

***CDISC Clinical Data Element Glossary, 2012-06-29***

NCI Code	CDISC Submission Value	Codelist Name	CDISC Definition	Codelist Extensible
C101868	CLINDE	Clinical Data Element Glossary	The terminology relevant to the CDISC Clinical Data Element Glossary.	No

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NCI Code	CDISC Submission Value	CDISC Synonym	CDISC Definition	NCI Preferred Term
C2868	Amyloidosis		A disorder characterized by the localized or diffuse accumulation of amyloid protein in various anatomic sites. It may be primary, due to clonal plasma cell proliferations; secondary, due to long standing infections, chronic inflammatory disorders, or malignancies; or familial. It may affect the nerves, skin, tongue, joints, heart, liver, spleen, kidneys and adrenal glands.	Amyloidosis
C84571	Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia		A rare genetic disorder characterized by cardiomyopathy affecting the right ventricle. The heart tissue is replaced by fibrous and adipose tissues. It is characterized by ventricular arrhythmia and right ventricular dysfunction. It is a cause of sudden death.	Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Dysplasia
C99704	Arterial Dissection		A tear within the wall of the artery.	Arterial Dissection
C84473	Atrial Septal Defect		A congenital disorder characterized by the presence of a defect (opening) in the septum that separates the two atria of the heart.	Atrial Septal Defect
C29576	Beta-Adrenergic Antagonist		Natural or synthetic beta adrenergic antagonists selectively or non-selectively blocking or diminishing physiologic beta-adrenergic agonist actions on the sympathetic system. This group of antagonists are generally used for treatment of hypertension, cardiac arrhythmias, angina pectoris, glaucoma, migraine headaches, and anxiety.	Beta-Adrenergic Antagonist
C49068	Blinded		A characteristic of experimental design in which one or more groups involved (receiving, administering, or evaluating intervention) are unaware of which intervention any particular subject is receiving.	Blinded
C99530	Bradycardia Arrest		Cardiac arrest that was a result of bradycardia.	Bradycardia Arrest
C50479	Cardiac Arrest		Cardiac arrest is the non-fatal, sudden cessation of cardiac activity so that the victim subject/patient becomes unresponsive, with no normal breathing and no signs of circulation. Cardiac arrest should be used to signify an event as described above that is reversed, usually by CPR, and/or defibrillation or cardioversion, or cardiac pacing.	Cardiac Arrest
C99529	Cardiac Pacemaker Oversensing		Inappropriate pacemaker detection of electrical signals not related to cardiac depolarization of the lead chamber.	Cardiac Pacemaker Oversensing
C99541	Cardiac Pacemaker Undersensing		Failure of pacemaker to detect appropriate cardiac depolarizations.	Cardiac Pacemaker Undersensing
C73502	Cardiac Perforation		The presence of an acquired hole in the heart. Cardiac perforation may or may not be symptomatic and may or may not be self sealing.	Cardiac Perforation
C50481	Cardiac Tamponade		Compression of the heart caused by increased intrapericardial pressure due to the collection of blood or fluid in the pericardial space. Cardiac tamponade should usually be documented by either: Echocardiogram showing pericardial fluid and signs of tamponade such as right heart compromise, or systemic hypotension due to pericardial fluid compromising cardiac function.	Cardiac Tamponade

