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| Victorian Perinatal Data Collection (VPDC) manual 2024-25Section 3 Data definitions |
| Version 12.0 |
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# Introduction

This section provides the specifications for each Victorian Perinatal Data Collection (VPDC) data element collected and reported to the department.

The format for the transmission of VPDC data is specified in Section 5: Compilation and submission.

Software vendors should read Section 3: Data definitions and Section 5: Compilation and submission together, along with Section 4: Business rules, to understand the VPDC and transmission requirements.

Additional items are derived from the items reported in the VPDC. These are referenced in Section 2: Concept and derived item definitions, for information only.

# Data definitions

# Administration of Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin (HBIG) – baby

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Report whether Hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG) was administered to the baby, and if so, the timing of that administration |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 168 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 HBIG not administered to the infant2 HBIG administered <12 hours after birth3 HBIG administered ≥ 12 hours after birth 9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the interventions to prevent mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of hepatitis B for women who are HBsAg positive.Report only for liveborns when mother reports code 2 Hepatitis serology (HBsAg) positive in Hepatitis B antenatal screening – mother Otherwise, leave blank. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All births where Birth status is code 1 liveborn and Hepatitis B antenatal screening – mother is code 2 Hepatitis serology (HBsAg) was positive |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Birth status; Hepatitis B antenatal screening – mother |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Administration of Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin (HBIG) – baby, Birth status and Hepatitis B antenatal screening – mother valid combination |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2023 |

# Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the mother is admitted into a high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) in this health service during the birth episode. |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 94 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Admitted to high dependency unit / intensive care unit2 Not admitted to high dependency unit / intensive care unit9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Depending on the facilities, and policies of the hospital, this high dependency care may take place in the labour ward, high dependency unit, intensive care unit, coronary care unit, or any other specialist unit. The mother may spend time in this unit for days either before and/or after the birth. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | High dependency unit (HDU), intensive care unit (ICU) |
| Related data items (this section): | Events of labour and birth – free text; Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code; Hospital code (agency identifier); Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for induction (other) – free text; Indications for operative delivery – free text; Indications for operative delivery – ICD-10-AM code; Maternal medical conditions – free text; Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code; Obstetric complications – free text; Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code; Postpartum complications – free text; Postpartum complications – ICD-10-AM code |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother conditionally mandatory data items, Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19992. January 2020 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Admission to special care nursery (SCN) / neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) – baby

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the neonate is admitted into a special care nursery (SCN) or neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) in this health service during the birth episode. |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 113 |
| Permissible values | Code Descriptor1 Admitted to SCN2 Admitted to NICU3 Not admitted to SCN or NICU9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | The criteria for admissions to SCN may vary depending on the facilities available and level of care provided within a particular hospital. This data element is a flag for neonatal morbidity and/or congenital anomalies:if code 1 Admitted to SCN OR code 2 Admitted to NICU is reported, then a code/condition must be reported in Neonatal morbidity and/or Congenital anomalies. If the neonate is admitted to both SCN and NICU, report code 2 Admitted to NICU. Do not report a value for stillbirth episodes, leave blank. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All live birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Intensive care unit (ICU) |
| Related data items (this Section): | Congenital anomalies – ICD-10-AM code; Congenital anomalies – indicator; Hospital code (agency identifier); Neonatal morbidity – free text; Neonatal morbidity – ICD-10-AM code  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to special care nursery (SCN) / neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) – baby conditionally mandatory data items; Admission to special care nursery (SCN) / neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) – baby, Setting of birth – actual and Hospital code (agency identifier) valid combinations; Birth status ‘Live born’ and associated conditionally mandatory data items; Birth status ‘Stillborn’ and associated data items valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19992. January 20073. January 20204. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Admitted patient election status – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the mother is admitted as a public or private patient |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 17 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Public2 Private9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Homebirths under the care of an independent midwife or medical practitioner should be reported as code 2 Private. Homebirths under the public homebirth program must be reported as code 1 Public. Transport Accident Commission (TAC), Department of Veterans’ Affairs (DVA) and WorkCover patients must be reported as code 1 Public. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified |
|  |
| Related business rules (section 4): | Mandatory to report data items; Setting of birth – actual and Admitted patient election status – mother valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1998 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1998 |

# Anaesthesia for operative delivery – indicator

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether anaesthesia is administered to the mother for, or associated with, the operative delivery of the baby (forceps, vacuum/ventouse or caesarean section) |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 79 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Anaesthesia administered2 Anaesthesia not administered9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Operative delivery includes caesarean section, hysterotomy, forceps and vacuum/ventouse extraction. Do not report a value for birth episodes with no operative delivery, leave blank. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | Birth episodes with an operative delivery |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Anaesthesia; Operative delivery |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Anaesthesia for operative delivery – type; Method of birth |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Anaesthesia for operative delivery – indicator and Method of birth valid combinations; Method of birth and Anaesthesia for operative delivery – indicator conditionally mandatory data items; Anaesthesia for operative delivery – indicator and Anaesthesia for operative delivery – type valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19992. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Anaesthesia for operative delivery – type

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The type of anaesthesia administered to a woman during a birth event |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 (x4) |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 80 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**2 Local anaesthetic to perineum3 Pudendal block4 Epidural or caudal block5 Spinal block6 General anaesthetic7 Combined spinal-epidural block8 Other anaesthesia9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | This item should be recorded for operative or instrumental delivery of the baby only. It does not include the removal of the placenta.Report in this data item only agent/s administered to provide anaesthesia for an operative delivery, not where the agent was administered solely for pain relief during labour. If given only during labour, report the agent in the data item Analgesia for labour – type. If given for pain relief during labour, and as anaesthesia for operative delivery, report in both Anaesthesia for operative delivery – type and Analgesia for labour – type data items. 2 Local anaesthetic to perineum:A local anaesthetic to the perineum was administered to the mother for the operative/instrumental birth of the baby. Local anaesthetic to perineum is the infiltration of the perineum with a local anaesthetic.3 Pudendal block:A pudendal block was administered to the mother for the operative/ instrumental birth of the baby. A pudendal block is an injection of a local anaesthetic to the pudendal nerves.4 Epidural or caudal block:An epidural or caudal block was administered to the mother for the operative/ instrumental birth of the baby. An epidural block is an injection of a local anaesthetic into the epidural space of the spinal column. A caudal block is an injection of a local anaesthetic agent into the caudal portion of the spinal canal through the sacrum.5 Spinal block:A spinal block was administered to the mother for the operative/ instrumental birth of the baby. A spinal block is an injection of an analgesic drug or anaesthetic drug into the subarachnoid space of the spinal cord. Spinal block is also called Subarachnoid Block Anaesthesia.6 General anaestheticGeneral anaesthesia was administered to the mother for the operative/ instrumental birth of the baby. General anaesthesia includes various anaesthetic agents given primarily by inhalation or intravenous injection.Code 7 Combined spinal-epidural block:A combined spinal-epidural block was administered to the mother for the operative/ instrumental birth of the baby. A combined spinal-epidural block is a needle-through-needle injection of an analgesic drug or anaesthetic drug into both the epidural space and the subarachnoid space of the spinal column. The spinal-epidural block combines the benefits of rapid action of a spinal block and the flexibility of an epidural block. An epidural catheter, inserted during the technique, enables the provision of long-lasting analgesia with the ability to titrate the dose for the desired effect.Code 8 Other anaesthesia:Other anaesthesia (not indicated above) was administered to the mother for the operative/instrumental birth of the baby. This may include parenteral opioids and nitrous oxide.Code 9 Not stated / inadequately described:May not be reported with any other code.More than one permissible value may be recorded. However no permissible value can be reported more than once. Code 7 Combined spinal-epidural block may not be recorded with both Code 4 and Code 5. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | Birth episodes with an operative delivery |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Anaesthesia; Operative delivery |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Anaesthesia for operative delivery – indicator; Analgesia for labour – type |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Anaesthesia for operative delivery – indicator and Anaesthesia for operative delivery – type valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW | Version | 1. January 19992. July 20153. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | AIHW (DH modified) | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Analgesia for labour – indicator

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether analgesia is administered to the woman to relieve pain during labour |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 77 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Analgesia administered2 Analgesia not administered9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Analgesia will usually be administered by injection or inhalation. This item is to be recorded for first and second stage labour, but not third stage labour (for example, removal of placenta), and not when it is used primarily to enable operative birth. Inhalation analgesia such as nitrous oxide (N2O and O2) can be used for manual removal of placenta on occasion. Do not report a value for birth episodes where the woman does not have labour, leave blank. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where there is a labour |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Analgesia |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Analgesia for labour – type; Labour type  |
|  |
| Related business rules (section 4): | Analgesia for labour – indicator and Labour type valid combinations; Analgesia for labour – indicator and Analgesia for labour – type valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1999 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Analgesia for labour – type

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The type of analgesia administered to the woman during a birth event. |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 (x4) |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 78 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**2 Nitrous oxide3 Systemic opioids4 Epidural or caudal block5 Spinal block7 Combined spinal-epidural block8 Other analgesia9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | This item is to be recorded for first and second stage labour, but not for third stage labour, e.g. removal of placenta.Report in this data item only agent/s administered to provide pain relief during labour, not where the agent was administered solely as anaesthesia for an operative delivery. If given only to facilitate an operative delivery, report the agent in the data item Anaesthesia for operative delivery. If given for pain relief during labour, and as anaesthesia for operative delivery, report in both anaesthesia and analgesia data items.Code 2 Nitrous oxide: Nitrous oxide was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. Nitrous oxide is a gas providing light anaesthesia delivered in various concentrations with oxygen.Code 3 Systemic opioids:Systemic opioids were administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. This includes intramuscular and intravenous opioids.Code 4 Epidural or caudal block:An epidural or caudal block was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. An epidural block is an injection of a local anaesthetic into the epidural space of the spinal column. A caudal block is an injection of a local anaesthetic agent into the caudal portion of the spinal canal through the sacrum.Code 5 Spinal block:A spinal block was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. A spinal block is an injection of an analgesic drug or anaesthetic drug into the subarachnoid space of the spinal cord. Spinal block is also called Subarachnoid Block Anaesthesia.Code 7 Combined spinal-epidural block:A combined spinal-epidural block was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. A combined spinal-epidural block is a needle-through-needle injection of an analgesic drug or anaesthetic drug into both the epidural space and the subarachnoid space of the spinal column. The spinal-epidural block combines the benefits of rapid action of a spinal block and the flexibility of an epidural block. An epidural catheter, inserted during the technique, enables the provision of long-lasting analgesia with the ability to titrate the dose for the desired effect.Code 8 Other analgesia:Other analgesia (not indicated above) was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. This includes all non-narcotic oral analgesia and nonpharmacological methods such as hypnosis, acupuncture, massage, relaxation techniques, temperature regulation and aromatherapy and other.Code 9 Not stated / inadequately described:May not be reported with any other code.More than one permissible value may be recorded. However no permissible value can be reported more than once. Code 7 Combined spinal-epidural block may not be recorded with both Code 4 and Code 5. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where there is a labour |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Analgesia |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Analgesia for labour – indicator; Anaesthesia for operative delivery – type |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Analgesia for labour – indicator and Analgesia for labour – type valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | AIHW | Version | 1. January 19992. July 20153. July 2023 |
|  |
| Codeset source | AIHW (DH modified) | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Aneuploidy screening result

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Result of the Aneuploidy screening test conducted during this pregnancy |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 176 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Low risk2 High risk3 Not reportable / failed NIPT4 Ordered but results unavailable / unknown9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Code 3 Not reportable / failed NIPTWhere an NIPT result is “No call”, “No result”, “Failed NIPT” |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where Aneuploidy screening status was 1 Ordered |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Aneuploidy screening status; Aneuploidy screening type; Aneuploidy screening result – high risk condition |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Aneuploidy screening – conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2024 |

# Aneuploidy screening result – high risk condition

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | If the result of the Aneuploidy screening conducted during this pregnancy was high risk, report the high risk condition result reported. |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | NN[NN] | Field size | 2 (x2) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 177 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor** 01 Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome)02 Trisomy 18 (Edward syndrome)03 Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)04 Turner’s syndrome05 Klinefelter’s syndrome 06 Other male or female chromosome abnormalities, not elsewhere classified 07 Di George’s syndrome(includes ‘22q11.2 deletion syndrome’ on NIPT reports)08 Other trisomies and partial trisomies of the autosomes, not elsewhere classified(includes ‘rare autosomal trisomy’, ‘partial chromosome or segmental duplication’ or ‘triploidy’ on NIPT reports)10 Monosomies and deletions from the autosomes, not elsewhere classified(includes ‘monosomy’, ‘partial chromosome or segmental deletion’, ‘microdeletion syndromes other than Di George syndrome’ in NIPT reports)11 Chromosome abnormalities, unspecified99 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Up to 2 unique codes can be reported. Some of the VPDC codes for this data item do not list specific terms. Those codes can be used to represent more specific terms which may appear on aneuploidy screening reports. Examples below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **VPDC code** | **Descriptor** | **Common NIPT report terminology** |
| 07 | Di George’s syndrome | 22q11.2 deletion syndrome |
| 08 | Other trisomies and partial trisomies of the autosomes, not elsewhere classified | Rare autosomal trisomy, partial chromosome or segmental duplication, triploidy |
| 10 | Monosomies and deletions from the autosomes, not elsewhere classified | Monosomy, partial chromosome or segmental deletion, microdeletion syndromes other than Di George syndrome |

 |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where Aneuploidy screening result was 2 High risk |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Aneuploidy screening status; Aneuploidy screening type; Aneuploidy screening result |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Aneuploidy screening – conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2024 |

