Data Dictionary

4) Bleeding Disorder- A group of conditions that result when the blood cannot clot properly, present prior to injury (e.g. Hemophilia, von Willenbrand Disease, Factor V Leiden.)

TCAR Dictionary

4) Bleeding Disorder- Same

Comments

None

NTDS Data Dictionary

5) Currently Receiving Chemotherapy for Cancer- A patient who is currently receiving any chemotherapy treatment for cancer, prior to injury.

TCAR Dictionary

5) Currently Receiving Chemotherapy for Cancer- Same

Comments

None

NTDS Data Dictionary

6) Congenital Anomalies- Documentation of a cardiac, pulmonary, body wall, CNS/Spinal, GI, renal, orthopedic or metabolic congenital anomaly, present to prior to injury.

TCAR Dictionary

6) Congenital Anomalies- Same

Comments

It must be documented in the patient chart.

NTDS Data Dictionary

7) Congestive Heart Failure-The inability of the heart to pump a sufficient quantity of blood to meet the metabolic needs of the body or can do so only at an increased ventricular filling pressure, present prior to injury.

TCAR Dictionary

7) Congestive Heart Failure- Same

Comments

Common manifestations are:

- o Abnormal limitation in exercise tolerance due to dyspnea or fatigue
- o Orthopnea (dyspnea on lying supine)
- o Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea (awakening from sleep with dyspnea)
- o Increased jugular venous pressure
- o Pulmonary rales on physical examination
- o Cardiomegaly
- o Pulmonary vascular engorgement

To be included, this condition must be noted in the medical record as CHF, congestive heart failure, or pulmonary edema with onset of increasing symptoms within 30 days prior to injury.

NTDS Data Dictionary

8) Current Smoker- A patient who reports smoking cigarettes every day or some days within the last 12 months, prior to injury.

TCAR Dictionary

8) Current Smoker- Same

Comments

Excludes patients who smoke cigars or pipes or use smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco or snuff).

NTDS Data Dictionary

9) Chronic Renal Failure-Chronic renal failure prior to injury that was requiring periodic peritoneal dialysis, hemodialysis, hemofiltration, or hemodiafiltration, present prior to injury..

TCAR Dictionary

9) Chronic Renal Failure- Same

Comments

A diagnosis of Chronic Renal Failure must be documented in the patient's medical record

NTDS Data Dictionary

10) Cerebrovascular accident (CVA): A history prior to injury of a cerebrovascular accident (embolic, thrombotic, or hemorrhagic) with persistent residual motor sensory or cognitive dysfunction (e.g., hemiplegia, hemiparesis, aphasia, sensory deficit, impaired memory.)

TCAR Dictionary

10) Cerebrovascular accident (CVA): Same

Comments

A diagnosis of CVA must be documented in the patient's medical record

NTDS Data Dictionary

11) Diabetes mellitus: Diabetes mellitus that requires exogenous parenteral insulin or an oral hypoglycemic agent, prior to injury.

TCAR Dictionary

11) Diabetes mellitus: Same

Comments

A diagnosis of Diabetes Mellitus must be documented in the patient's medical record.

NTDS Data Dictionary

12) Disseminated cancer: Patients who have cancer that has spread to one site or more sites in addition to the primary site. AND in whom the presence of multiple metastases indicates the cancer is widespread, fulminant, or near terminal, present prior to injury. Other terms describing disseminated cancer include: “diffuse,” “widely metastatic,” “widespread,” or “carcinomatosis.” Common sites of metastases include major organs, (e.g., brain, lung, liver, meninges, abdomen, peritoneum, pleura, and bone).

TCAR Dictionary

12) Disseminated cancer: Same

Comments

A diagnosis of Cancer that has spread to one or more sites must be documented in the patient’s medical record.

NTDS Data Dictionary

13) Advanced directive limiting care: The patient had a written request limiting life sustaining therapy, or similar advanced directive, present prior to arrival at your center.

TCAR Dictionary

13) Advanced directive limiting care: Same

Comments

None

NTDS Data Dictionary

14) Retired 2015 Esophageal Varices

TCAR Dictionary

Comments

TCAR dictionary no equivalent

NTDS Data Dictionary

15) Functionally Dependent health status: Pre-injury functional status may be represented by the ability of the patient to complete age appropriate activities of daily living (ADL). Activities of daily living include: bathing, feeding, dressing, toileting, and walking. Include patients whom prior to injury, and as a result of cognitive or physical limitations relating to a pre-existing medical condition, was partially dependent or completely dependent upon equipment, devices or another person to complete some or all activities of daily living.

