

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES, QUEENSLAND, 2014
ACHS INDICATORS BY SIZE OF BIRTH FACILITY

		Clinical indicators by size of facility (births per year)																	
Indicator name	Indicator subgroup	More than 2000			1000 - 999			500 - 999			Less than 500								
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Homebirth	Total					
1. Outcome of selected primipara	Cl. 1.1 Total number of selected primipara(1) who have a spontaneous vaginal birth	No.	3,104	427	4,265	1,056	533	1,589	273	689	962	459	117	20	596	4,892	1,766	20	7,412
		Denom	5,566	1,129	7,809	1,805	1,527	3,332	443	1,957	2,400	692	355	20	1,067	8,506	4,968	20	14,608
		%	55.8	37.8	54.6	58.5	34.9	47.7	61.6	35.2	40.1	66.3	33.0	100.0	55.9	57.5	35.6	100.0	50.7
		% all mothers	4.9	0.7	6.8	1.7	0.9	2.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.0	7.8	2.8	0.0	11.8
	Cl. 1.2 Total number of selected primipara(1) who undergo induction of labour(2)	No.	1,817	436	2,253	423	429	852	105	634	739	87	101	-	188	2,432	1,600	-	4,032
		Denom	6,680	1,129	7,809	1,805	1,527	3,332	443	1,957	2,400	692	355	20	1,067	9,620	4,968	20	14,608
		%	27.2	38.6	28.9	23.4	28.1	25.6	23.7	32.4	30.8	12.6	28.5	-	17.6	25.3	32.2	-	27.6
		% all mothers	2.9	0.7	3.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	-	0.3	3.9	2.6	-	6.4
	Cl. 1.3 Total number of selected primipara(1) who undergo an instrumental vaginal birth(3)	No.	1,493	303	1,796	333	331	664	92	474	566	92	82	-	174	2,010	1,190	-	3,200
		Denom	6,680	1,129	7,809	1,805	1,527	3,332	443	1,957	2,400	692	355	20	1,067	9,620	4,968	20	14,608
		%	22.4	26.8	23.0	18.5	21.7	19.9	20.8	24.2	23.6	13.3	23.1	-	16.3	20.9	24.0	-	21.9
		% all mothers	2.4	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	-	0.3	3.2	1.9	-	5.1
Cl. 1.4 Total number of selected primipara(1) undergoing caesarean section	No.	1,349	399	1,748	416	663	1,079	78	794	872	141	156	-	297	1,984	2,012	-	3,996	
	Denom	6,680	1,129	7,809	1,805	1,527	3,332	443	1,957	2,400	692	355	20	1,067	9,620	4,968	20	14,608	
	%	20.2	35.3	22.4	23.1	43.4	32.4	17.6	40.6	36.3	20.4	43.9	-	27.8	20.6	40.5	-	27.4	
	% all mothers	2.2	0.6	2.8	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.3	-	0.5	3.2	3.2	-	6.4	
2. Vaginal delivery following caesarean	Cl. 2.1 Total number of women delivering vaginally following a previous primary caesarean section (VBAC)(4)	No.	497	42	539	114	49	163	30	65	95	26	14	2	42	667	170	2	839
		Denom	2,434	689	3,123	797	882	1,679	167	991	1,158	226	196	2	424	3,624	2,758	2	6,384
		%	20.4	6.1	17.3	14.3	5.6	9.7	18.0	6.6	8.2	11.5	7.1	100.0	9.9	18.4	6.2	100.0	13.1
		% all mothers	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	1.1	0.3	-	1.3
3. Major perineal tears & surgical repair of the perineum	Cl. 3.1 Total number of selected primipara(1) with an intact perineum(5)	No.	401	57	458	170	51	221	49	84	133	83	18	3	104	703	210	3	916
		Denom	5,331	730	6,061	1,389	864	2,253	365	1,163	1,528	551	199	20	770	7,636	2,956	20	10,612
		%	7.5	7.8	7.6	12.2	5.9	9.8	13.4	7.2	8.7	15.1	9.1	15.0	13.5	9.2	7.1	15.0	8.6
		% all mothers	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.2	1.1	0.3	-	1.5
	Cl. 3.2 Total number of selected primipara(1) undergoing episiotomy(6) and no perineal tear(7) while giving birth vaginally	No.	1,095	178	1,273	325	309	634	92	418	510	73	38	-	111	1,585	943	-	2,528
		Denom	5,331	730	6,061	1,389	864	2,253	365	1,163	1,528	551	199	20	770	7,636	2,956	20	10,612
		%	20.5	24.4	21.0	23.4	35.8	28.1	25.2	35.9	33.4	13.3	19.1	-	14.4	20.8	31.9	-	23.8
		% all mothers	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	2.5	1.5	-	4.0
	Cl. 3.3 Total number of selected primipara(1) sustaining a perineal tear(7) and no episiotomy(6)	No.	3,389	407	3,796	827	467	1,294	216	595	811	374	135	17	526	4,806	1,604	17	6,427
		Denom	5,331	730	6,061	1,389	864	2,253	365	1,163	1,528	551	199	20	770	7,636	2,956	20	10,612
		%	63.6	55.8	62.6	59.5	54.1	57.4	59.2	51.2	53.1	67.9	67.8	85.0	68.3	62.9	54.3	85.0	60.6
		% all mothers	5.4	0.7	6.0	1.3	0.7	2.1	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	7.7	2.6	0.0	10.2
Cl. 3.4 Total number of selected primipara(1) undergoing episiotomy(6) and sustaining a perineal tear(7) while giving birth vaginally	No.	438	88	526	61	21	82	4	46	50	17	4	-	21	520	159	-	679	
	Denom	5,331	730	6,061	1,389	864	2,253	365	1,163	1,528	551	199	20	770	7,636	2,956	20	10,612	