# Aneuploidy screening status

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether aneuploidy screening was offered to the female during this pregnancy. |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 174 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Ordered2 Declined3 Not offered9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report whether aneuploidy screening was offered to the female during this pregnancy, and if so, whether it was declined. Report code 1 Ordered or code 2 Declined irrespective of the antenatal care provider that offered the aneuploidy screening (eg General Practitioner prior to referral to hospital for antenatal clinics).Report code 2 Declined only if aneuploidy screening was offered and declined. Only report one code.  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Aneuploidy screening type; Aneuploidy screening result; Aneuploidy screening result – high risk condition |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Aneuploidy screening – conditionally mandatory data items; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2024 |

# Aneuploidy screening type

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Type of aneuploidy screening ordered during this pregnancy |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 175 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 NIPT2 First trimester combined screening3 Second trimester maternal serum screening4 Other aneuploidy screening 9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | If more than one type of aneuploidy screening was used during this pregnancy, report the first type of screening test used (chronologically).Code 1 NIPTNon-invasive prenatal testing, cell-free DNA based prenatal screeningCode 2 First trimester combined screening Nuchal translucency measurement and maternal serum PaPP-A and bHCG measurementsCode 3 Second trimester maternal serum screeningMaternal serum screening including estriol, HCG, alpha-fetoprotein +/- inhibin A |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where Aneuploidy screening status was 1 Ordered |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Aneuploidy screening status; Aneuploidy screening result; Aneuploidy screening result – high risk condition |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Aneuploidy screening – conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2024 |

# Antenatal corticosteroid exposure

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Administration of any antenatal dose of steroids for the purpose of fetal lung maturation |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1  |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 139 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 None2 One dose 3 Two doses (one course)4 More than two doses9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report the number of steroid doses given during the pregnancy  |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth status ‘Live born’ and associated conditionally mandatory data items; Birth status ‘Stillborn’ and associated data items valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2019
2. January 2020
 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2019 |

# Antenatal mental health risk screening status

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether a woman has received screening for mental health risk using a validated screening tool during the antenatal period.  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 156 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1. Yes

2 Not offered3 Declined9 Not stated stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Antenatal screening for mental health risk is conducted using a validated screening tool, which is an instrument that has been psychometrically tested for reliability, validity and sensitivity, for example the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS).Code 1 YesThe woman was screened using a validated screening toolReport whether the screening was conducted at the same health service where the birth occurs, or at another service or health care providerCode 2 Not offeredThe woman was not offered screening using a validated screening toolReport also when screening was not offered at the time of birth, or in other circumstances where a care plan was interrupted due to an atypical course during the pregnancy, for example a precipitate labour or premature birthCode 3 DeclinedThe woman declined screening for mental health riskReport also when screening was offered to and accepted by the woman, but could not be completed, for example due to safety risk |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale score; Presence or history of mental health condition – indicator |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW | Version | 1. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | AIHW | Collection start date | 2022 |

# Apgar score at five minutes

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Numerical score used to indicate the baby's condition at five minutes after birth |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N[N] | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 103 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 10 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | The score is used to evaluate the fitness of a newborn infant, based on heart rate, respiration, muscle tone, reflexes and colour. The maximum or best score is 10. If the Apgar score is unknown, for example, for babies born before arrival, report as 99. For stillbirth episodes, report the Apgar score as 00. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Apgar score at one minute  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth status ‘Stillborn’ and associated data items valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 1982 |
|  |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Apgar score at one minute

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Numerical score used to indicate the baby's condition at one minute after birth |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N[N] | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 102 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 10 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | The score is used to evaluate the fitness of a newborn infant, based on heart rate, respiration, muscle tone, reflexes and colour. The maximum or best score is 10. If the Apgar score is unknown, for example, for babies born before arrival, report as 99. For stillbirth episodes, report the Apgar score as 00. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Apgar score at five minutes  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth status ‘Stillborn’ and associated data items valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 1998 |
|  |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 1998 |

# Artificial reproductive technology – indicator

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether artificial reproductive technology (ART) was used to assist the current pregnancy |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 60 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Artificial reproductive technology was used to assist this pregnancy2 Artificial reproductive technology was not used to assist this pregnancy9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | If reporting code 1 Artificial reproductive technology was used to assist this pregnancy, also report the type of ART in Procedure – free text and/or Procedure – ACHI code, for example, IVF, Clomid, GIFT or ICSI. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Artificial reproductive technology – indicator conditionally mandatory data items, Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Birth order

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The sequential birth order of the baby, including that in a multiple birth for the current pregnancy |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 99 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth2 Second of a multiple birth3 Third of a multiple birth4 Fourth of a multiple birth5 Fifth of a multiple birth6 Sixth of a multiple birth8 Other9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Stillborns are counted such that, if twins were born, the first stillborn and the second live-born, the second twin would be reported as code 2 Second of a multiple birth (and not code 1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth). |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth plurality and Birth order valid combinations, Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 1982 |
|  |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Birth plurality

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The total number of babies resulting from a single pregnancy |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 98 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Singleton2 Twins3 Triplets4 Quadruplets5 Quintuplets6 Sextuplets8 Other9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | 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 is 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.Fetus papyraceous and fetus compressus are products of conception recognisable as a deceased fetus. These fetal deaths are likely to have occurred before 20 weeks gestation but should be included as stillbirths in perinatal collections if they are recognisable as a fetus and have been expelled or extracted with other products of conception at 20 or more weeks gestational age. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Stillbirth (fetal death) |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Birth order |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth plurality and Birth order valid combinations; Birth plurality and Chorionicity of multiples valid combinations; Estimated gestational age – in scope validation; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | AIHW METeOR 732874 | Version | 1. January 19822. July 20153. July 2023 |
|  |
| Codeset source | AIHW METeOR 732874 | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Birth presentation

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Presenting part of the fetus (at the cervix) at birth |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 73 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Vertex2 Breech3 Face4 Brow5 Compound6 Cord7 Shoulder8 Other9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | For a multiple pregnancy with differing presentations, report the presentation of the fetus for each birth. Code 1 Vertex:Presentation at birth is the upper back part of the fetal head. That is, the occiput is the point of reference.Includes incomplete rotation of fetal head.Code 2 Breech: Presentation at birth is the buttocks or legs. Includes breech with extended legs, breech with flexed legs, footling and knee presentations. Code 3 Face:Presentation at birth is the face. That is, the fetal head is hyper-extended and the area of the head below the root of the nose and the orbital ridge is at the cervical os.Code 4 Brow:Presentation at birth is the brow. That is, the fetal head is partly extended and the area of the head between the anterior fontanelle and the root of the nose is at the cervical os.Code 5 Compound: Refers to more than one presenting part. It is the situation where there is an associated prolapse of hand and/or foot in a cephalic presentation or hand(s) in a breech presentation. Code 8 Other – specify: When Other – specify is reported, further details must be reported in Events of labour and birth – free text or Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Events of labour and birth – free text; Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth presentation conditionally mandatory data items; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | AIHW METeOR 749924 | Version | 1. January 19822. January 19993. January 20094. July 20225. July 2023 |
|  |
| Codeset source | AIHW (DH modified) | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Birth status

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Status of the baby at birth |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 100 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Liveborn2 Stillborn (occurring before labour)3 Stillborn (occurring during labour)4 Stillborn (timing of occurrence unknown)9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Code 1 Liveborn: CCOPMM defines liveborn as the birth of an infant, regardless of maturity or birth weight, who breathes or shows any other signs of life after being born.Code 2 Stillborn (occurring before labour)Code 3 Stillborn (occurring during labour) and Code 4 Stillborn (timing of occurrence unknown):CCOPMM defines a stillbirth as the birth of an infant of at least 20 weeks’ gestation or if gestation is unknown, weighing at least 400 grams, which shows no signs of life after birth. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Live birth, Stillbirth (fetal death) |
| Related data items (this section): | Apgar score at one minute, Apgar score at five minutes  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Administration of Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin (HBIG) – baby, Birth status and Hepatitis B antenatal screening – mother valid combination; Birth status, Breastfeeding attempted and Last feed before discharge – baby valid combinations; Birth status ‘Live born’ and associated conditionally mandatory data items; Birth status ‘Stillborn’ and associated data items valid combinations; Estimated gestational age – in scope validation; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 1982
2. July 2015
3. January 2017
 |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Birth weight

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The first weight, in grams, of the live born or stillborn baby, obtained after birth or the weight of the neonate or infant on the date admitted if this is different from the date of birth. |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NN[NN] | Field size | 4 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 101 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: 10 to 9998 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**9999 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Unit of measure is in grams. For live births, birth weight should preferably be measured within the first few hours after birth before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred. While statistical tabulations include 500g groupings for birthweight, weights should not be recorded in those groupings. The actual weight should be recorded to the degree of accuracy to which it is measured.In the case of babies born before arrival at the hospital, the birth weight should be taken shortly after the baby has been admitted to hospital. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Birth weight |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Estimated gestational age – in scope validation; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD (DH modified) | Version | 1. January 1982
 |
|  |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Blood loss assessment – indicator

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Indicator of the method of assessing the quantity of blood loss reported in data element Blood loss (ml) |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 147 |
| Permissible values | **Code** | **Descriptor** |
|  | 1 | All blood loss measured (ml) |
|  | 2 | All blood loss estimated (ml) |
|  | 3 | Combination of measured and estimated blood loss (ml) |
|  | 9 | Not stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the method used to determine the amount of blood loss (ml) reported in the data element Blood loss (ml) |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where a value greater than 0 is reported in Blood loss (ml) |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Primary postpartum haemorrhage |
| Related data items (this section): | Blood loss (ml) |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Blood loss (ml) and Blood loss assessment – indicator valid combinations; Blood loss assessment – indicator, Episiotomy – indicator, Indications for operative delivery – free text, Indications for operative delivery – ICD-10-AM code, Method of birth, Perineal/genital laceration – degree/type, Perineal laceration – indicator conditional reporting |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2020 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2020 |

# Blood loss (ml)

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The amount of blood lost after the baby’s birth and in the following 24 hours, reported in millilitres (whether the loss is from the vagina, from an abdominal incision, or retained for example, broad ligament haematoma) |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | N[NNNN] | Field size | 5 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 89 |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 40000 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99999 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the amount of blood lost in millilitres (ml). Report only blood loss after the baby’s birth. Include stage 3, eg postpartum haemorrhage. Exclude blood loss during labour, eg abruption, concealed haemorrhage, placenta praevia blood loss. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Primary postpartum haemorrhage |
| Related data items (this section): | Blood loss assessment – indicator  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Blood loss (ml) and Blood loss assessment – indicator valid combinations; Blood loss (ml) and Main reason for excessive blood loss following childbirth valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20092. January 2020 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Blood product transfusion – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the mother was given a transfusion of whole blood, or any blood product (excluding anti-D), during her postpartum stay |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 90 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Transfusion of blood products received2 Transfusion of blood products not received9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Blood products may include:* whole blood
* packed cells
* platelets
* fresh frozen plasma (FFP)

Intramuscular administration of Hepatitis B immunoglobulins is not to be reported as a transfusion of blood products. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Blood loss (ml); Blood loss assessment – indicator; Main reason for excessive blood loss following childbirth |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Breastfeeding attempted

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the mother attempted to breastfeed the baby or express breast milk at least once |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 115 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Attempted to breastfeed / express breast milk2 Did not attempt to breastfeed / express breast milk9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | For this data item, expressed breast milk is considered breastfeeding initiation. Code 1 Attempted to breastfeed/express breast milk: includes if the baby was put to the breast at all, regardless of the success of the attempt, or if there was any attempt to express milk for the baby.Code 2 Did not attempt to breastfeed/express breast milk: includes if the baby was never put to the breast and there was no attempt to express milk for the baby. Also includes if the mother was transferred or died before she could attempt to breastfeed/express breast milk. If the baby was transferred or died, still indicate if the mother attempted to express milk at least once. Do not report a value for stillbirth episodes, leave blank. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All live birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth status ‘Live born’ and associated conditionally mandatory data items; Birth status ‘Stillborn’ and associated data items valid combinations; Birth status, Breastfeeding attempted and Last feed before discharge – baby valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Category of unplanned caesarean section urgency

