

ANALGESIC NEPHROPATHY AND RENAL MORBIDITY  
AND MORTALITY, 1971 - 1972

User's Guide for the Machine-Readable  
Data File

(SSDA Study No. 120)

# Social Science Data Archives



The Australian National University  
Canberra 2600

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**ANALGESIC NEPHROPATHY AND RENAL MORBIDITY  
AND MORTALITY, 1971 - 1972**

**User's Guide for the Machine-Readable  
Data File**

**(SSDA Study No. 120)**

**Principal Investigator  
Alistair F. Burry  
Roy A. Axelsen  
Royal Brisbane Hospital**

**Paul Trolove  
Christchurch Hospital**

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Principal investigators Alistair D. Burry, Roy A. Axelsen,  
Paul Trolove.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE DATA ARCHIVES

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MRDF CATALOGUING DURING PRODUCTION DATA  
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(Machine-readable data file plus user's guide)

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1 data file (1,984 logical records) + accompanying user's guide.

Title taken from original documentation.

Summary: In order to assess the impact of analgesic abuse upon the mortality of the general population and to determine changes in the incidence of renal damage due to the alteration of proprietary analgesic consumption, an autopsy survey was conducted. This involved the examination of kidneys, collection of information on analgesic consumption of the deceased and collection of epidemiological data. Information on analgesic consumption was collected by means of a questionnaire mailed to next of kin a few weeks after the autopsy. It asked whether the deceased had been in the habit of taking analgesics with or without phenacitin on a daily basis and if so, at what dose rate and for what total period. Other data included occupation, personal habits and intake of fluids and salt.

I. Burry, Alistair F. II. Axelsen, Roy A. III. Trolove, Paul. IV. Australian National University. Social Science Data Archives. (Series: SSSA study; no. 120).

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ASSISTANCE

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- (iii) declare that those who carried out the original analysis and collection of the data bear no responsibility for the further analysis or interpretation of them.

