# **Perinatal Statistics**

# Queensland 2021

Version 1.0





#### **Perinatal Statistics Queensland 2021**

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An electronic version of this document is available at http://qheps.health.qld.gov.au/hsu/datacollections.htm

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### **Incidence Data**

Queensland Newborn Screening

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- The Registrar-General's Office (Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages) for providing additional data on perinatal deaths
- The staff of the Perinatal Data Collection

#### 3. **Data Quality Statement**

Hospitals should ensure that the following principles guide the collection and reporting of data to the Queensland Department of Health (DoH) via the Statistical Services Branch (SSB):

- Trustworthy data is accurate, relevant and timely;
- Valued data is a core strategic asset;
- Managed collection of data is actively planned, managed and compliant; and
- Quality data provided is complete, consistent, undergoes regular validation and is of sufficient quality to enable the DoH to perform regulatory functions such as monthly performance reports, fulfil legislative requirements, deliver accountabilities to state and commonwealth governments, monitor and promote improvements in the safety and quality of health services.

To ensure the DoH can fulfil its regulatory functions, hospitals must ensure that data submitted to SSB are of high quality. SSB cannot accept data containing a high number of validation errors.

Should data submitted contain a high number of validation errors, SSB will advise the hospital accordingly to review the quality of the data submitted for correction and re-submission. For SSB to accept data submitted any validation errors identified must be addressed (on the relevant information system) to ensure that erroneous data is not submitted to SSB.

#### 4. **Preface**

The Queensland Perinatal Data Collection commenced in November 1986 after State legislation under Part II of the Health Act 1937 was amended to include 'Division XII - Perinatal Statistics' requiring that perinatal data be provided to the Chief Executive for every child born in Queensland. The collection was established to provide a basic source of information for research into obstetric and neonatal care and to assist with the planning of Queensland's health services. In addition, it enables the monitoring of neonatal morbidity and congenital anomalies.

The data were collected through Perinatal Data Collection forms, or extracts for hospitals using electronic systems, and provided to Queensland Department of Health by public hospitals, private hospitals, and homebirth practitioners. The data submitted were designed to be an integral part of the mother's medical record, both to reduce duplication of recording and to ensure optimum accuracy of data. The Statistical Collections and Integration Team (previously Data Collections Unit), which conducts the collection, has encouraged the practice that wherever possible, midwives complete the forms or electronic system and suggests that the resulting output be considered an essential part of the nursing summary. For homebirths, the responsibility for the completion and return of the forms rests with homebirth practitioners.

The Perinatal Data Collection Electronic File Format and Obstetric Summary and Neonatal Notes (MR63D) form collected antenatal, intrapartum and postpartum data. Perinatal Data Collection Electronic File Format (versions 2020-2021 and 2021-2022) and Obstetric Summary and Neonatal Notes (edition July 2015 MR63D) forms were used in 2021, shown in Appendix B. It is also important to note that most birthing hospitals now submit data electronically.

In addition to information from these electronic system extracts and forms, the collection was supplemented by information from Medical Certificates of Cause of Perinatal Death from the Registrar-General's Office.

This report presents summary statistics based on the data collected for 2021.

Changes are routinely introduced to the collection on a financial year basis. Calendar year publications will reflect these changes as far as possible. The introduction of ICD-10-AM Eleventh Edition occurred from 1 July 2019 and is valid to 30 June 2022.

#### **5**. **Explanatory Notes**

### Scope

The statistics shown in this report relate to births that occurred in Queensland during 2021 and were reported to the Perinatal Data Collection. Births that occurred outside Queensland, but where the mother was usually resident in Queensland, were not captured by the Collection. Conversely, births that occurred in Queensland, but where the mother's usual residence was overseas or interstate, are included in the statistics. The scope of the Collection ceases at the point of formal separation - discharge, transfer or death for hospital births.

## **Data quality**

Several quality control procedures have been employed to ensure that the statistics produced are reliable. The Statistical Collections and Integration Team performs a series of input editing checks on the data to check unusual and incomplete data items, these checks include: data entry checks, coding checks, validation queries for internal and external purposes and quarterly queries for unusual, ambiguous or incomplete data items.

#### 6. **Glossary**

#### Actual place of birth

Actual place where the birth of the baby occurred.

#### Apgar score

A numerical scoring system usually applied at one minute and five minutes after birth to evaluate the condition of the baby, based on heart rate, respiration, muscle tone, reflexes and colour.