	%	8.2	12.1	8.7	4.4	2.4	3.6	1.1	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.0	-	2.7	6.8	5.4	-	6.4	
	% all mothers	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.8	0.3	-	1.1	
Cl. 3.5 Total number of selected primipara(1) requiring surgical repair(8) of the perineum(5) for third degree tear (7)	No.	403	27	430	82	22	104	5	28	33	30	6	-	36	520	83	-	603	
	Denom	5,331	730	6,061	1,389	864	2,253	365	1,163	1,528	551	199	20	770	7,636	2,956	20	10,612	
	%	7.6	3.7	7.1	5.9	2.6	4.6	1.4	2.4	2.2	5.4	3.0	-	4.7	6.8	2.8	-	5.7	
	% all mothers	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.8	0.1	-	1.0	
Cl. 3.6 Total number of selected primipara(1) requiring surgical repair(8) of the perineum(5) for fourth degree tear (7)	No.	21	1	22	4	2	6	-	5	5	3	4	-	7	28	12	-	40	
	Denom	5,331	730	6,061	1,389	864	2,253	365	1,163	1,528	551	199	20	770	7,636	2,956	20	10,612	
	%	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	-	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.0	-	0.9	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	
	% all mothers	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	
4. General anaesthesia for caesarean	Cl. 4.1 Total number of women having a general anaesthetic(9) for a caesarean section	No.	856	61	917	223	78	301	36	80	116	37	28	-	65	1,152	247	0	1,399
		Denom	8,385	1,970	10,355	2,712	2,739	5,451	485	3,087	3,572	867	576	-	1,443	12,449	8,372	0	20,821
		%	10.2	3.1	8.9	8.2	2.9	5.5	7.4	2.6	3.3	4.3	4.9	-	4.5	9.3	3.0	-	6.7
		% all mothers	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	1.8	0.4	-	2.2

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Indicator name	Indicator subgroup	Clinical indicators by size of facility (births per year)																
		More than 2000			1000 - 1999			500 - 999			Less than 500			Total				
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Homebirth	Total	Public	Private	Homebirth	Total
5. Antibiotics after caesarean section	Cl. 5.1 Total number of women who receive an appropriate prophylactic antibiotic at the time of caesarean section																	
	No.	7,660	1,906	9,566	2,409	2,583	4,992	444	2,849	3,293	805	530	-	1,335	11,318	7,868	-	19,186
	Denom	8,380	1,970	10,350	2,711	2,739	5,450	484	3,087	3,571	867	576	-	1,443	12,442	8,372	-	20,814
	%	91.4	96.8	92.4	88.9	94.3	91.6	91.7	92.3	92.2	92.9	92.0	-	92.5	91.0	94.0	-	92.2
	% all mothers	12.2	3.0	15.2	3.8	4.1	8.0	0.7	4.5	5.2	1.3	0.8	-	2.1	18.0	12.5	-	30.6
7. Postpartum haemorrhage/blood transfusion	Cl. 7.1 Total number of women who give birth vaginally who require a blood transfusion(10) during the same admission																	
	No.	131	5	136	40	7	47	13	7	20	23	2	-	25	207	21	-	228
	Denom	22,000	2,177	24,177	6,635	2,777	9,412	1,546	3,394	4,940	2,819	560	93	3,473	33,000	8,908	93	42,002
	%	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	-	0.7	0.6	0.2	-	0.5
	% all mothers	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.3	0.0	-	0.4
	Cl. 7.2 Total number of women who undergo caesarean section who require a blood transfusion(10) during the same admission																	
	No.	80	4	84	28	12	40	1	9	10	3	2	-	5	112	27	-	139
Denom	8,385	1,970	10,355	2,712	2,739	5,451	485	3,087	3,572	867	576	-	1,443	12,449	8,372	-	20,821	
%	1.0	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.9	0.3	-	0.7	
% all mothers	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.0	-	0.2	
8. Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR)(11)	Cl. 8.1 Total number of deliveries with birth weight less than 2750g at 40 weeks gestation or beyond																	
	No.	186	10	196	42	24	66	7	30	37	27	4	-	31	262	68	-	330
	Denom	12,009	1,004	13,013	3,545	1,500	5,045	716	1,790	2,506	1,627	330	60	2,017	17,897	4,624	60	22,582
	%	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.2	-	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	1.5
	% all mothers	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	0.5
9. Apgar score	Cl. 9.1 Total number of term babies born with an Apgar score(12) of less than 7 at five minutes post delivery																	
	No.	494	23	517	161	40	201	41	47	88	57	14	-	71	753	124	-	877
	Denom	27,703	3,764	31,467	8,603	5,160	13,763	1,908	6,116	8,024	3,528	1,071	91	4,690	41,742	16,111	91	57,944
	%	1.8	0.6	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.3	-	1.5	1.8	0.8	-	1.5
	% all mothers	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	1.2	0.2	-	1.4