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C80430	Cardiac Therapeutic Procedure		A therapeutic procedure to treat pathologic structural or functional disorders of the heart.	Cardiac Therapeutic Procedure
C99546	Cardiac Valve Procedure		Surgical replacement and/or repair of a cardiac valve, by any approach. This includes percutaneous valve procedures and valvuloplasty.	Cardiac Valve Procedure
C50482	Cardiogenic Shock		Cardiogenic shock is defined as a sustained (greater than 30 minutes) episode of systolic blood pressure less than 90 mm Hg, and/or cardiac index less than 2.2 L/min/m <sup>2</sup> determined to be secondary to cardiac dysfunction, and/or the requirement for parenteral inotropic or vasopressor agents or mechanical support (e.g., Intra aortic balloon pump (IABP), extracorporeal circulation, ventricular assist devices) to maintain blood pressure and cardiac index above those specified levels.	Cardiogenic Shock
C2938	Cerebral Artery Disease		A disorder resulting from inadequate blood flow in the arteries that supply the brain. The diagnostic criteria may include current or previous history of the following: Ischemic stroke, TIA, Noninvasive or invasive arterial imaging test demonstrating greater than or equal to 50% stenosis of any of the major extracranial or intracranial vessels to the brain; Previous cervical or cerebral artery revascularization surgery or percutaneous intervention.	Cerebrovascular Disorder
C80078	Chronic Kidney Disease		Chronic kidney disease is defined as either kidney damage or GFR less than 60 ml/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> for greater than or equal to 3 months. Kidney damage is defined as pathologic abnormalities or markers of damage, including abnormalities in blood or urine tests or imaging studies.	Chronic Kidney Disease
C98541	Chronic Lung Disease		A persistent non-neoplastic disorder of the lungs. Representative examples include: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, pulmonary fibrosis, pneumoconiosis, asbestosis, atelectasis, radiation induced pneumonitis, and radiation fibrosis.	Chronic Lung Disorder
C99542	Common Cardiac Ventricle		Common ventricle is an umbrella term used to describe several very different complex congenital heart defects that share the same problem: the heart has only one functional ventricle (anatomically right or left or indeterminate) supplying the systemic circulation. These defects include tricuspid atresia, hypoplastic left or right heart syndrome, double outlet right ventricle, double inlet left ventricle, and other forms of single ventricle defects.	Common Ventricle Disorder
C390	Contrast Agent		Substances administered during diagnostic procedures that allows delineation of internal structures. Contrast agents appear opaque due to the difference in absorption of X-rays or other electromagnetic waves and surrounding tissue.	Contrast Agent

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C26732	Coronary Artery Disease		Narrowing of the coronary arteries due to fatty deposits inside the arterial walls. The diagnostic criteria may include documented history of any of the following: documented coronary artery stenosis greater than or equal to 50% (by cardiac catheterization or other modality of direct imaging of the coronary arteries); previous coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG); previous percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI); previous myocardial infarction.	Coronary Artery Disease
C80475	Coronary Lesion Treated		The coronary lesions treated during a PCI (Percutaneous Coronary Intervention) procedure.	Coronary Lesions Treated
C49343	Deep Venous Thrombosis		A blood clot (thrombus) in a deep vein in the lower extremity.	Deep Vein Thrombosis
C2982	Depression	Depressed Mood	A melancholy feeling of sadness and despair.	Depression
C2985	Diabetes Mellitus		A metabolic disorder characterized by abnormally high blood sugar levels due to diminished production of insulin or insulin resistance/desensitization.	Diabetes Mellitus
C99532	Diabetes Therapy		A therapeutic modality used to aide in the management of an individual's diabetes.	Diabetes Therapy
C15221	Dialysis		A procedure to remove toxic substances from the blood that is used in patients with end-stage chronic kidney disease or acute kidney failure. This includes hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.	Dialysis
C99554	Disease Presentation		The compilation of symptoms and/or clinical manifestation of any abnormal condition of the body or mind that causes discomfort, dysfunction, or distress to the person affected or those in contact with the person. The term is often used broadly to include injuries, disabilities, syndromes, symptoms, deviant behaviors, and atypical variations of structure and function.	Disease Presentation
C80385	Dyslipidemia		A lipoprotein metabolism disorder characterized by decreased levels of high-density lipoproteins, or elevated levels of plasma cholesterol, low-density lipoproteins and/or triglycerides.	Dyslipidemia
C84681	Ebstein's Anomaly		A rare congenital heart malformation characterized by apical displacement of the tricuspid valve into the right ventricle. The defect involves both the right ventricle and the tricuspid valve, and can lead to cardiomyopathy and tachyarrhythmias.	Ebstein Anomaly
C80398	Family History of Coronary Artery Disease		History of a first-degree relative (less than 55 years for male relatives or less than 65 years for female relatives) having had any of the following: coronary artery disease, myocardial infarction, coronary artery bypass graft surgery, percutaneous coronary intervention, or sudden cardiac death without obvious cause.	Family History of Coronary Artery Disease
C80397	Family History of Sudden Cardiac Death		A first-degree relative (parent, sibling, child) documented to have died suddenly of a presumed cardiac etiology without other obvious cause.	History of Sudden Cardiac Death