#### Antenatal care type

The place or type of practitioner from whom antenatal care was received during the pregnancy.

#### Assessment for chronicity scan

An ultrasound to distinguish between twins who share a membrane. This will identify those multiples who share a chorion and are at risk of twin to twin transfusion syndrome.

#### Assisted conception

The current pregnancy was the result of assisted conception; that is, there was a method used to increase the chance of fertilisation in the infertile or subfertile woman or couple.

#### Augmentation

Intervention after the spontaneous onset of labour to assist the progress of labour.

#### Babv

A product of conception that is born alive or if stillborn is of at least 20 weeks gestation and/or 400 grams in weight.

#### Baby's place of death

The location of death of the baby.

#### **Birth**

The process by which a baby is expelled or extracted from the mother. The number of births per year is equal to the number of livebirths and stillbirths in that year.

#### Birth order

The order of each baby of a multiple birth.

#### **Birthweight**

The first recorded weight of the newborn baby usually measured in the first hour after birth. Low birthweight babies are those whose weight is less than 2,500 grams and this category includes

very low birthweight babies whose weight is less than 1,500 grams as well as extremely low birthweight babies whose weight is less than 1,000 grams.

#### Congenital anomaly

A structural defect or chromosomal abnormality, including deformations that are present at birth and diagnosed prior to separation from care.

#### Cord pH

The measurement of the umbilical cord pH.

#### CTG in labour

Indicating whether Cardiotocography (CTG) monitoring was performed.

#### Date of admission

The date of admission of the mother for birth to the facility where the birth takes place.

#### Date of birth (baby)

The date of birth of an individual baby.

#### Date of confinement

The date the mother births her baby and in the case of a multiple birth the date of the birth of the first baby.

#### Estimated date of birth (confinement)

Estimated date of birth as indicated by ultrasound scan, date of last menstrual period or clinical assessment.

#### Fetal scalp pH

Measurement of the fetal scalp pH.

#### First day of the last menstrual period

Date of the first day of the mother's last menstrual period (LMP).

#### Fluid baby received in the birth episode

The type of fluid ingested by the baby at any time prior to discharge.

#### Fluid baby received 24 hours prior to discharge

The type of fluid ingested by the baby in the twenty-four (24) hours prior to discharge.

#### FSE in labour

Indicating whether Fetal Scalp Electrode (FSE) monitoring was performed.

#### Gestation

The estimated gestational age of the baby in completed weeks as determined by clinical assessment. Preterm births are identified as those babies whose gestation is less than 37 completed weeks. In cases of multiple births where an intrauterine fetal death (IUFD) occurred, the gestational age is estimated as the age at death and not the age at birth.

#### **Grand Multipara**

A pregnant woman who has had at least five previous pregnancies resulting in a livebirth or stillbirth.

#### Hepatitis B vaccination status

The Hepatitis B vaccination status of the baby at birth.

#### Indigenous Status

An Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he/she lives.

#### Induction

Intervention to stimulate the onset of labour.

#### Intended birth place

The intended place of birth of the baby at the onset of labour.

#### Labour and birth complication

Complication arising within labour or birth that may have significantly affected care during this time.

#### Livebirth

The complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a baby which shows evidence of life, (e.g.: has a heartbeat), irrespective of birthweight or gestational age.

#### Macerated

The softening and breaking down of skin from prolonged exposure of a dead fetus to amniotic fluid.

#### **Medical conditions**

Pre-existing maternal diseases and conditions, and other diseases, illnesses or conditions arising during the current pregnancy, that are not directly attributable to the pregnancy but may significantly affect care during the current pregnancy and/or pregnancy outcome.

#### Method of birth

The method of complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception.

#### Method of birth of last birth

The method of complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception in last birth event.

#### Morphology ultrasound scan

An ultrasound to allow the early diagnosis of morphologic abnormalities.

#### Mortality rates

Stillbirth rate - the number of stillbirths per 1,000 births.

Neonatal mortality rate - the number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 livebirths.

Perinatal mortality rate - the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 births.

#### Mother

A woman who gave birth to one or more babies in Queensland during the reference period.

#### Multipara

A pregnant woman who has had at least one previous pregnancy resulting in a livebirth or stillbirth.

#### Neonatal death

The death of a live born baby within the first 28 days of life.

#### Non-Pharmacological Analgesia administered during labour

The type of non-pharmacological analgesia used by the mother to relieve pain during the labour and/or birth.