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Category of unplanned caesarean section urgency |
| Representationclass | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 148 |
| Permissible values | **Code** | **Descriptor** |
|  | 1 | Category 1 Urgent threat to the life or the health of a woman or fetus |
|  | 2 | Category 2 Maternal or fetal compromise but not immediately life- threatening |
|  | 3 | Category 3 Needing earlier than planned delivery but without currently  evident maternal or fetal compromise |
|  | 4 | Category 4 At a time acceptable to both the woman and the  caesarean section team, understanding that this can be  affected by a number of factors |
|  | 9 | Urgency not stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the category of urgency of any unplanned caesarean section, whether this occurs before or during labour, **at the time the decision for caesarean section is made by the medical practitioner**. While the category may be subsequently downgraded or upgraded, it is to be reported as at the time the decision is made.The category of urgency code must be reported for all births with Method of birth code 5 Unplanned caesarean – labour or code 7 Unplanned caesarean – no labour.Where a decision is made for an urgent caesarean section, but vaginal birth occurs before the caesarean section can be performed, report the actual Method of birth.The Royal Australasian College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists recommends and endorses the use of a 4-grade classification system for emergency caesarean section.1Some services use a Code Green classification system. A Code Green caesarean section should be reported as code 1 Category 1. These services should use the descriptors for codes 2-4 to report caesareans other than Code Green.1Statement on [categorisation of urgency for caesarean section](https://ranzcog.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Categorisation-of-Urgency-for-Caesarean-Section.pdf), RANZCOG, reviewed July 2019 <Microsoft Word - Categorisation of urgency for caesarean section (C-Obs 14) (ranzcog.edu.au)>  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reportedfor | Mandatory for all birth episodes with Method of birth code 5 Unplanned caesarean – labour or code 7 Unplanned caesarean – no labour. Leave blank for all other Method of birth codes. |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Labour type |
| Related data items (this section): | Date of decision for unplanned caesarean section; Method of birth; Time of decision for unplanned caesarean section |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Category of unplanned caesarean section urgency, Date of decision for unplanned caesarean section and Time of decision for unplanned caesarean section; Date and time data item relationships; Labour type ‘Woman in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman not in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2021 |
| Codeset source | RANZCOG | Collection start date | 2021 |

# Chorionicity of multiples

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The number of chorionic membranes that surround the index fetus in a multiple pregnancy |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 140 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Monochorionic2 Dichorionic3 Trichorionic9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report the number of chorionic membranes surrounding index fetus in multiple pregnancy – ie monochorionic, dichorionic and trichorionic |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a multiple birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes with a Birth plurality of two or three |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Birth plurality |
|  |  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth plurality and Chorionicity of multiples – conditionally mandatory data item |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2019 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2019 |

# Collection identifier

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | A unique identifier for VPDC data collection |
|  |
| Representation class | Identifier | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | AAAA | Field size | 4 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record Header record File name | Position | 1 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**VPDC Victorian Perinatal Data Collection |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Software-system generated |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | Each VPDC electronic submission file |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Congenital anomalies – ICD-10-AM code

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Structural, functional, genetic, chromosomal and biochemical abnormalities that can be detected before birth, at birth or days later, in either a live born or stillborn baby. They may be multiple or isolated. |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | ANN[NN] | Field size | 5(x9) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 134 |
| Permissible values | Codes relevant to this data element are listed in the 12th edition ICD‑10‑AM/ ACHI code set, which includes VPDC-created codes. To obtain a copy of this code set, email the HDSS HelpDesk at <hdss.helpdesk@health.vic.gov.au>  |
| Reporting guide | Any congenital abnormality detected before birth, at birth or days later. This includes structural, functional, genetic, chromosomal and biochemical anomalies in either a liveborn or stillborn baby. These anomalies may be multiple or isolated. Other anomalies that include neoplasms, metabolic and haematological conditions should also be reported. The most common congenital anomalies are listed in Section 2. Congenital anomalies not required to be reported are also listed in Section 2. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where a congenital anomaly is present |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Congenital anomalies |
| Related data items (this section): | Congenital anomalies – indicator  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to special care nursery (SCN) / neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) – baby conditionally mandatory data items; Congenital anomalies – indicator and Congenital anomalies – ICD-10-AM code conditionally mandatory data items; Sex – baby |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 20182. January 20203. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | ICD-10-AM 12th edition plus CCOPMM additions | Collection start date | 2018 |

# Congenital anomalies – indicator

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether there were any reportable congenital anomalies identified, and if so, whether these were identified antenatally or postnatally or both |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 107 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**2 Reportable congenital anomalies not identified3 Reportable congenital anomalies identified antenatally4 Reportable congenital anomalies identified postnatally5 Reportable congenital anomalies identified both antenatally and  postnatally9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Where reportable congenital abnormalities are identified, report the most appropriate codes in the Congenital anomalies – ICD-10-AM code field. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Congenital anomalies – includes a list of the most common congenital anomalies for reporting in the Congenital anomalies – ICD-10-AM code field, and a list of congenital anomalies that do not need to be reported as a congenital anomaly |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Congenital anomalies – ICD-10-AM code |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Congenital anomalies – indicator and Congenital anomalies – ICD‑10‑AM code conditionally mandatory data item; Mandatory to report data items; Sex – baby and Congenital anomalies – indicator conditionally mandatory data item |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19992. January 20093. January 2020 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Cord complications

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Umbilical cord status, including abnormalities and complications |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | ANN[NN] | Field size | 5(x3) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 141 |
| Permissible values | **Code** | **Descriptor**  |
|  | 1 | No abnormalities or complications relating to umbilical cord |
|  | O691 | Nuchal cord (cord tightly around baby’s neck) |
|  | O692 | True knot |
|  | O690 | Umbilical cord prolapse |
|  | O693 | Short umbilical cord |
|  | O694 | Vasa previa |
|  | Q2701 | Two vessels in cord |
|  | O698 | Other |
|  | 9 | Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the umbilical cord status, including abnormalities and complications detected during the birth episodes.Cord loosely around the baby’s neck should be reported as code 1.Report up to 3 codes. No code should be reported more than once. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Not specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Birth status; Apgar score at one minute; Apgar score at five minutes; Birth presentation; Congenital anomalies – ICD-10-AM code; Congenital anomalies – indicator; Events of labour and birth – free text; Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code; Fetal monitoring in labour; Fetal monitoring prior to birth – not in labour; Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for induction (other) – free text; Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for operative delivery – free text; Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code; Neonatal morbidity – free text; Neonatal morbidity – ICD-10-AM code; Procedure – ACHI code; Procedure – free text |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Cord complications valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2020 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2020 |

# Country of birth

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The country in which the mother was born |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NNNN | Field size | 4 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 18 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Please refer to the 'Country of birth and country of residence SACC codeset’ available at the [HDSS website](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files) <https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files>  |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report the country in which the person was born, not the country of residence.Select the code which best describes the mother’s country of birth (COB) as precisely as possible from the information provided.Codes representing a country do not end in ‘zero’ or ‘nine’For example, patient response ‘Australia’ is coded 1101 *Australia.*Codes ending in ‘zero’ are used for supplementary (not further defined, nfd) categoriesFor example, patient response ‘Great Britain’ does not contain enough information to be coded to a country so is coded 2100 *United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man, nfd*Codes ending in ‘nine’ are used for residual (not elsewhere classified, nec) categoriesFor example, patient response ‘Christmas Island’ is coded 1199 *Australian External Territories, nec* |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Migrant status  |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Year of arrival in Australia |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Country of birth and Year of arrival in Australia conditionally mandatory data items; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 19822. January 19943. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 1982 |

# COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the mother received one or more doses of a vaccination against novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 or COVID19) during this pregnancy |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 152 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Yes2 No7 Declined to answer9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the statement that best describes the woman’s understanding of her COVID19 vaccine status during this pregnancy.Report this status as at the time of this birth.Report code 1 Yes if the woman received one or more doses of any COVID19 vaccine in the period from conception of this pregnancy to the birth of this baby.Where code 1 Yes is reported, also report the gestation during this pregnancy when COVID19 vaccination dose/s were received (Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy and if relevant also Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy and if relevant also Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy).Report code 2 No in the following cirumstances:- where the woman had received one or more doses of a COVID19 vaccine before the conception of this pregnancy, but did not receive any doses between conception and the birth of this baby OR- where the woman received one or more doses of a COVID19 vaccine after the birth of this baby and before discharge from this birth episode, but did not receive any doses between conception and the birth of this baby.Report code 7 only where the woman declines to answer this question, or is unable to accurately respond to the question (eg is unconscious and does not regain consciousness before being transferred).Leave blank where COVID19 vaccination status code 2 No or 7 Declined to answer are reported.Report code 9 where COVID19 vaccination status code 9 is reported.Details should be captured during the antenatal course, and updated if the status changes, and must be current as at the Discharge date – mother. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Mandatory for all birth episodes where COVID19 vaccination status code 1 Yes or 9 Not stated / inadequately describe is reported. |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | COVID19 vaccination status; Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregancy; Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy; Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | COVID19 vaccination status, COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | Department of Health | Version | 1. July 20212. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | Department of Health | Collection start date | 2021 |

# COVID19 vaccination status

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the mother has received a vaccination against the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 or COVID19) |
| Representation class | Code  | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 151 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Yes2 No7 Declined to answer9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the statement that best describes the woman’s understanding of her COVID19 vaccine status as at the end of this birth episode. Report code 1 Yes in the following circumstances:- if the woman received one or more doses of any COVID19 vaccine prior to the conception of this pregnancy OR- if the woman received one or more doses of any COVID19 vaccine in the period from the conception of this pregnancy until the birth of this baby OR- if the woman received one or more doses of any COVID19 vaccine during the current birth episode but after the birth of the baby.This includes if one dose of a multi-dose course has been received at any time until the end of the current birth episode.Where code 1 Yes is reported, also report:- whether the mother received any dose/s of COVID19 vaccination during the current pregnancy (COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy) and if so, - the gestation during this pregnancy when COVID19 vaccination dose/s were received (Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy and if relevant also Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy and if relevant also Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy).Report code 2 No if the woman has not had any dose of any COVID19 vaccine prior to this pregnancy or during this pregnancy or after the birth of this baby but before discharge at the end of this birth episode.Report code 7 only where the woman declines to answer this question, or is unable to accurately respond to the question (eg is unconscious and does not regain consciousness before being transferred). Details should be captured during the antenatal course, and updated if the status changes, and must be current as at the Discharge date – mother. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy; Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy; Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy; Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | COVID19 vaccination status, COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | Department of Health  | Version | 1. July 20212. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | Department of Health  | Collection start date | 2021 |

# Data submission identifier

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | File name component that identifies this file using a date and time format |
|  |
| Representation class | Identifier | Data type | Date/time |
|  |
| Format | YYYYMMDDhhmm | Field size | 12 |
|  |
| Location | File name, Header record | Position | Not applicable |
|  |
| Permissible values | A valid calendar date and time value using a 24-hour clock (not 0000 or 2400) |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Software-system generated. Time must be in 24-hour clock format.May be the date and time the VPDC electronic submission file is generated in 24-hour clock format, or may represent the end date used in selecting records for inclusion in the submission file. Cannot be later than the date and time on which the file is submitted for processing. Refer also to Section 5 Compilation and submission of the VPDC manual. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | Each VPDC electronic submission file |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | None specified |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20092. January 2020 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Date of admission – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The date on which the mother is admitted |
|  |
| Representation class | Date | Data type | Date/time |
|  |
| Format | DDMMCCYY | Field size | 8 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 7 |
|  |
| Permissible values | A valid calendar date**Code Descriptor**99999999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report the appropriate date based on the circumstances of the birth (attending hospital or using a home practitioner). |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date and time data item relationships; Date of admission – mother and Date of birth – baby conditionally mandatory data items; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 19822. January 1998 |
|  |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Date of birth – baby