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STUDY DESCRIPTION

CODING FRAME

DATA LIST

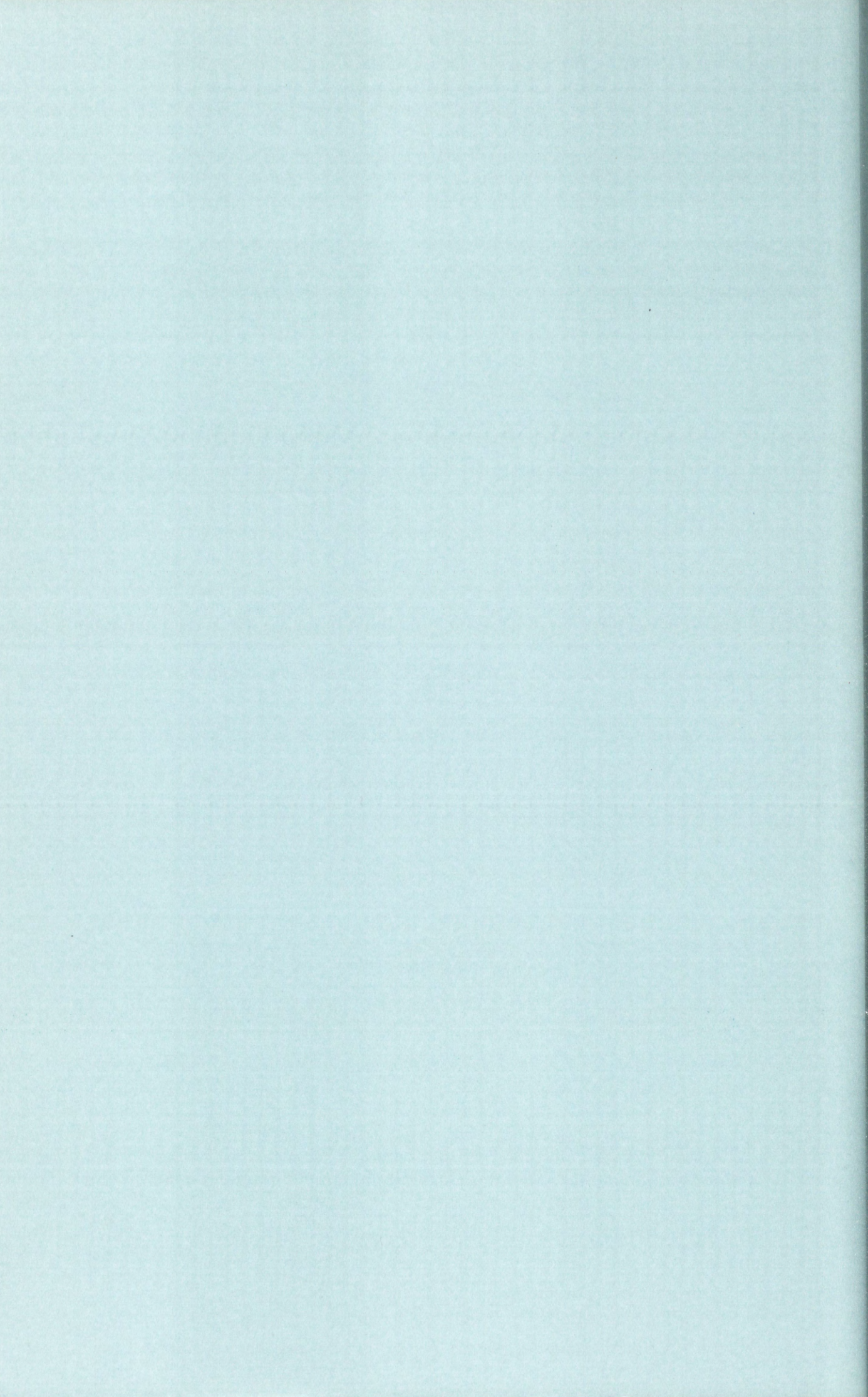


# Study Description



The Australian National University  
Canberra 2600





ANALGESIC NEPHROPATHY AND RENAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY,  
-----  
1971 - 1972  
-----

STUDY DESCRIPTION  
-----

IDENTIFICATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS  
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TITLE OF STUDY  
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Analgesic nephropathy and renal morbidity and mortality,  
1971 - 1972

LOCAL ARCHIVE WHERE STUDY IS STORED  
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Canberra, A.C.T. 2600

number of study (dataset): SSSA 120

DEPOSITOR  
-----

Dr A.F. Burry  
Anatomical Pathology Department  
Christchurch Hospital  
Private Bag, Christchurch, N.Z.

DATE OF DEPOSIT  
-----

26 September 1982

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR  
-----

Burry, Alistair F.  
Axelsen, Roy A.  
Royal Brisbane Hospital

Trolove, Paul  
Christchurch Hospital

FUNDING AGENCY

National Health and Medical Research Council of Australia

OTHER IDENTIFICATIONS/ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Autopsies were conducted at the Pathology departments of the Royal Brisbane Hospital and the Princess Alexandra Hospital, the Princess Margaret Hospital and at coroners courts. Computing was performed at the University of Queensland.

ANALYSIS CONDITIONS

RESEARCH TOPIC (ABSTRACT)

In order to assess the impact of analgesic abuse upon the mortality of the general population and to determine changes in the incidence of renal damage due to the alteration of proprietary analgesic consumption, an autopsy survey was conducted. This involved the examination of kidneys, collection of information on analgesic consumption of the deceased and collection of epidemiological data.

Information on analgesic consumption was collected by means of a questionnaire mailed to next of kin a few weeks after the autopsy. It asked whether the deceased had been in the habit of taking analgesics with or without phenacitin on a daily basis and if so, at what dose rate and for what total period. Other data included occupation, personal habits and intake of fluids and salt.

KIND OF DATA

survey  
clinical data

TIME DIMENSIONS

trend study

Analysis was made of results from autopsies in both Brisbane and Christchurch; these were compared with results from a smaller study in 1964 and later in 1975.

DEFINITION OF TOTAL UNIVERSE (UNIVERSE SAMPLED)

autopsies performed at Brisbane and Christchurch hospitals and coroners courts

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SAMPLING PROCEDURES  
-----

no sampling (total universe)

Kidneys were examined from all autopsies conducted in a calendar year.

-----  
NUMBER OF UNITS (CASES)  
-----

number of cases (unweighted): 1984

-----  
DATES OF DATA COLLECTION  
-----

first date of data collection: 8 February 1971

last date of data collection: 8 February 1972

In Christchurch autopsies were studied for 6 months from February 1971; in Brisbane the study spanned 12 months.

-----  
METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION  
-----

clinical test

self-completion (mail out, mail back)

-----  
ACTIONS TO MINIMISE LOSSES  
-----

A second questionnaire was sent if no reply had been received within a month by Brisbane researchers. In Christchurch only one questionnaire was sent.

-----  
DIMENSIONS OF DATA SET  
-----

number of cases: 1984

number of variables per case: 19

number of cards per case: 1

-----  
ACCESSIBILITY  
-----

A copy of the User Undertaking Form must be signed before data may be accessed.

The following access category also applies: A

A: the depositor wishes to be informed (by the Archives) of use being made of the data, in order to comment on that use and make contact with colleagues of similar interests.

-----  
REANALYSIS CONDITIONS  
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A copy of the questionnaire is not available. However, coding sheets, which are largely self-explanatory, have been provided. The variables concerning cigarette and analgesic consumption are a multiple of dosage per day and years of use.

-----  
REFERENCES TO RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS/RESULTS/STUDIES  
-----

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS BY THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR  
-----

Burry, A.F., Axelsen, R.A. and Trolove, P. Analgesic nephropathy: its present contribution to the renal mortality and morbidity profile. Medical Journal of Australia 1974, 1: 31-36.

Burry, A.F. Axelsen, R.A., Trolove, P. and Saal, J.R. Calcification in the renal medulla: a classification based on a prospective study of 2261 Necropsies. Human Pathology 1976 7(4): 435-449.