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C16588	Fluoroscopy		Examination of the tissues and deep structures of the body by x-ray, using the fluoroscope, a device that produces an image when x-rays strike a fluorescent screen.	Fluoroscopy
C99533	Fractional Flow Reserve		A lesion-specific measure of stenosis severity within a blood vessel.	Fractional Flow Reserve of Vessel
C99534	Fractional Flow Reserve Ratio		The pressure distal to the stenosis divided by the pressure proximal to the stenosis. This ratio is equal to maximum blood flow in the vessel with stenosis divided by the maximum hypothetical blood flow without stenosis.	Fractional Flow Reserve Ratio of Vessel
C84742	Great Vessels Transposition	Transposition of Great Vessels	Transposition of the great vessels is a congenital heart defect in which the two main arteries leaving the heart are reversed (transposed).	Transposition of Great Vessels
C3108	HIV Infection		Any state accompanied by evidence of human immunodeficiency virus in the body (positive test for HIV genome, cDNA, proteins, antigens, or antibodies).	HIV Infection
C50577	Heart Failure		Inability of the heart to pump blood at an adequate rate to meet tissue metabolic requirements. Clinical symptoms of heart failure include: unusual dyspnea on light exertion, recurrent dyspnea occurring in the supine position, fluid retention; or rales, jugular venous distension, pulmonary edema on physical exam, or pulmonary edema on chest x-ray presumed to be cardiac dysfunction.	Heart Failure
C50579	Hematoma		A localized collection of blood, usually clotted, in an organ, space, or tissue, due to a break in the wall of a blood vessel.	Hematoma
C99536	Hemodynamic Instability		A state of hypoperfusion that does not support normal organ perfusion or function. It can include periods of reduced, unstable, or abnormal blood pressure with near syncope, or episodes of syncope.	Hemodynamic Instability
C95803	Hemorrhagic Cerebrovascular Accident		An acute episode of focal or global cerebral or spinal dysfunction caused by intraparenchymal, intraventricular, or subarachnoid hemorrhage.	Hemorrhagic Cerebrovascular Accident
C50582	Hemothorax		Accumulation of blood in the thorax.	Hemothorax
C99516	Home Oxygen Therapy		Treatment in which a storage tank of oxygen or a machine called a compressor is used at home to give oxygen to people for the treatment of chronic lung disease.	Home Oxygen Therapy
C3117	Hypertension		Pathological increase in blood pressure defined as one of the following: History of hypertension diagnosed and treated with medication, diet, and/or exercise; On at least 2 separate occasions, documented blood pressure greater than 140 mm Hg systolic and/or 90 mm Hg diastolic in patients without diabetes or chronic kidney disease, or blood pressure greater than 130 mm Hg systolic or 80 mm Hg diastolic in patients with diabetes or chronic kidney disease; Currently on pharmacological therapy for the treatment of hypertension.	Hypertension

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C34449	Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy		A condition in which the myocardium is hypertrophied without an obvious cause. The hypertrophy is generally asymmetric and may be associated with obstruction of the ventricular outflow tract.	Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
C99535	Intravascular Ultrasound	IVUS	An invasive procedure in which sound waves (called ultrasound) are bounced off of vascular tissues from within the vessel and the echoes produce a picture (sonogram).	Intravascular Ultrasound
C95802	Ischemic Cerebrovascular Accident		Ischemic stroke is defined as an acute episode of focal cerebral, spinal, or retinal dysfunction caused by infarction of central nervous system tissue.	Ischemic Cerebrovascular Accident
C80413	Left Heart Catheterization		The passage of a catheter into the left ventricle for the purposes of angiography, measurement of ventricular pressures, and/or oxygen saturation.	Left Heart Catheterization
C80492	Left Main Coronary Artery Stenosis Percentage		Percent luminal narrowing of the left main coronary artery, at the point of maximal stenosis of the left main coronary artery.	Left Main Coronary Artery Stenosis, Percentage
C99544	Left Ventricular Non-Compaction Syndrome		This is an uncommon congenital abnormality where the left ventricular myocardium fails to compact during embryonic development, leading to cardiomyopathy with a variable degree of ventricular dysfunction. There is genetic heterogeneity and phenotypic variability. Characteristically, there are typically deep trabeculations in the non-compacted area, with varying proportions of the LV myocardium compacted. LV non-compaction is associated with rhythm abnormalities including Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, conduction defects, and ventricular tachyarrhythmias.	Left Ventricular Non-Compaction Syndrome
C99547	Life Expectancy of an Individual		Estimate of future survival of subject.	Life Expectancy of an Individual
C99540	Mechanical Circulatory Support		Use of a device to replace the function of a cardiac ventricle. This includes use of cardiopulmonary bypass, left ventricular assist device (LVAD), intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP) and/or extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO).	Mechanical Circulatory Support
C99539	Mechanical Circulatory Support Placement Timing		A description of when a mechanical circulatory support device was placed.	Mechanical Circulatory Support Placement Timing
C50646	Medical Contraindication		A symptom or medical condition that makes a particular treatment or procedure inadvisable because a person is likely to have a bad reaction.	Medical Contraindication
C99551	Non-system Delay		A patient condition that delays a procedure.	Patient Condition Delay
C35205	Old Myocardial Infarction	History of Myocardial Infarction	Documented history of previous myocardial infarction (MI), typically with objective evidence via positive biomarkers of myocardial necrosis.	Old Myocardial Infarction
C15409	Packed Red Blood Cell Transfusion		The intravenous administration of red blood cells (whole blood without the plasma) into an individual.	Packed Red Blood Cell Transfusion