#### Nuchal translucency ultrasound

An ultrasound to assess for Trisomy 21 chromosomal abnormalities.

#### Outcome of previous pregnancies

The number of previous pregnancies resulting in stillbirths (of at least 20 weeks gestation and /or 400 grams), spontaneous abortion or induced termination of pregnancies (of less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams) or livebirth outcomes.

#### Perinatal death

A stillbirth or neonatal death.

#### Perinatal period

The perinatal period commences at 20 completed weeks (140 days) of gestation and ends 28 completed days after birth.

#### Period in ICN/SCN

Total number of whole or part calendar days that a baby spent in intensive care nursery/special care nursery.

#### Pharmacological Analgesia administered during labour

Type of pharmacological agents administered to the mother by injection or inhalation to relieve pain during labour and/or birth.

#### **Plurality**

The number of babies resulting from a single pregnancy. Plurality at birth is determined by the total number of live births and stillbirths that result from the pregnancy. Stillbirths, including those where the fetus was likely to have died before 20 weeks gestation, should be included in the count of plurality. To be included, they should be recognisable as a fetus and have been expelled or extracted with other products of conception when pregnancy ended at 20 or more weeks gestation.

#### Position of congenital anomaly

The laterality of the structural abnormalities (including deformations) present at birth.

#### Pregnancy complication

Complications arising up to the period immediately preceding birthing that are directly attributable to the pregnancy and may have significantly affected care during the current pregnancy and/ or pregnancy outcome.

#### Presentation

That part of the fetus which is lowermost in the uterus at birth.

#### **Primipara**

A pregnant woman who has had no previous pregnancy resulting in a livebirth or stillbirth.

#### Primary reason for induction

Primary reason for the need to induce labour.

#### Principal accoucheur

The principal person assisting the mother in the birth of the baby.

#### **Puerperium**

The six-week period for the mother following birth.

#### Puerperium complication

The medical and obstetric complications of the mother occurring during the postnatal period up to the time of separation from care.

#### Puerperium procedures and operations

Any procedure or operation the mother had during the puerperium, the six-week period following the birth.

#### Separation date

Date on which an admitted patient completes an episode of care.

#### **Smoking**

An indicator of whether the mother has smoked any cigarettes at any time during the pregnancy.

#### State/Territory of birth

The state/territory in which the birth occurred.

#### Stillbirth

The complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a product of conception of at least 20 weeks gestation and/or 400 grams birthweight which, after separation, did not show any signs of life, that is, did not have a heartbeat.

#### Underlying cause of perinatal death

The disease or condition present in either the fetus, neonate or mother which, in the opinion of the certifier, was the single underlying cause of the perinatal death, i.e. the disease condition which initiated the train of events which lead to death.

#### Water Birth

An indicator of whether the birth was a water birth. For a birth to be considered a water birth, the baby's head must remain submerged under water until after the body is born.

## Appendix A: Data Available from the Perinatal Data Collection

#### **MOTHER**

Place of birth

Age

Country of birth

Indigenous status

State of usual residence

Statistical local area of usual residence

Marital status

Weight

Height

Accommodation status

Antenatal transfer

Antenatal transfer place

Time of antenatal transfer

Reason for antenatal transfer

Assisted conception methods

Date of admission

Previous pregnancy outcomes

(live births, stillbirths, miscarriages/abortions)

Method of birth of last birth

Number of previous caesareans

Date of LMP

Estimated date of birth (confinement)

Antenatal care

Number of antenatal visits

Medical conditions

Pregnancy complications

Procedures and operations

Number of ultrasound scans

Intended place of birth at onset of labour

Actual place of birth of baby

Onset of labour

Methods of induction/augmentation

Reason for Induction

Length of time membranes ruptured before birth

Length of first stage of labour

Length of second stage of labour

Presentation

Non-pharmacological analgesia during labour

Pharmacological analgesia during labour

Anaesthesia methods for birth

Method of birth Reason for induction Reason for caesarean

Cervical dilation prior to caesarean

Accoucheur Perineal status **Episiotomy** 

Surgical repair of vagina or perineum

Gestation at first antenatal visit Labour and birth complications

Puerperium complications

Separation type Date of separation Place of transfer

Smoking during pregnancy (status and number)

Smoking cessation advice

Alcohol during pregnancy

(status, volume and frequency)