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The date of birth of the baby |
|  |
| Representation class | Date | Data type | Date/time |
|  |
| Format | DDMMCCYY | Field size | 8 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 95 |
|  |
| Permissible values | A valid calendar date**Code Descriptor**99999999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Century (CC) can only be reported as 20. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Date of admission – mother  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date and time data item relationships; Date of admission – mother and Date of birth – baby conditionally mandatory data items; Date of birth – baby and Separation date – baby conditionally mandatory data items; Date of birth – baby and Version identifier valid combinations [‘Warning‘ error]; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 19822. January 1998 |
|  |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Date of birth – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The date of birth of the mother |
|  |
| Representation class | Date | Data type | Date/time |
|  |
| Format | DDMMCCYY | Field size | 8 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 22 |
|  |
| Permissible values | A valid calendar date**Code Descriptor**99999999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Century (CC) can only be 19 or 20. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date and time data item relationships, Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 19822. January 1998 |
|  |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Date of completion of last pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Date on which the pregnancy preceding the current pregnancy was completed |
|  |
| Representation class | Date | Data type | Date/time |
|  |
| Format | {DD}MMCCYY | Field size | 6 (8) |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 42 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Dates provided must be either a valid complete calendar date or recognised part of a calendar date.**Code Descriptor**DDMMCCYY Date, year and month known  (where DD = day, MM = month, CCYY = year)MMCCYY Date unknown, year and month known  (where MM = month, CCYY = year)99CCYY Year known, month unknown (where CCYY = year)999999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Record the date of completion of the pregnancy preceding the current pregnancy.Century (CC) can only be 19, 20 or 99.If the day, month and year is known, report all components of the date.99CCYY should not be reported if the value of CCYY is the same as, or the year preceding, the value of CCYY reported in Date of birth – baby.Regardless of the format reported, the value of the year component (CCYY) cannot be greater than the value of CCYY reported in Date of birth – baby.If this is the first pregnancy, that is, there is no preceding pregnancy, do not report a value, leave blank. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where Gravidity is greater than 01 Primigravida |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Gravidity; Parity |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date and time data item relationships; Date of completion of last pregnancy, Date of birth – baby and Estimated gestational age valid combinations [Warning validation]; Gravidity ‘Multigravida’ conditionally mandatory data items; Gravidity ‘Primigravida’ and associated data items valid combinations; Parity and associated data items valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 19822. January 19993. July 2022 |
|  |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Date of decision for unplanned caesarean section

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The date of decision for unplanned caesarean section |
| Representation class | Date  | Data type | Date/time |
| Format | DDMMCCYY | Field size | 8 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 149 |
| Permissible values | A valid calendar date**Code Descriptor**99999999 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | The date on which the medical practitioner decides to deliver by urgent caesarean section where that was not the previously planned method of birth, for example where the plan was for a vaginal birth or planned caesarean section, but circumstances change and the decision is made to proceed to an urgent caesarean section.In cases of transfer to theatre for trial of forceps, report the date on which the plan changed to delivery by caesarean section.Century (CC) can only be reported as 20.  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Mandatory for all birth episodes with Method of birth code 5 Unplanned caesarean – labour or code 7 Unplanned caesarean – no labour. Leave blank for all other Method of birth codes  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Labour type |
| Related data items (this section): | Category of unplanned caesarean section urgency; Method of birth; Time of decision for unplanned caesarean section |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Category of unplanned caesarean section urgency, Date of decision for unplanned caesarean section and Time of decision for unplanned caesarean section; Date and time data item relationships; Labour type ‘Woman in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman not in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2021 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | July 2021 |

# Date of onset of labour

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The date of onset of labour |
|  |
| Representation class | Date | Data type | Date/time |
|  |
| Format | DDMMCCYY | Field size | 8 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 61 |
|  |
| Permissible values | A valid calendar date**Code Descriptor**88888888 No labour99999999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Century (CC) can only be reported as 20. Code 88888888 No labour: report only when the mother has a caesarean section (planned or unplanned) with no labour.There is little consensus regarding definitions of labour onset. Most definitions include the presence of regular, painful contractions accompanied by effacement and/or dilatation of the cervix. Many women find it difficult to state the time labour started.Where the woman cannot provide a specific time, asking her when she noticed the change that prompted her to seek advice or care (eg backache, a show, SROM, etc), will aid in deciding on the commencement date and time. It will often be necessary to make an ‘educated guess or best estimate’ when given the history (Hanley, G et al. 2016, BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth).Not all midwives would make the same judgement call about the ‘exact’ time and date labour commenced. Therefore, it is generally accepted as an ‘educated guess’. The above points are intended to assist in determining the date and time of onset of labour. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Labour type |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Date of onset of second stage of labour; Date of rupture of membranes; Method of birth; Time of onset of labour; Time of onset of second stage of labour; Time of rupture of membranes |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date and time data item relationships; Labour type ‘Woman in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman not in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20092. January 2020 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Date of onset of second stage of labour

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The date of the start of the second stage of labour |
|  |
| Representation class | Date | Data type | Date/time |
|  |
| Format | DDMMCCYY | Field size | 8 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 63 |
|  |
| Permissible values | A valid calendar date**Code Descriptor**88888888 No labour99999999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Code 88888888 No second stage of labour: report only when the mother has a caesarean section (planned or unplanned) and did not reach second stage of labour.Century (CC) can only be reported as 20. In the instance of the woman who presents with a baby on view or in arms, a history of events may be found by asking the following questions: 1. Did she have a show or rupture of membranes (ROM)? 2. Did she vomit at all within the hour prior to giving birth or thought she was going to vomit? 3. Was there any noticeable urge to push? 4. Did she notice if she had bowel pressure prior to having the baby and how long before? 5. Did any family member notice any change in her behaviour (restless, agitated) prior to having baby? If none of these questions can be answered, then a reasonable assumption would be that the birth occurred within one to two contractions prior to the birth and second stage may be judged to be two and five minutes prior to the birth. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Date of onset of labour; Date of rupture of membranes; Method of birth; Time of onset of labour; Time of onset of second stage of labour; Time of rupture of membranes |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date and time data item relationships; Labour type ‘Woman in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman not in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Date of rupture of membranes

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The date on which the mother’s membranes ruptured (spontaneously or artificially) |
|  |
| Representation class | Date | Data type | Date/time |
|  |
| Format | DDMMCCYY | Field size | 8 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 65 |
|  |
| Permissible values | A valid calendar date**Code Descriptor**77777777 No record of date of rupture of membranes88888888 Membranes ruptured at caesarean99999999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report the date on which it is believed the membranes ruptured, whether spontaneously or artificially. If there is a verified hindwater leak that is followed by a forewater rupture, record the earlier date.If there is some vaginal loss that is suspected to be ruptured membranes, but in hindsight seems unlikely, record the time at which the membranes convincingly ruptured. For a caul birth, report the date and time of ROM as the date and time of birth. If date of ROM is known, but time of ROM is not, report the known date and report time as unknown. Only report unknown date and time of ROM for episodes where there is absolutely no evidence in the medical record to indicate the timing of the rupture of membranes. An estimate of at least the date of ROM is far preferable to no record. Use of the no record codes will be monitored and sites reporting a high frequency of no record codes will be followed up.Century (CC) can only be reported as 20. Code 88888888 Membranes ruptured at caesarean: this code is only reported when the mother has a planned or unplanned caesarean section and membranes were ruptured during caesarean. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Date of onset of labour; Date of onset of second stage of labour; Method of birth; Time of onset of labour; Time of onset of second stage of labour; Time of rupture of membranes |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date and time data item relationships; Labour type ‘Woman in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman not in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009
2. July 2022
 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Report whether the mother has diabetes mellitus during this pregnancy, and if so, the type of diabetes mellitus |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 142 |
| Permissible values | **Code** | **Descriptor** |
|  | 1 | No diabetes mellitus during this pregnancy |
|  | 2 | Pre-existing Type 1 diabetes mellitus |
|  | 3 | Pre-existing Type 2 diabetes mellitus |
|  | 4 | Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) |
|  | 8 | Other type of pre-existing diabetes mellitus  |
|  | 9 | Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the statement that best describes whether the mother has diabetes mellitus during this pregnancy, and if so, what type of diabetes mellitusCode 1 No diabetes mellitus during this pregnancyIncludes intermediate hyperglycaemiaCode 2 Pre-existing Type 1 diabetes mellitus(equivalent to ICD-10-AM code O24.0)Code 3 Pre-existing Type 2 diabetes mellitusIncludes mothers with pre-existing Type 2 diabetes mellitus during the current pregnancy(equivalent to ICD-10-AM codes O24.12, O24.13, O24.14, O24.19)Code 4 Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM)(equivalent to ICD-10-AM codes O24.42, O24.43, O24.44, O24.49)Code 8 Other type of diabetes mellitusIncludes pre-existing other specified type of diabetes mellitus (equivalent to ICD-10-AM codes O24.22, O24.23, O24.24, O24.29); Where no other information is available, report code 8 for patients with pre-existing diabetes mellitus of unspecified type(equivalent to ICD-10-AM codes O24.32, O24.33, O24.34, O24.39).Excludes impaired glucose regulation.Code 9 Not stated / inadequately describedIncludes diabetes mellitus of unknown onset or reported as ICD‑10‑AM codes O24.92, O24.93, O24.94 or O24.99. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Diabetes mellitus; Gestational diabetes mellitus |
| Related data items (this section): | Diabetes mellitus – gestational – diagnosis timing; Diabetes mellitus – pre-existing – diagnosis timing; Diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy; Events of labour and birth – free text; Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code; Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for induction (other) – free text; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text; Maternal medical conditions – free text; Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code; Obstetric complications – free text; Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code; Postpartum complications – free text; Postpartum complications- ICD-10-AM code |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type, Diabetes mellitus – gestational – diagnosis timing, Diabetes mellitus – pre-existing – diagnosis timing and Diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy valid combinations; Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD 10 AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code and Postpartum complications – ICD 10 AM code valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW | Version | 1. January 2020 |
| Codeset source | AIHW | Collection start date | 2020 |
|  |  |  |  |

# Diabetes mellitus – gestational – diagnosis timing

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The gestation at which gestational diabetes mellitus was diagnosed during this pregnancy |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 143 |
| Permissible values | Range:**Code** | 01 to 43 (inclusive)**Descriptor** |
|  | 99 | Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | For mothers diagnosed with gestational diabetes mellitus during the current pregnancy, report the gestation in completed weeks during this pregnancy when the diagnosis of gestational diabetes mellitus was made. Leave blank for mothers who were:- not diagnosed with diabetes mellitus, - diagnosed with type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus before the current pregnancy, - diagnosed with gestational diabetes mellitus only during a previous pregnancy but not the current pregnancy. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type code 4 Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is reported |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Diabetes mellitus; Gestational diabetes mellitus |
| Related data items (this section): | Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type; Diabetes mellitus – pre-existing – diagnosis timing; Diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy; Events of labour and birth – free text; Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code; Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for induction (other) – free text; Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text; Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code; Maternal medical conditions – free text; Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code; Obstetric complications – free text; Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code; Postpartum complications – free text; Postpartum complications –ICD-10-AM code |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type, Diabetes mellitus – gestational – diagnosis timing, Diabetes mellitus – pre-existing – diagnosis timing and Diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2020 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2020 |

# Diabetes mellitus – pre-existing – diagnosis timing

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The year in which pre-existing diabetes mellitus was diagnosed |
| Representation class | Date | Data type | Number |
| Format | NNNN | Field size | 4 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 144 |
| Permissible values | Range:**Code** | 1960 to current year**Descriptor** |
|  | 9999 | Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | For mothers diagnosed with diabetes mellitus before the current pregnancy only, report the year in which the mother was diagnosed with diabetes mellitus.Leave blank for mothers who were:- not diagnosed with diabetes mellitus, - diagnosed with gestational diabetes mellitus only during the current pregnancy |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type is reported as code 2 Pre‑existing Type 1 diabetes mellitus or code 3 Pre-existing Type 2 diabetes mellitus or code 8 Other type of diabetes mellitus or code 9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Diabetes mellitus; Gestational diabetes mellitus |
| Related data items (this section): | Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type; Diabetes mellitus – gestational – diagnosis timing; Diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy; Events of labour and birth – free text; Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code; Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for induction (other) – free text; Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text; Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code; Maternal medical conditions – free text; Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code; Obstetric complications – free text; Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code; Postpartum complications – free text; Postpartum complications – ICD‑10-AM code |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type, Diabetes mellitus – gestational – diagnosis timing, Diabetes mellitus – pre-existing – diagnosis timing and Diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2020 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2020 |

# Diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The type/s of therapy prescribed during the pregnancy for diabetes mellitus |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | N | Field size | 1(x3) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 145 |
| Permissible values | **Code** | **Descriptor** |
|  | 2 | Insulin |
|  | 3 | Oral hypoglycaemics  |
|  | 4 | Diet and exercise |
|  | 9 | Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report all therapies prescribed during the pregnancy, up to 3 codes.Report any single code once only.Code 2 Insulin: Equivalent to 5th digit 2 (insulin treated) on ICD-10-AM codes in the range O24.1- to O24.9-Code 3 Oral hypoglycaemics:Includes sulphonylurea, biguanide (e.g. metformin), alpha-glucosidase inhibitor, thiazolidinedione, meglitinide, combination (e.g. biguanide and sulphonylurea) or other.Equivalent to 5th digit 3 (oral hypoglycaemic therapy) on ICD-10-AM codes O24.1- to O24.9-.Code 4 Diet and exercise: Includes generalised prescribed diet; avoidance of added sugar/simple carbohydrates (CHOs); low joule diet; portion exchange diet and uses glycaemic index and a recommendation for increased exercise. Equivalent to 5th digit 4 (other; diet; exercise; lifestyle management) on ICD‑10‑AM codes O24.1- to O24.9-.Code 9 Not stated / inadequately described:This code is not to be used with any other code.Leave blank for mothers with Type 1 diabetes mellitus diagnosed before the current pregnancy (reported as code 2 in Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type) as insulin therapy is assumed. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes reporting Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type codes 3, 4, 8 or 9. |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Diabetes mellitus; Gestational diabetes mellitus |
| Related data items (this section): | Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type; Diabetes mellitus – gestational – diagnosis timing; Diabetes mellitus – pre-existing – diagnosis timing; Events of labour and birth – free text; Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code; Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for induction (other) – free text; Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text; Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code; Maternal medical conditions – free text; Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code; Obstetric complications – free text; Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code; Postpartum complications – free text; Postpartum complications- ICD-10-AM code |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type, Diabetes mellitus – gestational – diagnosis timing, Diabetes mellitus – pre-existing – diagnosis timing and Diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy valid combinations; Diabetes mellitus therapy during pregnancy valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW | Version | 1. January 20202. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | AIHW | Collection start date | 2020 |

# Discipline of antenatal care provider

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The discipline of the clinician who provided most occasions of antenatal care |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 54 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Obstetrician2 Midwife3 General practitioner4 No antenatal care provider8 Other9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Code 1 Obstetrician: includes public and private obstetric care including care provided by medical staff in hospitals under the supervision of an obstetricianCode 2 Midwife: includes public and private midwifery care including care provided by midwife-led units in hospitals with limited medical inputCode 3 General practitioner:includes public and private care by general practitioners (including those with a diploma of obstetrics) and care provided by medical staff in hospitals under the supervision of a general practitioner |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Registered nurse |
| Related data items (this section): | Discipline of lead intrapartum care provider  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Discipline of antenatal care provider and Number of antenatal care visits valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Discipline of lead intrapartum care provider

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The discipline of the clinician who, at the time of admission for the birth, is expected to be primarily responsible for making decisions regarding intrapartum care |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 93 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Obstetrician2 Midwife3 General practitioner4 No intrapartum care provider8 Other9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | The discipline of the clinician who, at the time of admission for the birth, is expected to be primarily responsible for making decisions regarding intrapartum care. In some cases birth will take place without any direct input from this person, for example, rapid, uncomplicated labour. Please note that this responsibility may transfer during labour with transfer from midwifery to GP/obstetric care, or from GP to obstetric care. Code 1 Obstetrician: includes public and private obstetric care, including care provided by midwives and medical staff in hospital when the mother is admitted under the supervision of an obstetrician. Code 2 Midwife: includes public and private midwifery care and including care provided by midwife-led units in hospital with limited medical input. Code 3 General practitioner:includes public and private care by general practitioners (including those with a diploma of obstetrics) including care provided in hospitals when the mother is admitted under the supervision of a general practitioner. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Registered nurse |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Discipline of antenatal care provider |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale score

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The degree of the woman’s possible symptoms of depression at an antenatal care visit, as represented by an Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) score |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N[N] | Field size | 2 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 157 |
| Permissiblevalues | Valid score range: 0 to 30 inclusive**Code Description**77 Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale not evaluated at any antenatal care visit during this pregnancy98 Unknown EPDS score99 Not stated stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the total score on the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) derived at an antenatal care visitThis data may be self-reported or derived from medical information.If an EPDS score was derived during the antenatal period by a service other than the antenatal care provider (eg at a mental health service), and there was no EPDS score derived during any antenatal care visits, report the EPDS score derived by the other care provider.Where there is more than one EPDS score taken during this pregnancy, report the highest score. 77 Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale not evaluated at any  antenatal care visit during this pregnancy Report this code also where:  - the woman was offered, and declined, the EPDS evaluation - the woman had no antenatal care - an assessment was attempted but not completed |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None stated |
| Related data items (this section): | Antenatal mental health risk screening status; Presence or history of mental health condition – indicator  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW | Version | 1. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | AIHW | Collection start date | 2022 |

# Episiotomy – indicator

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether an incision of the perineum and vagina was made |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 88 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Incision of the perineum and vagina made2 Incision of the perineum and vagina not made9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | For episiotomies extended by laceration or laceration extended by episiotomy record Perineal laceration – indicator as code 1 Laceration of the perineum following birth, Episiotomy indicator as code 1 Incision of perineum and vagina made and Perineal laceration – repair as code 1 Repair of perineum undertaken. Specify the degree of the tear in Perineal/genital laceration – degree/type. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Method of birth |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Episiotomy – indicator and Method of birth valid combinations; Episiotomy – indicator, Perineal laceration – indicator and Perineal laceration – repair valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19992. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Episode Identifier

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | An identifier, unique to the birth episode within the submitting organisation. Used to manage new/updated submitted information. |
|  |
| Representation class | Identifier | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | A(9) | Field size | 9 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 130 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Permissible characters:a–z and A–Znumeric characters |
| Reporting guide | System generated. Individual sites may use their own alphabetic, numeric or alphanumeric coding system.For multiple births, a different Episode identifier is required for each baby.An episode identifier, once assigned, must never be reassigned to another episode/birth for this person (either mother or baby) or to another person.  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Patient identifier – baby; Patient identifier – mother |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Not applicable |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2017
2. January 2019
3. January 2020
4. July 2022
 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2017 |

# Estimated date of confinement

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The estimated date of confinement (agreed due date) |
| Representation class | Date | Data type | Date/time |
| Format | DDMMCCYY | Field size | 8 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 47 |
| Permissible values | A valid calendar date.**Code Descriptor**99999999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | The Estimated date of confinement (agreed due date) may be based on the date of the last normal menstrual period (LNMP) or on clinical or ultrasound assessments. If there is uncertainty in each of these, report the agreed due date based on the best available information in the particular case.Century (CC) can only be reported as 20. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date and time data item relationships, Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Estimated gestational age

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The number of completed weeks of the period of gestation as measured from the first day of the last normal menstrual period to the date of birth |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 48 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: 15 to 45 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | The duration of gestation is measured from the first day of the last normal menstrual period. Gestational age is expressed in completed weeks (for example, if a baby is 37 weeks and six days, this should be recorded as 37 weeks). |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Estimated date of confinement |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Estimated gestational age and Gestational age at first antenatal visit valid combinations; Estimated gestational age – in scope validation; Estimated gestational age warning validation; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | AIHW METeOR (DH modified) | Version | 1. January 19822. July 2023 |
|  |
| Codeset source | AIHW METeOR | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Events of labour and birth – free text

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Medical and obstetric complications arising after the onset of labour and before the completed delivery of the baby and placenta |
|  |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | A(300) | * Field size
 | 300 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | * Position
 | 81 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report complications arising after the onset of labour and before the completed birth of the baby and placenta. Only report conditions in this field when there is no ICD-10-AM code available for selection in your software. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | Births where events occurred during the labour and/or birth |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother; Birth presentation; Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Deceased mother conditionally mandatory data items; Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother conditionally mandatory data items; Birth presentation conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Medical and obstetric complications arising after the onset of labour and before the completed delivery of the baby and placenta |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | ANN[NN] | Field size | 5 (x9) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 82 |
| Permissible values | Codes relevant to this data element are listed in the 12th edition ICD‑10-AM/ ACHI code set, which includes VPDC-created codes. To obtain a copy of this code set, email the HDSS HelpDesk at <hdss.helpdesk@health.vic.gov.au> A small number of additional codes have been created solely for VPDC reporting in this data element:**Code Descriptor**O839 Water birthZ2929 Antibiotic therapy in labour |
| Reporting guide | Complications arising after the onset of labour and before the completed birth of the baby and placenta. Report conditions related to the neonate, and classifiable to code range P00–P96 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, in data element Neonatal morbidity – ICD-10-AM code. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Births where events occurred during the labour and/or birth |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother; Birth presentation; Events of labour and birth – free text |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother conditionally mandatory data items, Birth presentation conditionally mandatory data items; Deceased mother conditionally mandatory data items; Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD‑10‑AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code and Postpartum complications – ICD‑10‑AM code valid combinations; Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complication – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 2009
2. January 2015
3. January 2020
4. July 2022
 |
| Codeset source | ICD-10-AM 12th edition plus CCOPMM additions | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Family violence screening status

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the woman has received screening for family violence  |
| Representationclass | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 159 |
| Permissiblevalues | **Code Description**1 Yes2 Not offered3 Declined9 Not stated stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Screening for family violence is conducted using a validated screening tool, which is an instrument that has been psychometrically tested for reliability, validity and sensitivity eg, the Humiliation, Afraid, Rape, Kick (HARK) tool.Code 1 YesThe woman was screened using a validated screening toolCode 2 Not offeredThe woman was not offered screening using a validated screening toolCode 3 DeclinedThe woman declined screening using a validated screening toolReport also when screening was offered to and accepted by the woman, but could not be completed, for example due to safety risk, or the woman declined to respond to further questions. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None stated |
| Related data items (this section): | None stated |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW | Version | 1. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | AIHW | Collection start date | 2022 |

# Fetal monitoring in labour

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Methods used to monitor the wellbeing of the fetus during labour |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 (x7) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 72 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**01 None02 Intermittent auscultation03 Admission cardiotocography04 Intermittent cardiotocography05 Continuous external cardiotocography06 Internal cardiotocography (scalp electrode)07 Fetal blood sampling88 Other99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Up to seven methods of monitoring can be reported.Code 02 Intermittent auscultation: performed by Pinnards or sonicaidCode 03 Admission cardiotocography: a routine cardiotocography (CTG) of limited duration (e.g. 30 minutes) on admissionCode 04 Intermittent cardiotocography: fetal heart monitoring by CTG on a number of occasions in labour, but not continuouslyCode 05 Continuous cardiotocography: fetal heart monitoring by CTG more or less continuously from some point in labour until about the time of birthCode 07 Fetal blood sampling: includes scalp lactateIf there was no labour, leave blank |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where there is a labour |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Fetal monitoring prior to birth – not in labour; Labour type |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Fetal monitoring in labour and Labour type valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman not in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20092. January 2020 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Fetal monitoring prior to birth – not in labour

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Methods used to monitor the wellbeing of the fetus prior to birth, but not in labour (for example, prior to a caesarean section). |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 (x5) |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 131 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**01 None02 Intermittent auscultation03 Admission cardiotocography04 Intermittent cardiotocography05 Continuous external cardiotocography88 Other99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report this field if Labour Type is 5 – No labourUp to five methods of monitoring can be reported.Code 02 Intermittent auscultation: performed by Pinnards or sonicaidCode 03 Admission cardiotocography: a routine cardiotocography (CTG) of limited duration (eg 30 minutes) on admissionCode 04 Intermittent cardiotocography: fetal heart monitoring by CTG (not in labour) on a number of occasions, but not continuouslyCode 05 Continuous cardiotocography: fetal heart monitoring by CTG more or less continuously from some point until about the time of birthIf there was labour, leave blank. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where there was no labour |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Fetal monitoring in labour; Labour Type |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Fetal monitoring prior to birth – not in labour and Labour type valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20172. January 2020 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2017 |

# First given name – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The first given name of the mother |
|  |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | A(40) | Field size | 40 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 9 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
|  |
| Reporting guide | The given name(s) of the patient. Permitted characters: A to Z, space, apostrophe and hyphen. The first character must be an alpha character. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1982 |
|  |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Formula given in hospital

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether any infant formula was given to this baby in hospital, whether by bottle, cup, gavage or other means |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 116 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Infant formula given in hospital2 Infant formula not given in hospital9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Do not report a value for stillbirth episodes, leave blank. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All live birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth status ‘Live born’ and associated conditionally mandatory data items; Birth status ‘Stillborn’ and associated data items valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The earliest gestation during the current pregnancy at which a dose of a vaccine against novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 or COVID19) was received by the woman  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | [N]N | Field size | 2 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 153 |
| Permissible values | Range: 01 to 45 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**88 Unknown Gestation99 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | The earliest gestation during the current pregnancy at which a dose of a vaccine against novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 or COVID19) was received by the woman.If the woman receives one or more doses of a COVID19 vaccine between conception of this pregnancy and the birth of this baby, report in this field the gestation at which the first of those doses was received.Report only COVID19 vaccines received during this pregnancy, that is, from the conception of this pregnancy to the birth of this baby.If the woman had received one or more doses of a COVID19 vaccine prior to this pregnancy, and then has one or more further dose/s during this pregnancy, report in this field only the first dose received during this pregnancy.Report the gestation in completed weeks. If a precise gestation is not known, report the estimated gestation in completed weeks. Report code 88 Unknown gestation only when the woman does not know the gestation, and the gestation cannot be estimated.Leave blank where code 2 No or 7 Declined to answer is reported for COVID19 vaccination status or COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy: this includes where:- the woman received one or more doses of any COVID19 vaccine before conception of this pregnancy but none between the conception and the birth of this baby OR- the woman received one or more doses of any COVID19 vaccine after the birth of this baby and before discharge from the birth episode, but had not received any other COVID19 vaccine dose between conception of this pregnancy and the birth of this baby.Report 99 where code 9 is reported for COVID19 vaccination status or COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Mandatory for all birth episodes where COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy code 1 Yes or code 9 Not stated / inadequately described is reported. |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | COVID19 vaccination status; COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy; Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy; Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | COVID19 vaccination status, COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy and Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy valid combinations; Estimated gestational age, Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy and Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | Department of Health | Version | 1. July 20212. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | Department of Health | Collection start date | 2021 |

# Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The gestation during the current pregnancy when a second dose of a vaccine against novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 or COVID19) was received by the woman |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | [N]N | Field size | 2 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 154 |
| Permissible values | Range: 01 to 45 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**77 No second dose received during this pregnancy88 Uknown gestation99 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | The gestation during the current pregnancy when a second dose of a vaccine against novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 or COVID19) was received by the woman.If the woman receives more than one dose of a COVID19 vaccine between conception of this pregnancy and the birth of this baby, report in this field the gestation at which the second of those doses was received.Report only COVID19 vaccines received during this pregnancy.If the woman had received one or more doses of a COVID19 vaccine prior to this pregnancy, and then has more than one dose during this pregnancy, report in this field only the second dose received during this pregnancy.Report the gestation in completed weeks. If a precise gestation is not known, report the estimated gestation in completed weeks.Report 77 in the following circumstances:- if the woman received only one dose of a COVID19 vaccine during this pregnancy OR- if a single-dose vaccine was received during this pregnancy OR- if one dose of a COVID19 vaccine was received during the pregnancy, and the next dose was received after the birth of this baby but before the woman was discharged from this birth episode (report code 77 because the second dose was not received during the pregnancy; do not report the gestation at delivery in this instance).Leave blank where code 2 No or 7 Declined to answer is reported for COVID19 vaccination status or COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy: this includes where:- the woman received one or more doses of any COVID19 vaccine before conception of this pregnancy but none between the conception and the birth of this baby OR- the woman received one or more doses of any COVID19 vaccine after the birth of this baby and before discharge from the birth episode, but had not received any other COVID19 vaccine dose between conception of this pregnancy and the birth of this baby.Report code 88 Unknown gestation only when the woman does not know the gestation, and the gestation cannot be estimated.Report 99 where code 9 is reported for COVID19 vaccination status or COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Mandatory for all birth episodes where COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy code 1 Yes or 9 Not stated / inadequately described is reported. |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | COVID19 vaccination status; COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy; Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy; Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | COVID19 vaccination status, COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy and Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy valid combinations; Estimated gestational age, Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy and Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy valid combinations  |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | Department of Health | Version | 1. July 20212. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | Department of Health | Collection start date | 2021 |

# Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The gestation during the current pregnancy when a third dose of a vaccine against novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 or COVID19) was received by the woman |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | [N]N | Field size | 2 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 155 |
| Permissible values | Range: 01 to 45 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**77 No third dose received during this pregnancy88 Unknown gestation99 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | The gestation during the current pregnancy when a third dose of a vaccine against novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2 or COVID19) was received by the woman.If the woman receives more than one dose of a COVID19 vaccine between conception of this pregnancy and the birth of this baby, report in this field the gestation at which the third of those doses was received.Report only COVID19 vaccines received during this pregnancy.If the woman had received one or more doses of a COVID19 vaccine prior to this pregnancy, and then has more than one dose during this pregnancy, report in this field only the third dose received during this pregnancy.Report the gestation in completed weeks. If a precise gestation is not known, report the estimated gestation in completed weeks.Report 77 in the following circumstances:- if the woman received one or two dose(s) of a COVID19 vaccine during this pregnancy, but not a third dose OR- if a single-dose vaccine was received during this pregnancy OR- if the woman received one or two dose(s) of a COVID19 vaccine during the pregnancy, and the next dose was received after the birth of this baby but before the woman was discharged from this birth episode (report code 77 because the third dose was not received during the pregnancy; do not report the gestation at delivery in this instance).Leave blank where code 2 No or 7 Declined to answer is reported for COVID19 vaccination status or COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy: this includes where:- the woman received one or more doses of any COVID19 vaccine before conception of this pregnancy but none between the conception and the birth of this baby OR- the woman received one or more doses of any COVID19 vaccine after the birth of this baby and before discharge from the birth episode, but had not received any other COVID19 vaccine dose between conception of this pregnancy and the birth of this baby.Report code 88 Unknown gestation only when the woman does not know the gestation, and the gestation cannot be estimated.Report 99 where code 9 is reported for COVID19 vaccination status or COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Mandatory for all birth episodes where COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy code 1 Yes or 9 Not stated / inadequately described is reported. |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | COVID19 vaccination status; COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy; Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy; Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | COVID19 vaccination status, COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy and Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy valid combinations; Estimated gestational age, Gestation at first COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy, Gestation at second COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy and Gestation at third COVID19 vaccination during this pregnancy valid combinations  |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | Department of Health | Version | 1. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | Department of Health | Collection start date | 2022 |

# Gestational age at first antenatal visit

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The number of completed weeks’ gestation at the time of the first visit as measured from the first day of the last normal menstrual period. The visit is an intentional encounter between a pregnant woman and a midwife or doctor to assess and improve maternal and fetal well-being throughout pregnancy and prior to labour. |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | N[N] | Field size | 2 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 53 |
| Permissible values | Range: 2 to 45 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**88 No antenatal care99 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | The gestational age at first visit should be recorded in completed weeks, for example, if gestation is eight weeks and six days, this should be recorded as eight weeks. The visit may occur in the following clinical settings:Antenatal outpatient clinicSpecialist outpatient clinicGeneral practitioner surgeryObstetrician private roomsCommunity health centreRural and remote health clinicIndependent midwife practice setting including home of the pregnant mother. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Estimated gestational age and Gestational age at first antenatal visit valid combinations; Gestational age at first antenatal visit and Number of antenatal care visits valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20092. January 2018 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Gravidity

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The total number of pregnancies including the current one |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N[N] | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 33 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: one to 30 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report the numbers of known pregnancies regardless of the gestation, that is, count all pregnancies that result in live births, stillbirths and spontaneous or induced abortions. Include the current pregnancy. If this is the first pregnancy, report code 01 Primigravida. Pregnancies of multiple fetuses should be counted as only one pregnancy. For example, a twin pregnancy is counted as one pregnancy, even though it has two outcomes. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Date of completion of last pregnancy  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Gravidity ‘Multigravida’ conditionally mandatory data items, Gravidity ‘Primigravida’ and associated data items valid combinations, Gravidity and Parity valid combinations, Gravidity and related data items, Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Head circumference – baby

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The measurement of the circumference of the head of the baby |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | NN.N | Field size | 4 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 129 |
| Permissible values | Range: 10.0 to 40.0 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99.8 Unable to measure99.9 Not statedBlank Not applicable (eg stillbirths – but can be entered if measured) |
| Reporting guide | Head circumference should be measured prior to discharge (or within seven days if not admitted to a hospital, i.e. homebirth). This should be at the same time as the birthweight is measured, to maximise comparability of these two measures in percentile calculations.Measurement is made in centimetres to one decimal place, e.g. 352 millimetres is expressed as 35.2 centimetres.In the case of babies born before arrival at the hospital, the head circumference should be taken prior to discharge. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Mandatory to report for livebirth episodes.Optional to report for stillbirths (can be left blank) |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Birth Status  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth status ‘Live born’ and associated conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | METeOR 568380 | Version | 1. January 20172. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 2017 |

# Height – self-reported – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The mother's self-reported height, measured in centimetres, at about the time of conception |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | NNN | Field size | 3 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 23 |
| Permissible values | Range: 100 to 250 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**999 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Height is measured in centimetres. It is acceptable to report the measured height of the mother. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD (DH modified) | Version | 1. January 2009 |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Hepatitis B antenatal screening – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the woman had a hepatitis B serology (HBsAg) screening test during this pregnancy, and if so, whether the result was positive or negative |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 160 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Hepatitis serology (HBsAg) was negative2 Hepatitis serology (HBsAg) was positive3 Hepatitis serology (HBsAg) was not performed at any time during this pregnancy 9 Not stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the results of hepatitis B screening in all pregnant woman. Where a hepatitis serology screening test was conducted, but the result cannot be located or is indecipherable, attempts should be made to locate the result, including contacting the laboratory to re-issue the report. When all attempts to obtain a legible report have been unsuccessful, report code 9. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None stated |
| Related data items (this section): | None stated |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Administration of Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin (HBIG) – baby, Birth status and Hepatitis B antenatal screening – mother valid combination; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2022 |

# Hepatitis B vaccine received

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the baby received an immunisation vaccine for hepatitis B during the birth admission |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 114 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**2 Hepatitis B vaccine received after seven days of age3 Hepatitis B vaccine not received4 Hepatitis B vaccine received less than 24 hours of age5 Hepatitis B vaccine received between 24 hours and 7 days of age9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report whether a dose of paediatric hepatitis B vaccine was administered during the birth episode, and if so, the timing of that dose after the baby’s birth. Do not report administration of immunoglobulin in this data item. Refer to data item Administration of Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin (HBIG) – baby. Do not report a value for stillbirth episodes, leave blank. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All live birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Administration of Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin (HBIG) – baby; Birth status |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth status ‘Live born’ and associated conditionally mandatory data items; Birth status ‘Stillborn’ and associated data items valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009
2. January 2017
 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# HIV antenatal screening – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the mother had an HIV antenatal screening serology test during this pregnancy, and if so, the result |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 161 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1. HIV serology was performed: result was negative
2. HIV serology was performed: result was positive
3. No HIV serology performed at any time during this pregnancy

9 Not stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report whether HIV serology screening was performed during this pregnancy, and if so, report the laboratory result.Where a HIV serology screening test was conducted, but the result cannot be located or is indecipherable, attempts should be made to locate the result, including contacting the laboratory to re-issue the report. When all attempts to obtain a legible report have been unsuccessful, report code 9. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None stated |
| Related data items (this section): | None stated |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2022 |

# Hospital code (agency identifier)

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Numeric code for the hospital campus reporting to the VPDC |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | NNNN | Field size | 4 |
| Location | Episode record, Header record, File name | Position | 4 |
| Permissible values | Please refer to the 'Campus Code Table’ available at the [HDSS webpage](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/vemd-vaed-vinah-esis-reference-files) <https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files>  |
| Reporting guide | Software-system generated. Report the campus code for your maternity hospital. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Each VPDC electronic submission file and in the Episode record for each birth.  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Hospital; Transfer |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to special care nursery (SCN) / neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) – baby, Setting of birth – actual and Hospital code (agency identifier) valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009
2. July 2023
 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the woman has a hypertensive disorder during this pregnancy, based on a current or previous diagnosis, and if so, the type of hypertensive disorder |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 (x3) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 163 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Eclampsia 2 Pre-eclampsia3 Gestational hypertension4 Chronic hypertension7 Hypertension, not further specified8 No hypertensive disorder during this pregnancy9 Not stated stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report any hypertensive disorder the woman has had during this pregnancy. Include hypertensive disorders controlled through treatment during this pregnancy.A hypertensive disorder that was identified only in the postpartum period (including immediately postpartum), when no hypertensive disorder was identified during the pregnancy or prior to the birth, should be reported as code 8 No hypertensive disorder during this pregnancy. See also below.Code 1 EclampsiaEclampsia is characterised by grand mal seizures, hypertension, proteinuria, oedema and may progress to coma. Before a seizure, a patient may experience a body temperature of over 40°C, anxiety, epigastric pain, severe headache and blurred vision. Complications of eclampsia may include cerebral haemorrhage, pulmonary oedema, renal failure, abruptio placentae and temporary blindness (NCCH 2000).Code 2 Pre-eclampsiaPre-eclampsia is a multi-system disorder characterised by hypertension and involvement of one or more other organ systems and/or the fetus. Proteinuria is the most commonly recognised additional feature after hypertension but should not be considered mandatory to make the clinical diagnosis.A diagnosis of pre-eclampsia can be made when hypertension arises after 20 weeks gestation and is accompanied by one or more of the following: renal involvement, haematological involvement, liver involvement, neurological involvement, pulmonary oedema, fetal growth restriction, placental abruption.Includes HELLP syndrome (Haemolysis, Elevated Liver Enzymes, Low Platelet count), which is a variant of pre-eclampsia.Code 3 Gestational hypertensionGestational hypertension is characterised by the new onset of hypertension after 20 weeks gestation without any maternal or fetal features of pre-eclampsia, followed by return of blood pressure to normal within 3 months post-partum.Code 4 Chronic hypertensionThis may include essential or secondary hypertension. Essential hypertension is defined by a blood pressure greater than or equal to 140 mmHg systolic and/or greater than or equal to 90 mmHg diastolic confirmed before pregnancy or before 20 completed weeks gestation without a known cause. It may also be diagnosed in females presenting early in pregnancy taking antihypertensive medications where no secondary cause for hypertension has been determined.Important secondary causes of chronic hypertension in pregnancy include:* chronic kidney disease, e.g. glomerulonephritis, reflux nephropathy, and adult polycystic kidney disease
* renal artery stenosis
* systemic disease with renal involvement, e.g. diabetes mellitus or systemic lupus erythematosus
* endocrine disorders, e.g. phaeochromocytoma, Cushing's syndrome and primary hyperaldosteronism
* coarctation of the aorta.

