

## **MODIFIED CLINICAL INDICATORS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES**

In response to growing demands for information to meet the Royal Australian College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists' and the Australian College on Healthcare Standards' (RACOG/ACHS) Obstetric Clinical Indicators, the following table presents summary data by size of birthing unit and accommodation type of mother. The following comments outline the current limitations of the data items used in deriving the indicator information.

### *Induction of labour other than for defined indications*

Principal reason for induction is captured by the collection and is used in deriving this indicator. It should be noted however, that only one response is permitted, which may be a limiting factor for those cases where there were multiple clinical indications.

### *The rate of vaginal delivery following primary Caesarean section*

This indicator relates to those patients delivering vaginally following a previous primary Caesarean section and having no intervening pregnancies greater than twenty weeks gestation. The collection is currently limited to supplying information on mothers who have had a Caesarean section in any previous delivery. This means that it may not have been a primary Caesarean as there may have been intervening births prior to the current birth event.

### *Primary Caesarean section for failure to progress*

This indicator area requires a distinction to be drawn between labouring mothers undergoing a primary Caesarean section for failure to progress with cervical dilatation of 3cm or less and those undergoing a primary Caesarean section with cervical dilatation of more than 3 cm. The collection does not currently capture cervical dilatation. A modified version of this indicator has been included to indicate labouring mothers without a previous Caesarean section who subsequently underwent Caesarean section for failure to progress. The data item 'Principal reason for Caesarean' permits only one response, which may be a limiting factor in cases where there were multiple reasons for Caesarean section.

### *Primary Caesarean section for fetal distress*

Principal reason for Caesarean is captured by the collection and is used in combination with other items in deriving this indicator. It should be noted, however, that only one response is permitted, which may be a limiting factor for those cases where there were multiple reasons for Caesarean section.

### *Incidence of an intact lower genital tract in primiparous patients delivering vaginally*

This indicator requires the number of primiparous mothers not requiring surgical repair of the lower genital tract following vaginal delivery. The following table presents information on

- a) the number of primiparous mothers delivering vaginally with an intact perineum;
- b) the number of primiparous mothers delivering vaginally with an intact perineum with no other reported lower genital trauma.

### *Apgar Score*

This item is captured for livebirths only and therefore excludes all stillbirths. The collection does not currently capture Apgar score at 10 minutes.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES, QUEENSLAND, 2006**  
**ACHS/RACOG OBSTETRIC & GYNAECOLOGY CLINICAL INDICATORS<sup>(a)</sup> BY SIZE OF FACILITY OF BIRTH**

	Clinical indicators by size of facility (births per year)										Total <sup>(c)</sup>
	More than 2,000		1000-1999		500-999		Less than 500		Total <sup>(b)</sup>		
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	
<b>MOTHERS</b>											
1. Induction of labour other than for defined indications <sup>(d)</sup>											
Mothers who had an induction of labour other than for defined indications (No.)	1,057	1,054	909	852	157	595	224	465	2,347	2,966	5,313
1.1 As a proportion of all mothers who had an induction (%)	25.1	64.0	32.0	63.4	32.6	58.8	31.6	57.8	28.5	61.7	40.7
1.2 As a proportion of all mothers (%)	5.3	16.3	8.4	15.2	7.3	15.6	5.3	17.5	6.3	16.0	9.5
2. The rate of vaginal delivery following primary Caesarean section											
Mothers who had a vaginal delivery following primary Caesarean section (No.)	377	75	208	47	37	49	26	36	648	207	855
2.1 As a proportion of all mothers who had a previous primary Caesarean section (%)	19.8	6.5	21.1	4.7	21.4	8.9	9.3	8.3	19.4	6.6	13.2
3. Primary Caesarean section for failure to progress <sup>(e)</sup>											
Mothers who had a primary Caesarean section for failure to progress after a period of labour with cervical dilatation of 3cm or less (No.)	119	71	96	118	16	56	39	34	270	279	549
3.1 As a proportion of all mothers who had a primary Caesarean section for specified reasons <sup>(f)</sup> (%)	3.8	4.9	6.6	9.2	5.4	8.9	10.0	6.8	5.1	7.2	6.0
Mothers who had a primary Caesarean section for failure to progress after a period of labour with cervical dilation of more than 3cm (No.)	778	190	406	204	85	174	154	106	1,423	674	2,097
3.2 As a proportion of all mothers who had a primary Caesarean section for specified reasons <sup>(f)</sup> (%)	24.6	13.1	28.0	15.9	28.6	27.5	39.5	21.1	26.9	17.4	22.9
4. Primary Caesarean section for fetal distress <sup>(e) (g)</sup>											
Mothers who had a primary Caesarean section for fetal distress after a period of labour (No.)	599	225	372	157	50	105	46	65	991	1,067	2,058
4.1 As a proportion of all mothers (%)	3.0	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.1	2.4	2.7	5.8	3.7
4.2 As a proportion of all mothers who had a primary Caesarean section (%)	17.7	11.9	23.8	9.7	15.7	13.7	11.0	11.1	17.4	21.9	19.5
5. Incidence of an intact lower genital tract in primiparous mothers delivering vaginally											
Primiparous mothers delivering vaginally not requiring surgical repair of the lower genital tract <sup>(h)</sup> (No.)	2,050	241	978	106	170	272	84	446	3,644	703	4,357
5.1 As a proportion of all primiparous mothers delivering vaginally (%)	36.1	17.1	32.0	9.7	31.6	27.6	8.6	76.9	35.5	17.3	30.4
<b>Number of mothers</b>	<b>19,971</b>	<b>6,453</b>	<b>10,819</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>37,158</b>	<b>18,512</b>	<b>55,670</b>
<b>LIVEBIRTHS</b>											
6. Apgar Score <sup>(i)</sup>											
Liveborn babies with an Apgar score of 4 or below at 5 minutes post delivery (No.)	115	29	57	10	8	10	18	6	198	55	253
6.1 As a proportion of live births (%)	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
<b>Number of livebirths</b>	<b>20,121</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>10,877</b>	<b>5,678</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>3,863</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>37,361</b>	<b>18,907</b>	<b>56,268</b>

(a) The Australian Council on Healthcare Standards/The Royal Australian College of Obstetricians & Gynaecologists - Obstetric & Gynaecology Indicators - Version 3.

(b) Excludes homebirths and births at an unknown facility.

(c) Includes not stated accommodation type of mother.

(d) Defined indications include: Diabetes, premature rupture of membranes, hypertensive disorders (including chronic renal disease), IUGR, isoimmunisation, fetal distress, IUFD, chorioamnionitis, and prolonged pregnancy (41 completed weeks, or more).

(e) Where condition was reported as a labour and delivery complication.

(f) For the purpose of this report, Caesarean sections for specified reasons are those where elective, repeat elective and social are not reported as the reason for Caesarean section.

(g) May include some cases where meconium liquor was reported as a labour and delivery complication but not necessarily as an indicator of fetal distress.

(h) This indicator uses the need for surgical repair as a measure of degree of severity of genital tract trauma. Therefore mothers with minor trauma not requiring repair are included.

(i) Apgar score at 10 minutes post delivery is not collected by the Data Collections.