Antenatal screening for family violence

Antenatal screening for illicit drug use

Antenatal screening Edinburgh Postnatal

Depression Scale (EPDS) indicator and score Immunisation for influenza during pregnancy

and gestational age administered

Immunisation for pertussis during pregnancy

and gestational age administered

Maternity model of care primary

Maternity model of care at onset of labour

Puerperium procedures & operations

Parity

#### **BABY**

Date of birth

Time of birth

Birthweight

Gestation Plurality

Sex

Born alive/stillborn

Route of administration of vitamin K

Hepatitis B vaccination

Apgar score (1 and 5 minutes)

Time to establish respirations

Resuscitation methods

Neonatal morbidity

Neonatal treatment methods

Congenital anomalies

Antenatal diagnosis of congenital anomalies

Indigenous status of baby

Days in ICN

Days in SCN

Main reason for admission to ICN/SCN

Fluid received in the birth episode

Fluid received in the 24 hours prior to discharge

Use of a bottle

Date of separation

Separation type

Place of transfer

#### **PERINATAL DEATHS**

Date of death

Age at death

Place of death

Macerated (stillbirths)

When heartbeat ceases

Post-mortem performed

Post-mortem confirmed

Main and other maternal diseases

Main and other causes of death

## **Appendix B: Perinatal Data Collection Form (MR63D)** and Electronic File Format

https://www.health.qld.gov.au/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0024/1029624/qpdc-form-2122.PDF

### QUEENSLAND PERINATAL DATA COLLECTION FORM

| MOTHED'S DETAILS     | MOTHER SPEIGES      | PLACE OF DELIVERY DATE OF ADMISS (for delivery)  MOTHER'S COUNTRY OF BIRTH    INDIGENOUS STATUS   - select -  MARTIAL STATUS   - select -  ACCOMMODATION STATUS OF MOTHER   - select -   | SEROLOGY  FPR igG 2  Rubella L  Blood group Antibodies No Yes F  | ST GIVEN NAME  ST GIVEN NAME  IND GIVEN NAME  SUAL RESIDENCE  INTENATAL TRANSFER No leason for Transfer  ransferred from  | UR NO DOB OOB STATE (Include transfers from plann transfers from plann Time OF TRUNSE)   | ESTIMATED DATE OF BIRTH  POSTCODE  deforme stirth to hospital, carea resea sety  ERP, prior to oneset of fabour  during fabour  |
|----------------------|---------------------|--|--|---|--|---|
| DDEMONS DBECNANCIES  | TIENDOO TIEGINAMOED | None 1 (go to next section) Vaginal Number of previous pregnancies resulting in: Only tivebriths Only stillbirths Orly abortions/miscarriages/ectopic/hydatiform mole Livebirth & abortion/miscarriage/ectopic/hydatiform mole   | ANTENA  OF DELIVERY OF LAST BRTH  Una sante  of dractor  OS  OS  OS  OS  OS  OS  OS  OS  OS  O                                 | AL SCREENING Intell coreoning for family Inatal screening for illicit Intell performed?  V Initial screening for illicit Intell screening for of ormed?  Intell screening for of ormed?  Intell screening for of ormed?  Intell screening for of ormed? | reginancy did the mother smoke? did the special specia |   |
| DOESENT DOESNAMON    |                     | ANTENATAL CARE You may rick more than one box No antenatal care Public hospital/dinic medical practitioner Private medical practitioner Private medical practitioner OS Private midwite practitioner OS Other (specity)  LMP Asthma (treated during this pregnancy) Anaemia Renal condition (specity)  Lardiac condition (specity)  Lardiac condition (specity)  Lardiac condition (specity)  Lardiac condition (specity)  LARDIAL CANDITIONS OTHER OT | 010  | Weeks   | Was smoking cessation advice r   | ASSISTED CONCEPTION Was this pregnancy the result of assisted conception? - select -  If yes, indicated method/s used ABH / AID  OVAliation induction  ON IVF  O4  GIFT  O5  ICSI (intracytoplasmic sperm injection)  Donor egg  Frozen embryo transfer/embryo transfer  Other (specify)  Primary Maternity Model of Care  Maternity Model of Care at cneat of labour |
| I ABOUD AND DELINEDY | LADOUR MAD DELIVERI | INTENDED PLACE OF BIRTH AT ONSET OF LABOUR select Other (apecify)  ACTUAL PLACE OF BIRTH OF BABYselect Other (apecify)  ONSET OF LABOUR  Sportlaneous (1)  IF LABOUR INDUCED  Main reason for induction  METHODS USED TO INDUCE LABOUR OR AUGMENT LABOUR?  You may fick more than one box Artifical rupture of Membranes (ARM) Oxytocin  Prostaglandins Mechanical Carvical Dilatation Antiprogestogen Other (apecify)  IF LABOUR INDUCED Main reason for induction  | METHOD OF BIRTH - select Uther (specify)  WATER BIRTH Was this as water birth? - select If yes, was the water birth - select - | EOD CAESADEAN   | ANALGESIA DURING LABOUR/OEL/VERY  APEAN None Heat Pack Birth Ball 03 Massage 04 Shower Water Immersion Aromatherapy 07 Acoupuncture 09   | DAMAGE TO THE PERINEUM  You may tick more than one box  None:  Graze/fear vagina, labta, vulva  Lacerated 1st degree  2nd degree  3nd degree  4th degree  05  |