10. Admission of term babies to SCN or NICU	Cl.10.1 Total number of inborn(14) term(13) babies transferred / admitted to a neonatal intensive care nursery(15) or special care nursery(16) for reasons other than congenital abnormality																	
	No.	3,930	144	4,074	1,342	447	1,789	243	567	810	-	16	-	16	5,515	1,174	-	6,689
	Denom	27,470	3,755	31,225	8,538	5,151	13,689	1,892	6,106	7,998	3,491	1,071	-	4,562	41,391	16,083	-	57,474
	%	14.3	3.8	13.1	15.7	8.7	13.1	12.8	9.3	10.1	-	1.5	-	0.4	13.3	7.3	-	11.6
	% all mothers	6.3	0.2	6.5	2.1	0.7	2.9	0.4	0.9	1.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	8.8	1.9	-	10.7

Indicator Name	Indicator Sub-Grouping	Numerator Description	Denominator Description
1. Outcome of selected primipara	Cl. 1.1	Total number of selected primipara(1) who have a spontaneous vaginal birth	Total number of selected primipara(1) who give birth
	Cl. 1.2	Total number of selected primipara(1) who undergo induction of labour(2)	Total number of selected primipara(1) who give birth
	Cl. 1.3	Total number of selected primipara(1) who undergo an instrumental vaginal birth(3)	Total number of selected primipara(1) who give birth
	Cl. 1.4	Total number of selected primipara(1) undergoing caesarean section	Total number of selected primipara(1) who give birth
2. Vaginal delivery following caesarean	Cl. 2.1	Total number of women delivering vaginally following a previous primary caesarean section (VBAC)(4)	Total number of women delivering who have had a previous primary caesarean section and no intervening pregnancies greater than 20 weeks gestation
3. Major perineal tears & surgical repair of the perineum	Cl. 3.1	Total number of selected primipara(1) with an intact perineum(5)	Total number of selected primipara(1) delivering vaginally
	Cl. 3.2	Total number of selected primipara(1) undergoing episiotomy(6) and no perineal tear(7) while giving birth vaginally	Total number of selected primipara(1) delivering vaginally
	Cl. 3.3	Total number of selected primipara(1) sustaining a perineal tear(7) and no episiotomy(6)	Total number of selected primipara(1) delivering vaginally
	Cl. 3.4	Total number of selected primipara undergoing episiotomy and sustaining a perineal tear while giving birth vaginally	Total number of selected primipara(1) delivering vaginally
	Cl. 3.5	Total number of selected primipara(1) requiring surgical repair(8) of the perineum(5) for third degree tear (see note 7)	Total number of selected primipara(1) delivering vaginally
	Cl. 3.6	Total number of selected primipara(1) requiring surgical repair(8) of the perineum(5) for fourth degree tear (see note 7)	Total number of selected primipara(1) delivering vaginally
4. General anaesthesia for caesarean section	Cl. 4.1	Total number of women having a general anaesthetic(9) for a caesarean section	Total number of women having a caesarean section
5. Antibiotics after caesarean section	Cl. 5.1	Total number of women who receive an appropriate prophylactic antibiotic at the time of caesarean section	Total number of women having a caesarean section
7. Postpartum haemorrhage/blood transfusion	Cl. 7.1	Total number of women who give birth vaginally who require a blood transfusion(10) during the same admission	Total number of women who give birth vaginally
	Cl. 7.2	Total number of women who undergo caesarean section who require a blood transfusion(10) during the same admission	Total number of women having a caesarean section
8. Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR)(11)	Cl. 8.1	Total number of deliveries with birth weight less than 2750g at 40 weeks gestation or beyond	Total number of deliveries at 40 weeks gestation or beyond
9. Apgar score	Cl. 9.1	Total number of term babies born with an Apgar score(12) of less than 7 at five minutes post delivery	Total number of term babies born
10. Admission of term babies to SCN or NICN	Cl.10.1	Total number of inborn(14) term(13) babies transferred / admitted to a neonatal intensive care nursery(15) or special care nursery(16) for reasons other than congenital abnormality	Total number of inborn(14) term(13) live babies

Notes for The Australian Council

- Selected primipara is defined as: a woman who is 20-34 years of age, giving birth for the first time, singleton pregnancy, cephalic presentation and 37 to 41 weeks gestation.