TCAR Dictionary

15) Functionally Dependent health status: Same

Comments

None

NTDS Data Dictionary

16) RETIRED 2017 History of Angina Within 30 days

TCAR Dictionary

Comments

No equivalent in TCAR Dictionary

NTDS Data Dictionary

17) RETIRED 2017 History of Myocardial Infarction

TCAR Dictionary

Comments

No equivalent in TCAR Dictionary

NTDS Data Dictionary

18) RETIRED 2017 History of Peripheral Vascular Disease (PVD)

TCAR Dictionary

Comments

No equivalent in TCAR Dictionary

NTDS Data Dictionary

19) Hypertension: History of a persistent elevation of blood pressure requiring medical therapy, present prior to injury.

TCAR Dictionary

19) Hypertension:

Comments

A diagnosis of Hypertension (HTN) must be documented in patient's medical record

NTDS Data Dictionary

21) Prematurity: Infants delivered before 37 weeks from the first day of the last menstrual period, and a history of bronchopulmonary dysplasia, or ventilator support for greater than 7 days after birth

TCAR Dictionary

21) Prematurity: Same

Comments

A diagnosis of Prematurity, or delivery before 37 weeks gestation, must be documented in the patient's medical record.

NTDS Data Dictionary

22) RETIRED 2015 OBESITY

TCAR Dictionary

Comments

NO TCAR equivalent

NTDS Data Dictionary

23) Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD): (Consistent with World Health Organization (WHO), 2015. Always use the most recent definition provided by the WHO.) Lung ailment that is characterized by a persistent blockage of airflow from the lungs, present prior to injury. It is not one single disease but an umbrella term used to describe chronic lung diseases that cause limitations in lung airflow. The more familiar term “chronic bronchitis” and “emphysema” are no longer used but are now include within the COP diagnosis and result in any one or more of the following:

- o **Functional disability from COPD (e.g., dyspnea, inability to perform activities of daily living [ADLs].)**
- o **Hospitalization in the past for treatment of COPD.**
- o **Requires chronic bronchodialator therapy with oral or inhaled agents.**
- o **A Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 second (FEV1) of <75% of predicted on pulmonary function testing.**

TCAR Dictionary

23) Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD): Same

Comments

A diagnosis of COPD must be documented the patient’s medical record. Do not include patients whose only pulmonary disease is acute asthma, and/or diffuse interstitial fibrosis or sarcoidosis

NTDS Data Dictionary

24) Steroid use: Patients that required the regular administration of oral or parenteral corticosteroid medications within 30 days prior to injury for a chronic medical condition. Examples of oral or parenteral corticosteroid medications are: prednisone and dexamethasone. **Examples of chronic medical conditions are: COPD, asthma, rheumatologic disease, rheumatoid arthritis, and inflammatory bowel disease..**

TCAR Dictionary

24) Steroid use: Same

Comments

Exclude topical corticosteroids applied to the skin or corticosteroids administered by inhalation or rectally

NTDS Data Dictionary

25) Cirrhosis: Documentation in the medical record of cirrhosis, which might also be referred to as end stage liver disease, present prior to injury. If there is documentation of prior or present esophageal or gastric varices, portal hypertension, previous hepatic encephalopathy, or ascites with notation of liver disease, then cirrhosis should be considered present.

TCAR Dictionary

25) Cirrhosis: Same

Comments

A diagnosis of Cirrhosis, or documentation of Cirrhosis by diagnostic imaging studies or a laparotomy/laparoscopy, must be present in patient's medical record.

NTDS Data Dictionary

26) Dementia: Documentation in the patient's medical record of dementia including senile or vascular dementia (e.g., Alzheimer's) present prior to injury.

TCAR Dictionary

26) Dementia: Same

Comments

None

NTDS Data Dictionary

27) RETIRED 2017 Major Psychiatric Illness

TCAR Dictionary

Comments

No equivalent in TCAR Dictionary

NTDS Data Dictionary

28) RETIRED 2017 Drug Use Disorder

TCAR Dictionary

Comments

No equivalent in TCAR Dictionary

NTDS Data Dictionary

29) RETIRED 2015 Pre Hospital Cardiac Arrest with Resuscitative Efforts by Healthcare Provider

TCAR Dictionary

Comments

No equivalent in TCAR Dictionary

NTDS Data Dictionary

30) Attention deficit disorder/Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADD/ADHD): A disorder involving inattention, hyperactivity, or impulsivity requiring medication for treatment, present prior to ED/Hospital arrival.

TCAR Dictionary

30) Attention deficit disorder/Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADD/ADHD): Same

Comments

A diagnosis of ADD/ADHD must be documented in patient's medical record.

NTDS Data Dictionary

31) Anticoagulant Therapy: Documentation in the medical record of the administration of medication (anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents, thrombin inhibitors, thrombolytic agents) that interferes with blood clotting, present prior to injury.