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C84496	Peripheral Arterial Disease		A disorder of the arteries supplying the upper and lower extremity and the visceral organs. This includes the mesenteric arteries, the renal arteries and the aorta. This excludes cerebrovascular arterial disease. This is defined as any one of the following: Claudication, either with exertion or at rest, amputation for arterial vascular insufficiency, vascular reconstruction, bypass surgery, or percutaneous intervention to the extremities, documented aortic aneurysm with or without repair, vascular angiography demonstrating a 50% or greater stenosis of a major peripheral arterial vessel, positive noninvasive test for peripheral arterial disease, including an ankle-brachial index less than or equal to 0.9, ultrasound, magnetic resonance or computed tomography imaging demonstrating a 50% or greater stenosis of a major peripheral arterial vessel.	Peripheral Arterial Disorder
C99552	Permanent Cardiac Pacemaker		A pacemaker where the generator is implanted inside the body.	Permanent Cardiac Pacemaker
C38006	Pneumothorax		Abnormal presence of air in the pleural cavity.	Pneumothorax
C99531	Primary Cause of Death		The first significant abnormal event which ultimately led to death.	Primary Cause of Death
C99545	Primary Valvular Disease		Primary valvular heart disease is defined by heart disease that is primarily due to a valvular defect or abnormality. Valve disease that is felt to be significant but does not fulfill the definition for primary valvular heart disease is considered contributory valvular heart disease.	Primary Valvular Disorder
C50713	Pulmonary Embolism		The obstruction of the pulmonary artery or one of its branches by an embolus, sometimes associated with infarction of the lung.	Pulmonary Embolism
C34995	Sarcoidosis		An idiopathic inflammatory disorder characterized by the formation of non-necrotizing epithelioid granulomas which contain giant cells. It usually affects the lungs, lymph nodes, liver, eyes, and skin. Cardiac involvement is also possible.	Sarcoidosis
C99709	Significant Arterial Dissection		A dissection that impairs flow. These include Type C (a persisting contrast medium extravasations in the presence of ischemia), Type D (a spiral filling defect with delayed but complete distal flow), Type E (persistent filling defect with delayed antegrade flow) and Type F (filling defect with impaired flow and total occlusion).	Significant Arterial Dissection
C100053	Sinus Node Function		Descriptions of electrical activity and conduction involving the sinoatrial node.	Sinus Node Functional Assessment
C26884	Sleep Apnea		Cessation of breathing for short periods during sleep. It is classified as obstructive, central, or mixed obstructive-central.	Sleep Apnea
C99553	Sleep Study		Measurement of physiologic parameters during sleep.	Sleep Study
C99538	Structural Heart Abnormalities		An anatomic deformity of the heart, structures within the heart, ventricles or great vessels.	Structural Heart Abnormality

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C35053	Syncope		Sudden loss of consciousness with loss of postural tone, not related to anesthesia, with spontaneous recovery as reported by patient or observer. A subject may experience syncope when supine. Syncope is often caused by insufficient blood supply to the brain.	Syncope
C18059	Tobacco Use		Use of tobacco in any form i.e. smoking, chewing or sniffing.	Tobacco Use
C99537	Venous Thromboembolism		Occlusion of the lumen of a vein by a thrombus that has migrated from a distal site via the blood stream.	Venous Thromboembolism
C26924	Ventricular Arrhythmia		Abnormal heart beat resulting from a pathologic process in the cardiac ventricles.	Ventricular Arrhythmia
C84506	Ventricular Septal Defect		The presence of a defect (opening) in the septum that separates the two ventricles of the heart. The VSD can be congenital or acquired.	Ventricular Septal Defect
C99522	Ventricular Tachycardia/Ventricular Fibrillation Arrest		A cardiac arrest attributed to ventricular tachycardia or ventricular fibrillation.	Ventricular Tachycardia/Ventricular Fibrillation Arrest
C25717	Vital Status		The state or condition of being living or deceased; also includes the case where the vital status is unknown.	Vital Status
C62749	Whole Blood Transfusion		The injection of whole blood or a blood component directly into the bloodstream.	Whole Blood Transfusion