In the absence of any of the above conditions it is likely that a female with high blood pressure in the first half of pregnancy has essential hypertension.For all other values, diagnosis is to be based on Society of Obstetric Medicine of Australia and New Zealand (SOMANZ) Guideline for the Management of Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy (Lowe et al. 2014). If the clinician does not have information as to whether the above guidelines have been used, available information about diagnosis of hypertensive disorder is still to be reported.The diagnosis is preferably derived from and substantiated by clinical documentation, which should be reviewed at the time of delivery. However, this information may not be available in which case the patient may self-report to the clinician that they have been diagnosed with a hypertensive disorderCode 7 Hypertension, not further specifiedReport only when the woman reports hypertension, but no further details are available about the type of hypertensive disorder or whether it arose during this pregnancy.**Up to three (3) codes from the valid code set can be reported:*** for a woman who has preeclampsia superimposed on chronic hypertension, report both Code 2 and Code 4;
* for a woman who develops gestational hypertension which progresses to eclampsia, record both Code 1 and Code 3.

Code 8 No hypertensive disorder during this pregnancyReport if the woman does not have a hypertensive disorder during this pregnancy, including where the woman develops a hypertensive disorder only in the postpartum period.**Codes 3 and 4 are not to be reported together.****Code 7 is not to be reported with code 3 or code 4.****Neither Code 8 nor Code 9 can be reported with any other code.** **Report consistently with ICD-10-AM codes in clinical data fields:*** Reporting hypertensive disorders in this ‘Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy’ data item does not preclude also reporting the same condition in one or more of the clinical data fields as an ICD-10-AM code.

For example, a woman has an unplanned caesarean due to developing severe pre-eclampsia: report both:code 2 Pre-eclampsia in this Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy field, *and* ICD-10-AM code O141 in the Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code field.* When reporting hypertensive disorders in any of the clinical data fields using ICD-10-AM codes, use the following codes to report hypertensive disorders consistently with the disorder(s) reported in this ‘Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy’ field:

**Code Hypertensive disorder ICD-10-AM code**1Eclampsia in pregnancyO1501Eclampsia in labourO1511Eclampsia in the puerpiumO1521Eclampsia, unspecified as to time periodO1592 Mild to moderate pre-eclampsia O1402 Severe pre-eclampsia O1412 HELLP syndrome O1422 Pre-eclampsia, unspecified O1493 Gestational/pregnancy-induced hypertension O134 Chronic hypertension (without pre-eclampsia) O104 Pre-existing hypertension in pregnancy, childbirth  and the puerperium O107 Hypertension, not further specified O162 & 4 Pre-eclampsia superimposed on chronic hypertension O111 & 3 Eclampsia in labour following gestational hypertension O13 & O151* When reporting any of the above ICD-10-AM codes in any of the clinical data fields\*, the type of hypertensive disorder(s) must be reported consistently with the disorder(s) reported in this ‘Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy’ field, and in any other of the clinical data fields. For example, do not report code O13 (Gestational hypertension) in Obstetric complications and O10 (Chronic hypertension) in Maternal medical conditions. Only combinations consistent with the combinations acceptable in this ‘Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy’ field are acceptable.
* When code 8 No hypertensive disorder during this pregnancy is reported in this Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy field, none of the ICD-10-AM codes listed above may be reported in any of the clinical data fields\* reported as ICD-10-AM codes.

\*The exception is that code 8 No hypertensive disorder during this pregnancy can be reported in this data item, along with a hypertensive disorder code in Postpartum complications – ICD-10-AM code field for women who develop a hypertensive disorder only in the postpartum period, ie no hypertensive disorder during pregnancy or prior to the birth.* Valid combinations of codes in this field, and ICD-10-AM codes in clinical data fields, are set out in the business rule ‘Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM codes, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM codes, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code, valid combinations’.
 |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy |
| Related data items (this section): | Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code; Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM codes; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM codes; Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code; Obstetric complication – ICD-10-AM code; Postpartum complications – ICD-10-AM code |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM codes, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM codes, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complication – ICD-10-AM code, valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 20222. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | AIHW (DH modified) | Collection start date | 2022 |

# Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD‑10‑AM code

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The main reason given for an induction of labour |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | ANN[NN] | Field size | 5 (X1) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 71 |
| Permissible values | Codes relevant to this data element are listed in the 12th edition ICD‑10‑AM/ACHI code set, which includes VPDC-created codes. To obtain a copy of this code set, email the HDSS HelpDesk <hdss.helpdesk@health.vic.gov.au>.A small number of additional codes have been created solely for VPDC reporting in this data element:**Code Descriptor**O480 Social induction (when documented as such)Z8751 Past history of shoulder dystociaZ8752 Past history of third or fourth degree perineal tear |
| Reporting guide | Report where a medical, surgical or mechanical induction is performed for the purpose of stimulating and establishing labour in a mother who has not started labour spontaneously.  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where an induction was performed |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Induction |
| Related data items (this section): | Indications for induction (other) – free text; Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Deceased mother conditionally mandatory data items; Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD‑10‑AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code and Postpartum complications – ICD‑10‑AM code valid combinations; Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complication – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations; Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code and Indications for induction (other) – free text valid combinations; Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code and Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations; Labour type, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for induction (other) – free text and Indication for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19992. January 20093. July 20154. January 20205. July 20226. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | ICD-10-AM/ACHI 12th edition plus CCOPMM additions | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Indications for induction (other) – free text

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Any other reasons given for an induction of labour, in addition to the main reason reported for the induction |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
| Format | A(50) | Field size | 50 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 70 |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters

A small number of additional codes have been created solely for VPDC reporting in this data element:**Code Descriptor**O480 Social induction (when documented as such)Z8751 Past history of shoulder dystociaZ8752 Past history of third or fourth degree perineal tear |
| Reporting guide | Report where a medical, surgical or mechanical induction is performed for the purpose of stimulating and establishing labour in a mother who has not started labour spontaneously and there are other indications for this induction in addition to the one main reason for induction that has been reported. Sequence other indications for induction from the most to least influential in making the decision. May also report other indication(s) for induction in Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where an induction was performed and there is more than one indication for the induction. |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Induction |
| Related data items (this section): | Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Deceased mother conditionally mandatory data items; Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code and Indications for induction (other) – free text valid combinations; Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code and Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations; Labour type, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for induction (other) – free text and Indication for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations. |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19992. January 20203. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Other indications for an induction of labour, reported using ICD-10-AM code(s), in addition to the main reason reported for the induction |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | ANN[NN] | Field size | 5 (x15) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 166 |
| Permissible values | Codes relevant to this data element are listed in the 12th edition ICD-10-AM/ACHI code set, which includes VPDC-created codes. To obtain a copy of this code set, email the HDSS HelpDesk <hdss.helpdesk@health.vic.gov.au>.A small number of additional codes have been created solely for VPDC reporting in this data element:**Code Descriptor**O480 Social induction (when documented as such)Z8751 Past history of shoulder dystociaZ8752 Past history of third or fourth degree perineal tear |
| Reporting guide | Report where a medical, surgical or mechanical induction is performed for the purpose of stimulating and establishing labour in a mother who has not started labour spontaneously and there are other indications for this induction in addition to the one main reason for induction that has been reported. Sequence other indications for induction from the most to least influential in making the decision. May also report other indication(s) for induction in Indications for induction (other) – free text. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where an induction was performed and there is more than one indication for the induction.  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Induction |
| Related data items (this section): | Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM; Indications for induction (other) – free text  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Deceased mother conditionally mandatory data items; Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD‑10‑AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code and Postpartum complications – ICD‑10‑AM code valid combinations; Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complication – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations; Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code and Indications for induction (other) – free text valid combinations; Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code and Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations; Labour type, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for induction (other) – free text and Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations  |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | ICD-10-AM/ACHI 12th edition plus CCOPMM additions | Collection start date | 2023 |

# Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The main reason given for an operative birth |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | ANN[NN] | Field size | 5 (x1) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 76 |
| Permissible values | Codes relevant to this data element are listed in the 12th edition ICD‑10‑AM/ ACHI code set, which includes VPDC-created codes. To obtain a copy of this code set, email the HDSS HelpDesk <hdss.helpdesk@health.vic.gov.au>.A small number of additional codes have been created solely for VPDC reporting in this data element:**Code Descriptor**O480 Social induction (when documented as such) including maternal choiceZ8751 Past history of shoulder dystociaZ8752 Past history of third or fourth degree perineal tear |
| Reporting guide | Report the main reason for operative delivery as an ICD-10-AM code.Report the ‘main reason’ for the operative birth by reporting in this field a single ICD-10-AM code for each birth in which Method of birth code is reported as one of:1 Forceps4 Planned caesarean – no labour5 Unplanned caesarean – labour6 Planned caesarean – labour7 Unplanned caesarean – no labour8 Vacuum extraction10 Other operative birthCode O480 may not be reported with any other indication for operative delivery |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where method of delivery is caesarean section, forceps, or vacuum extraction (ventouse) or other operative birth |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Operative delivery; Procedure |
| Related data items (this section): | Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text; Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code; Method of birth |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Deceased mother conditionally mandatory data items; Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD‑10‑AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code and Postpartum complications – ICD‑10‑AM code valid combinations; Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complication – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text valid combinations; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text and Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code validation combinations; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code and Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations; Labour type ‘Failed induction’ conditionally mandatory data items; Method of birth, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text and Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19822. January 19993. January 20094. July 20155. January 20206. July 20227. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | ICD-10-AM/ACHI 12th edition plus CCOPMM additions | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Any other reason(s) given for an operative birth, in addition to the one main reason reported |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
| Format | A(300) | Field size | 300 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 75 |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number or ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters

A small number of additional codes have been created solely for VPDC reporting in this data element:**Code Descriptor**Z8751 Past history of shoulder dystociaZ8752 Past history of third or fourth degree perineal tear |
| Reporting guide | Must report in the data item ‘Indication for operative delivery (main reason) a single ICD-10-AM code to indicate the ‘main reason’ for operative birth when Method of birth code is reported as one of:1. Forceps

4Planned caesarean – no labour5Unplanned caesarean – labour6Planned caesarean – labour7Unplanned caesarean – no labour8Vacuum extraction10 Other operative birthReport any other indications for operative delivery in this field as free text and/or as ICD-10-AM code(s) in the field Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, sequenced from the most to least influential in making the decision.Excludes:Code O480 which cannot be reported in this field as it may not be reported with any other Indication for operative delivery. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where method of delivery is caesarean section, forceps or vacuum extraction (ventouse) or other operative birth |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Method of birth; Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Deceased mother conditionally mandatory data items; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text valid combinations; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text and Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code validation combinations; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code and Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations; Labour type ‘Failed induction’ conditionally mandatory data items; Method of birth, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text and Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19822. January 20203. July 20224. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Other reason(s) given for an operative birth, reported using ICD-10-AM code(s), in addition to the one main reason reported |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | ANN[NN] | Field size | 5 (x15) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 167 |
| Permissible values | Codes relevant to this data element are listed in the 12th edition ICD-10-AM/ ACHI code set, which includes VPDC-created codes. To obtain a copy of this code set, email the HDSS HelpDesk <hdss.helpdesk@health.vic.gov.au>.A small number of additional codes have been created solely for VPDC reporting in this data element:**Code Descriptor**Z8751 Past history of shoulder dystociaZ8752 Past history of third or fourth degree perineal tear |
| Reporting guide | Must report in the data item ‘Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code’ a single ICD-10-AM code to indicate the ‘main reason’ for operative birth when Method of birth code is reported as one of:1 Forceps4 Planned caesarean – no labour5 Unplanned caesarean – labour6 Planned caesarean – labour7 Unplanned caesarean – no labour8 Vacuum extraction10 Other operative birthAny indications for operative birth in addition to the main reason can be reported in this data item as an ICD-10-AM code/s and/or in the field Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text, sequenced from the most to least influential in making the decision. Excludes:Code O480 which cannot be reported in this field as it may not be reported with any other Indication for operative delivery.  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where method of delivery is caesarean section, forceps, or vacuum extraction (ventouse) or other operative birth and there is more than one indication for operative delivery.  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Operative delivery; Procedure |
| Related data items (this section): | Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text; Method of birth |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Deceased mother conditionally mandatory data items; Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD‑10‑AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code and Postpartum complications – ICD‑10‑AM code valid combinations; Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complication – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text valid combinations; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text and Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code validation combinations; Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code and Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations; Labour type ‘Failed induction’ conditionally mandatory data items; Method of birth, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text and Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | ICD-10-AM/ACHI 12th edition plus CCOPMM additions | Collection start date | 2023 |