| LABOUR AND DELIVERY (continued) | PHARMACOLOGICAL ANALGESIA DURING LABOUR/DELIVERY  None  Nitrous oxide  Systemic opioid (incl. narcotic (IM/IV))  Spinal  Other (specify)  PHARMACOLOGICAL ANALGESIA  02  03  04  05  05  05  07  07   | LABOUR AND DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS   You may tick more than one box  | Platained placenta with manual removal   CTG in labour?   - select  | ANAESTHESIA FOR DELIVERY  None  Epidural 04  Spinal 05  Combined Spinal-Epidural 10  General anaesthetic 06  Local to perineum 02  Pudendal 03  Caudal 07  Other (specify)   |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| BABY LAB                        |   | Precipitate labour/delivery 0623  PLURALITY - select - Other (specify)  SEX - select - hours BIRTH STATUS grams - select - macerated days - select - cm   | APGAR SCORE  1 min 5min  Heart rate  Respiratory effort  Muscle tone Reflex irritability  Colour  TOTAL  REGULAR RESPIRATIONS  Minutes  OR At birth  OR Intubated/ventilated  OR Respirations not established  RESUSCITATION  You may tick more than one box  None  Suction of meconium (oral, pharyngeal etc)  Suction of meconium via ETT  Facial 0 <sup>2</sup> Bag and mask  IPPV via ETT  CPAP ventilation  Intubation  Narcotic antagonist injection  External cardiac massage  Other (specify-include drugs) | Urine  Meconium  Cord pH?  Select -  Select -  WITAMIN K (first dose)  Faselect -  Select -  Select -  HEPATITIS B  MEPATITIS B IMMUNOGLOBULIN  Select -  Se |
| POSTNATAL DETAILS               | Respiratory distress  Hypo/Hyperglycaemia or Normal  Neonatal abstinence syndrome  →  | Diagnosis Diagnosis Results Drug nam e Diagnosis  | NEONATAL TREATMENT  None Oxygen for > 4 hours Phototherapy IV/IM antibiotics IV fluid Mechanical ventilation Blood glucose monitoring CPAP Or o / naso gastric feeding Other Treatment  Was baby admitted to ICN/SCN? If yes, how many days was baby admitted to: • select -  If yes, how many days was baby admitted to: • select -  If yes, how many days was baby admitted to ICN/SCN?  • SCN (days)  Main reason for admission to ICN/SCN  Mon reason for admission to ICN/SCN                                  | CONGENITAL ANOMALY - select - If yes or suspected enter details below or in the Congenital Anomaly section  Position - select - Status - select -  Was CA diagnosed antenatally? - select -  |
| DISCHARGE DETAIL.S              | MOTHER PUERPERIUM COMPLICATIONS You may tick more than one box  None Haemorrhoids Wound Infection Anaemia Dehiscence/disruption of wound Febrile UTI O862 Spinal Headache T8852 Secondary PPH OTTLE Other (specify)  THROMSOPROPHYLAXIS FOLLOWING CAESAREAN You may tick more than one box  None Pharmocological thromboprophylaxis Intermittent Calf Compression TED Stocking Other thromboprophylaxis | PUERPERIUM PROCEDURES AND OPERATIONS You may tick more than one box  None Blood Patch D & C 1656400 Other (specity)  MOTHER'S DISCHARGE DETAILS Discharged Transferred Place of Transfer  Died Date Early Discharge Program - select- | BABY NEONATAL SCREENING   | None   |

#### PERINATAL DATA COLLECTION ELECTRONIC FILE FORMAT

To view data items submitted via the electronic file format please see links below:

https://www.health.qld.gov.au/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0037/949906/Queensland-Perinatal-Data-Collection-File-Format-2020-2021 v1.36b.pdf

https://www.health.qld.gov.au/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0023/1029623/qpdc-file-format-2122.pdf