- Induction of labour is defined as surgical and / or medical induction.
- Instrumental vaginal birth is defined as forceps or vacuum.
- This number relates to those women delivering vaginally following a previous primary (first) caesarean section and having no other vaginal births.
- Perineum is defined as anatomically, the perineum extends from the pubic arch to the coccyx and is divided into the anterior urogenital and posterior anal triangle. Anterior perineal trauma is defined as injury to the labia, anterior vagina, urethra or clitoris. Posterior perineal trauma is defined as any injury to the posterior vaginal wall, perineal muscles or anal sphincters and may include disruption of the anal epithelium.
- Episiotomy is defined as surgical incision made intentionally to increase the diameter of the vulval outlet to facilitate delivery.
- Perineal Tears can be divided into: First degree: Injury to the skin only; Second degree Injury to the perineum involving perineal muscles but not involving the anal sphincter; Third degree Injury to perineum involving the anal sphincter complex; Fourth degree Injury to perineum involving the anal sphincter complex (external and internal anal sphincter) and anal epithelium. Any degree of perineal tear is included
- Surgical repair is defined as suture of the perineum following delivery.
- General anaesthetic includes women undergoing a primary general anaesthetic and includes conversions from regional to general anaesthetic where intubation is required to control the airway.
- Blood transfusion is required following massive blood loss of equal to or more than 1000mL or in response to a postpartum haemoglobin level of less than 8.0g/L. NOTE: This report will only be using the blood loss of equal to / or more than 1000ml for Primary Postpartum haemorrhages component, as the postpartum haemoglobin level is not collected in this manner.
- Severe IUGR is defined as babies less than the 3rd centile at 40 weeks gestation. Whilst recognising that birth weight varies with maternal height, weight, parity, ethnicity and foetal sex this is impractical to collect at present. A surrogate measure of birth weight less than 2750 grams after 40 weeks gestation is used.
- The Apgar score is calculated at one minute and again five minutes after the baby is born. It is determined by five characteristics of the baby, that is, heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability and colour. Each characteristic is rated from zero to two. The sum of the above five characteristics is the total Apgar score of the baby. Term refers to gestation of equal to or greater than 37 weeks gestation. Foetal demise at any stage after the onset of labour / caesarean section is to be included. Fetal death in utero diagnosed prior to commencement (onset) of labour / caesarean section is excluded. Onset of labour refers to first stage of labour begins when uterine contractions reach sufficient frequency, intensity and duration to initiate readily demonstrable effacement and dilatation of the cervix.
- Term refers to gestation of equal to or greater than 37 weeks gestation.
- Inborn baby is defined as an infant born at the reporting hospital.
- Neonatal intensive care nurseries are staffed and equipped to treat critically ill newborn babies including those requiring prolonged assisted respiratory support, intravenous therapy, and alimentation and treatment of serious infections. Full supportive services are readily available throughout the hospital. These NICN also provide consultative services to other hospitals. Admissions due to congenital abnormality are excluded. Clarification from clinicians should be sought if difficulty is encountered in determining congenital abnormality.
- Special care nurseries are staffed and equipped to provide a full range of neonatal services for the majority of complicated neonatal problems, including short-term assisted ventilation and intravenous therapy.