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REFERENCES TO RELATED STUDIES  
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Burry, A. and Hopkins, J. Phenacitin and Analgesic nephropathy. Medical Journal of Australia 1977 1: 879-882.

Burry, A. De Jersey, P. and Weedon, D. Phenacitin and renal papillary necrosis: results of a prospective autopsy investigation. Medical Journal of Australia 1976 1: 873-879.

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DESCRIPTORS  
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Analgesic drugs  
Autopsy  
Drug addiction  
Kidney diseases





# Coding Frame



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Coding Frame  
SSDA No. 120

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General conventions            0        Not applicable  
                                  9        Not stated

COLUMN	VARIABLE	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
5	SOURCE	1	Royal Brisbane Hospital
		2	Royal Children's Hospital
		3	Royal Women's Hospital (neonates)
		4	Brisbane Coroners
		5	Christchurch Hospital
		6	Christchurch Coroners
		7	(Code unknown)
6	SEX	1	Male
		2	Female
7	PREGNA	0	Actual number of pregnancies Inapplicable
8-9	AGE	00	Age in years Less than one year old.
10	ORIGIN	1	BIRTHPLACE Queensland
		2	New South Wales
		3	Victoria
		4	Other Australia
		5	New Zealand
		6	Europe
		7	Other, none of the above.
11	DISTBP		DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE
		1	< 90
		2	<100
		3	<110
		4	<120
		5	<130
		6	<140
7	>140		
13	UTI		URINARY TRACT INFECTION Sg = significant growth of organisms ( >100,000/ml) Nsg = no significant growth The figure 10 refers to the number of leucocytes per high power field in a wet preparation.

Column	Variable	Value	Description
13	UTI	1 2 3 4 0	< 10 Nsg < 10 Sg > 10 Sg > 10 Nsg Inapplicable
14-15			Blank
16 17	YRSQD YRSTEMP	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0	Years lived in Queensland Years lived in a temperate climate Less than 10 < 20 < 30 < 40 < 50 < 60 < 70 < 80 Not stated Inapplicable
18	OCC	1 2 3 4 5 6	Occupation Housewife Outdoor labourer Indoor labouring Indoor sedentary Outdoor sedentary Child or student
19	CIGS	1 2 3 4 5 6	Cigarettes smoked per day x years of smoking * The figure denotes the multiple of cigarettes smoked per day and the number of years of smoking e.g. 200 cy = 20 per day for 10 years. Less than 200 cy Less than 400 cy Less than 600 cy Less than 800 cy Less than 1000 cy More than 1000 cy
20	ALCH	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0	Alcohol consumption Heavy beer drinker Moderate beer drinker Light beer drinker Heavy spirit drinker Moderate spirit drinker Heavy wine drinker Heavy mixed drinker Moderate mixed drinker Light drinker or non drinker

Column	Variable	Value	Description
21	BEX		Analgesic consumption
22	VINCENTS		tablets or powders per day x years x 10
23	ASPRIN	1	Less than 1 per yr
24	OTHERP	2	< 2
25	NONPHEN	3	< 3
		4	< 4
		5	< 5
		6	< 6
		7	< 7
		8	More than 7 per day
26			Coding not available
27	FLUID		Total fluid intake per day
		1	Normal
		2	Above normal
		3	Below normal
27	TEA		Number of cups consumed per day
28	COFFEE		Actual number coded
		9	More than 8
29	SALT		Habitual addition of salt to meals
		1	Some added
		2	A lot added
		3	A little added
31	CAUSE		Cause of death
		1	Cardiac
		2	Cerebrovascular
		3	Cancer
		4	Trauma
		5	Renal
		6	Respiratory
		7	Gastrointestinal
		8	(Code unknown)
32-64			Relate to pathological findings Coding not available



# Data List



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According to your INPUT FORMAT, variables are to be read as follows:

Variable	Record	Columns	Print Format
SOURCE	1	5 - 5	(0)
SEX	1	6 - 6	(0)
PREGNA	1	7 - 7	(0)
AGE	1	8 - 9	(0)
ORIGIN	1	10 - 10	(0)
DISTBP	1	11 - 11	(0)
UTI	1	13 - 13	(0)
YRSQD	1	16 - 16	(0)
YRSTMP	1	17 - 17	(0)
OCC	1	18 - 18	(0)
CIGS	1	19 - 19	(0)
ALCH	1	20 - 20	(0)
BEX	1	21 - 21	(0)
VINCENTS	1	22 - 22	(0)
ASPIRIN	1	23 - 23	(0)
OTHERP	1	24 - 24	(0)
NONPHEN	1	25 - 25	(0)
FLUID	1	27 - 27	(0)
TEA	1	28 - 28	(0)
COFFEE	1	29 - 29	(0)
SALT	1	30 - 30	(0)
CAUSE	1	31 - 31	(0)

The INPUT FORMAT provides for 22 variables and 1 record(s) per case.