TCAR Dictionary

31) Anticoagulant Therapy: Same

Comments

Excludes patients who are on chronic Aspirin therapy.



Anticoagulants	Antiplatelet Agents	Thrombin Inhibitors	Thrombolytic Agents
Fondaparinux (Arixtra)	Tirofiban(Aggrastat)	Bevalirudin	Alteplase
Warfarin (Coumadin)	Dipyridamole (Persantine)	Argatroban (Acova)	Reteplase
Dalteparin (Fragmin)	Anagrelide (Agyrin)	Lepirudin, Hirudin (Refludan)	Tenecteplase (TNKase)
Enoxaparin (Lovenox)	Eptifibatide (Integrilin, Premierpro Rx Integrilin, Integrilin, NovaPlus)	Drotrecogin alpha	Kabikinasae
Pentasaccharide	Dipyridamole	Dabigatran (Pradaxa)	tPa
APC (Argon plasma coagulation)	Colopidogrel (Plavix)		
Ximelagatran (Melagatran)	Cilostazol (Pletal)		
Pentoxifylline (Trental, Pentoxil Pentopak)	Abciximab (ReoPro)		
Rivoroxaban (Xarelto)	Ticlopidine (Ticlid)		
Apixaban (Eliquis)	Prasugrel (Effient)		
Heparin	Ticagrelor (Brilinta)		

NTDS Data Dictionary

32) Angina Pectoris: Consistent with the American Heart Association (AHA), May 2015. Always use the most recent definition provided by the AHA.) Chest pain or discomfort due to Coronary Heart Disease, present prior to injury. Usually causes uncomfortable pressure, fullness, squeezing or pain in the center of the chest. Patient may also feel discomfort to the neck, jaw, shoulder, back or arm.

TCAR Dictionary

32) Angina Pectoris: Same

Comments

Symptoms may be different in women than man.

A diagnosis of Angina or Chest Pain must be documented in the patient's medical record.

NTDS Data Dictionary

33) Mental/ Personality Disorder: (Consistent with American Psychiatric Association (APA) DSM 5, 2013. Always use the most recent definition provided by the APA.) Documentation of the presence of pre-injury depressive disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, borderline or antisocial personality disorder, and/or adjustment disorder/post-traumatic stress disorder

TCAR Dictionary

33) Mental/ Personality Disorder: Same

Comments

A diagnosis of Mental/Personality Disorder must be documented in the patient's medical record.

NTDS Data Dictionary

34) Myocardial Infarction (MI): History of MI in the six months prior to injury.

TCAR Dictionary

34) Myocardial Infarction (MI): Same

Comments

A diagnosis of MI must be documented in the patient's medical record.

NTDS Data Dictionary

35) Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD)- (Consistent with Centers for Disease Control, 2014 Fact Sheet. Always use the most recent definition provided by the CDC.) The narrowing or blockage of the vessels that carry blood from the heart to the legs, present prior to injury. It is primarily caused by the buildup of fatty plaque in the arteries, which is called atherosclerosis. PAD can occur in any blood vessel, but it is more common in the legs than the arms

TCAR Dictionary

35) Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD)- Same

Comments

A diagnosis of PAD must be documented in the patient's medical record.

NTDS Data Dictionary

36) Substance Abuse Disorder: (Consistent with American Psychiatric Association (APA) DSM 5, 2013. Always use the most recent definition provided by the APA.) Documentation of Substance Abuse Disorder documented in the patient medical record, present prior to injury.

TCAR Dictionary

36) Substance Abuse Disorder: Same

Comments

A diagnosis of Substance Abuse Disorder must be documented in the patient's medical record.

NTDS Data Dictionary

Not collected

TCAR Dictionary

50) Osteoporosis: Thinning of bone tissue and loss of bone density over time; most common in post-menopausal women.

Comments

For TQIP it would need mapped to **1** for OTHER

NTDS Data Dictionary

Not collected

TCAR Dictionary

51) Hearing Impaired: Impairment of the sense of hearing.

Comments

For TQIP needs mapped to **1** for OTHER

NTDS Data Dictionary

Not collected

TCAR Dictionary

52) Vision Impairment: Vision impairments result from conditions that range from the presence of some usable vision, low vision, to the absence of any vision, total blindness. Low vision is a term that describes a person with a vision impairment that cannot be improved by correction but has some usable vision remaining

Comments

For TQIP needs mapped to **1** for OTHER

NTDS Data Dictionary

Not Collected

TCAR Dictionary

53) Language Barrier: Barrier to communication resulting from speaking different languages.

Comments

For TQIP needs mapped to **1** for OTHER

Resources

- **2017 National Trauma Data Standard Data Dictionary**
- **Ohio Trauma Registry 2017 Trauma Acute Care Registry (TCAR) Data Dictionary**

The End

...that's
all
folks...