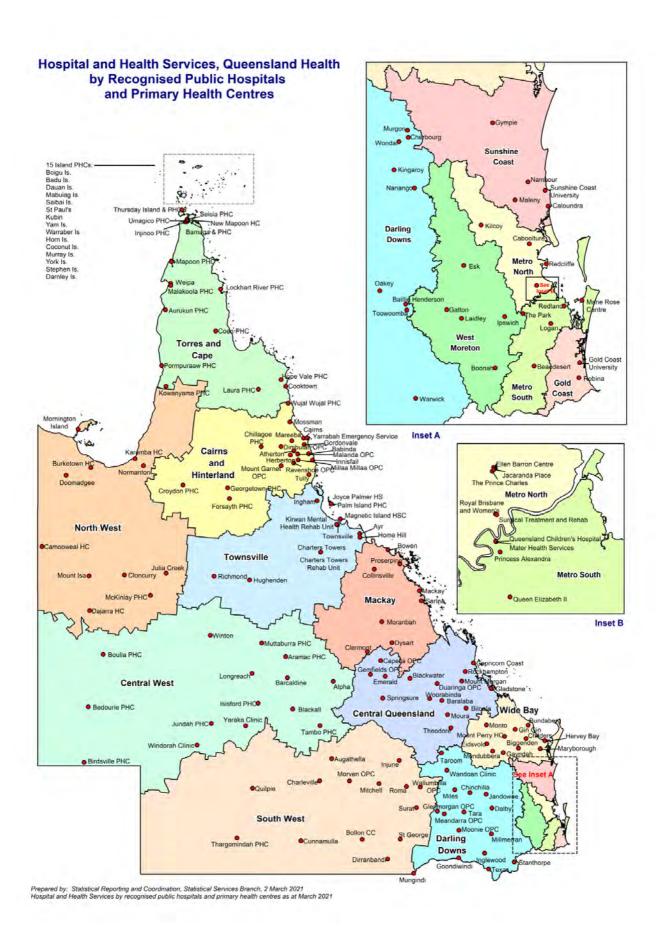
## **Appendix C: Perinatal Data Collection Form Changes** (MR63D)

New items collected for the 'Actual Place of Birth' introduced from 1 July 2021.

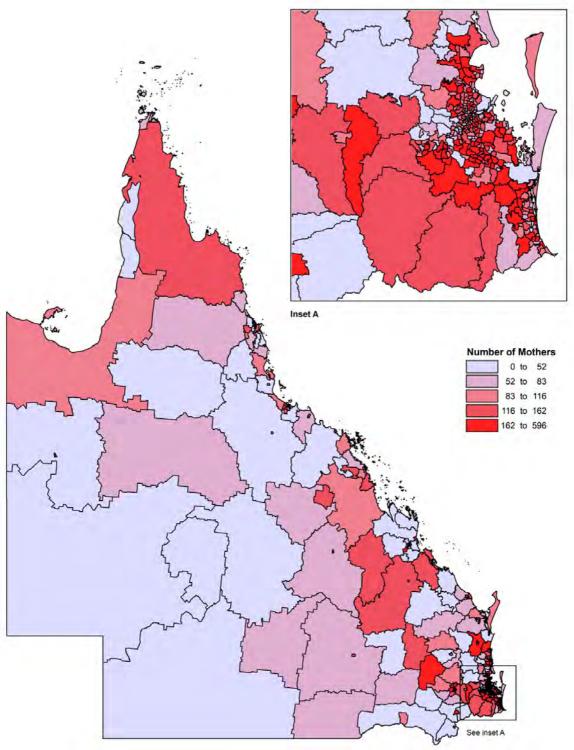
- 5=Born before Arrival
- 7=Community, non-medical (freebirth)

https://www.health.qld.gov.au/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0025/1029625/qpdc-summary-changes-2122.pdf

## **Appendix D: Hospital and Health Services**



## Appendix E: Mothers by SA2 of usual residence (ASGS2016)



SA2 - Statistical Area Level 2 ASGS 2016 version.
Source: Perinatal Data Collection, Statistical Services Branch
Prepared by: Statistical Reporting and Coordination, Statistical Services Branch, Queensland Health, 12 March 2023

## References

1. World Health Organisation (WHO), The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM), Volumes 1-5, National Centre for Classification in Health, Sydney, 2000.