# Indigenous status – baby

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether a person identifies their baby as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 20 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Aboriginal but not Torres Strait Islander origin2 Torres Strait Islander but not Aboriginal origin3 Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin4 Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin8 Question unable to be asked9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | This information must be collected for every birth, regardless of the data collector’s perceptions based on appearance or other factors. Software must not be set up to input a default code.To collect Indigenous status – baby, it is suggested the parents are asked the following questions:Question 1: Is this baby’s mother of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, or both?If the response is ‘no’, ask Question 2:Question 2: Is this baby’s father of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, or both?If the response to Questions 1 and 2 are both ‘no’, record code 4 for this baby; no further questions.If the response to either Question 1 or Question 2 is ‘yes’, record the appropriate code (1, 2 or 3 respectively) to reflect those responses for the baby, and confirm this response with the parents. Code 8 Question unable to be asked should only be used under the following circumstances: - when the patient’s medical condition prevents the question of Indigenous status being asked- in the case of an unaccompanied child who is too young to be asked their Indigenous status.  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Indigenous status – mother  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 2009
2. July 2021
 |
| Codeset source | NHDD (DH modified) | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Indigenous status – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether a person (mother) identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 19 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Aboriginal but not Torres Strait Islander origin2 Torres Strait Islander but not Aboriginal origin3 Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin4 Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin8 Question unable to be asked9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | This information must be collected for every birth, regardless of the data collector’s perceptions based on appearance or other factors. Software must not be set up to input a default code.To collect Indigenous status – mother, it is suggested the questions are asked as follows:Question 1: Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?If the response is ‘no’, record code 4; no further questions.If the response is ‘yes’, ask Question 2:Question 2: Are you of Aboriginal origin, Torres Strait Islander origin, or both?Record the appropriate code (1, 2 or 3 respectively) to reflect the response.Code 8 Question unable to be asked should only be used under the following circumstances:- when the patient’s medical condition prevents the question of Indigenous status being asked. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Indigenous status – baby |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 19822. January 19993. January 20094. July 2021 |
| Codeset source | NHDD (DH modified) | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Influenza vaccination status

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether or not the mother has received an influenza vaccine(s) during this pregnancy |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 125 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Influenza vaccine(s) received at any time during this pregnancy2 Influenza vaccine not received at any time during this pregnancy9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the statement that best describes the woman’s understanding of her influenza vaccine status for this pregnancy.Report code 2 Influenza vaccine not received at any time during this pregnancy, if the vaccination was received prior to this pregnancy |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 20152. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collectionstartdate | 2015 |

# Labour induction/augmentation agent

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Agents used to induce or assist in the progress of labour |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 (x5) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 68 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Oxytocin2 Prostaglandins3 Artificial rupture of membranes (ARM)4 Mechanical cervical dilation5 Antiprogestogen8 Other9 Not stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report up to five (5) codes.Code 2 Prostaglandins: includes misoprostilCode 4 Mechanical cervical dilation includes the use of a cervical ripening balloon catheter Code 5 Antiprogestogen – also known as antiprogesterone or antiprogestin.Code 8 Other If labour is not induced or augmented do not report a value, leave blank.No code may be reported more than once.Code 9 may not be reported with any other code. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where labour was induced or augmented |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Augmentation, Labour type |
| Related data items (this section): | Indication for Induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for induction (other) – free text; Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code; |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Labour type and Labour induction / augmentation agent valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19992. January 20173. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | AIHW METeOR 732387 | Collectionstartdate | 1999 |

# Labour type

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The manner in which labour starts in a birth event |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 (x 4) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 67 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Spontaneous2 Induced – medical3 Induced – surgical4 Augmented5 No labour6 Induced – mechanical 9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Labour commences at the onset of regular uterine contractions which act to produce progressive cervical dilatation, and is distinct from spurious labour or pre-labour rupture of membranes.If prostaglandins were given to induce labour and there is no resulting labour until after 24 hours, then code the onset of labour as spontaneous.A combination of up to four (4) valid codes can be reported. * Spontaneous: labour occurs naturally without any intervention.
* Induction of labour: a procedure performed for the purpose of initiating and establishing labour, either medically and/or surgically and/or mechanically. - Medical includes prostaglandins, oxytocins or other hormonal derivatives (eg cervidal, misoprostyl). - Surgical is the artificial rupture of membranes (ARM) either by hindwater or forewater rupture- Mechanical methods for induction promote cervical ripening and onset of labour by stretching the cervix. They commonly include insertion of balloon catheters or possibly laminaria.
* Augmentation of labour: spontaneous onset of labour complemented with the use of drugs such as oxytocins and/or artificial rupture of membranes (ARM) either by hindwater or forewater rupture. If labour was augmented, select and record both spontaneous and augmented in Labour type. Code 4 Augmented cannot be reported on its own.
* No labour: indicates the total absence of labour, as in an elective caesarean or a failed induction. If a failed induction occurred, that is, the mother failed to establish labour, select all the relevant induction types (medical and/or surgical and/or mechanical) and ‘no labour’.

An induction, medical and/or surgical and/or mechanical, cannot be recorded with augmentation. If an induction has occurred, record the reason in Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code.  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Labour type |
| Related data items (this section): | Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code; Indications for induction (other) – free text; Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code; Labour induction / augmentation agent; Method of birth |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Analgesia for labour – indicator and Labour type valid combinations; Fetal monitoring in labour and Labour type valid combinations; Fetal monitoring prior to birth – not in labour and Labour type valid combinations; Labour type ‘Failed induction’ conditionally mandatory data items; Labour type ‘Woman in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman not in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Labour type and Labour induction/augmentation agent valid combinations; Labour type, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for induction (other) – free text and Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items; Method of birth and Labour type valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW METeOR (DH Modified) | Version | 1. January 19822. July 20153. January 20174. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | AIHW METeOR (DH Modified) | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Last birth – caesarean section indicator

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | An indicator of whether a caesarean section was performed for the most recent previous pregnancy that resulted in a birth. |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 44 |
| Permissible values | Code Descriptor1 Last birth was caesarean section2 Last birth was not caesarean section9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Previous birth includes live birth, stillbirth or neonatal death. Only relates to the last birth, not the last pregnancy when the outcome of last pregnancy was an abortion or ectopic pregnancy. Do not report a value for episodes where the mother has not had a previous birth. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Episodes where the mother has had a previous birth |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Total number of previous caesareans  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Gravidity ‘Multigravida’ conditionally mandatory data items; Outcome of last pregnancy and Last birth – caesarean section indicator conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 19992. January 20093. July 2015 |
| Codeset source | NHDD (DH Modified) | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Last feed before discharge – baby

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the last feed prior to discharge was taken exclusively from the breast, or included expressed breastmilk, or any formula. |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 117 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Last feed before discharge taken exclusively from breast3 Last feed before discharge is exclusively breastmilk but not taken exclusively from the breast4 Last feed before discharge included both infant formula and breastmilk8 Last feed before discharge did not include any breastmilk9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Discharge in the context of this data element means the end of the birth episode. This encompasses discharge to home, died and transfer to another hospital. Do not report a value for stillbirth episodes, leave blank. Code 1 Last feed before discharge taken exclusively from breast: includes when the baby took the entire last feed prior to discharge directly from the breast. Can include the use of a nipple shield. Code 3 Last feed before discharge is exclusively breastmilk but not taken exclusively from the breast:Last feed before discharge from hospital comprised of at least some expressed breast milk given in any way. Includes:- any expressed breastmilk whether given by cup, spoon, syringe, gavage, or any other means;- entirely expressed breastmilk from any source by any method;- donated breastmilk;- may include some breastmilk taken from the breast. Code 4 Last feed before discharge included both infant formula and breastmilk:Last feed before discharge comprised of both infant formula and breastmilk (given by any method). Code 8 Last feed before discharge did not include any breastmilk:Report if the last feed before discharge did not include any breastmilk by any method. Includes if last feed before discharge was only infant formula or parenteral nutrition. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All live birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Breastfeeding attempted, Birth status, Formula given in hospital |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth status ‘Live born’ and associated conditionally mandatory data items; Birth status ‘Stillborn’ and associated data items valid combinations; Birth status, Breastfeeding attempted and Last feed before discharge – baby valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20092. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Main reason for excessive blood loss following childbirth

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Report the main reason for excessive blood loss in the first 24 hours following childbirth. |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 146 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Uterine atony2 Trauma 3 Placental insertion abnormality4 Coagulopathy or haematological disorder5 Other9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the statement that best describes the main reason for excessive blood loss in the first 24 hours following childbirth.Code 2 Traumaincludes tear/s to labia, perineum, cervix, uterus; episiotomy; accidental injury during caesarean section eg extension of abdominal incisionCode 3 Placental insertion abnormalityincludes retained placenta; placenta accreta/increta/percreta; other placental abnormalityCode 4 Coagulopathy or haematological disorderincludes disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), haematological disorder; retroperitoneal haemorrhageConditions indicated by reporting code 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 should also be reported using appropriate ICD-10-AM code/s or free text entry in one or more of the following data elements, as relevant:* Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code;
* Events of labour and birth – free text;
* Postpartum complications – ICD-10-AM code and/or
* Postpartum complications – free text

and, where appropriate, using the relevant codes in other data elements:* Blood loss assessment – indicator
* Episiotomy – indicator
* Perineal/genital laceration – degree/type
* Perineal laceration – indicator
* Perineal laceration – repair
 |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reportedfor | All birth episodes where Blood loss (ml) is reported as 500 or more |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Primary postpartum haemorrhage |
| Related data items (this section): | Blood loss (ml); Blood loss assessment – indicator; Episiotomy – indicator; Events of labour and birth – free text; Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code; Perineal/genital laceration – degree/type; Perineal laceration – indicator; Perineal laceration – repair; Postpartum complications – free text; Postpartum complications – ICD-10-AM code |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Blood loss (ml) and Main reason for excessive blood loss following childbirth – valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2020 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2020 |

# Manual removal of placenta

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the placenta was manually removed |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 84 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Placenta manually removed2 Placenta not manually removed9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | This includes the placenta that is trapped behind the cervix by an oxytocic contraction and requires the placenta to be removed by inserting the hand through the cervix. If method of birth is via caesarean section, do not report a value, leave blank. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes, except for those who delivered via caesarean section |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Method of birth |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Method of birth and Manual removal of placenta conditionally mandatory data item |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Marital status

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | A person's current relationship status in terms of a couple relationship or, for those not in a couple relationship, the existence of a current or previous registered marriage |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 21 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Never married2 Widowed3 Divorced4 Separated5 Married6 De facto9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the current marital status of the mother |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Date of birth – mother |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 1982 |
| Codeset source | NHDD (DH Modified) | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Maternal alcohol use at less than 20 weeks

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | A self-reported indicator of alcohol frequency intake at any time during the first 20 weeks of her pregnancy |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 135 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Never2 Monthly or less3 2-4 times a month4 2-3 times a week5 4 or more times a week9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the statement that best describes maternal alcohol use behaviour during pregnancy before 20 weeks gestation |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items; Maternal alcohol use at less than 20 weeks, Maternal alcohol use at 20 or more weeks, Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol at 20 or more weeks of pregnancy, Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2019
 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2019 |

# Maternal alcohol use at 20 or more weeks

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | A self-reported indicator of alcohol frequency at 20 or more weeks of her pregnancy |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 137 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Never2 Monthly or less3 2-4 times a month4 2-3 times a week5 4 or more times a week9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the statement that best describes maternal alcohol use behaviour at 20 or more weeks gestation |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol at 20 or more weeks of pregnancy |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items; Maternal alcohol use at less than 20 weeks, Maternal alcohol use at 20 or more weeks, Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol at 20 or more weeks of pregnancy, Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2019 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2019 |

# Maternal medical conditions – free text

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Pre-existing maternal diseases and conditions that are not directly attributable to pregnancy but may significantly affect care during the current pregnancy and/or pregnancy outcome |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
| Format | A(300) | Field size | 300 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 49 |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
| Reporting guide | Report conditions in this field when there is no ICD-10-AM code available for selection in the software. Only record conditions that affected the care or surveillance of this pregnancy. Transient conditions such as depression or UTI that are completely resolved prior to this pregnancy should not be recorded. Do not report past operations such as appendicectomy, knee reconstruction that do not affect or have not occurred during this pregnancy. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where a maternal medical condition is present |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother conditionally mandatory data items, Date of admission – mother and Date of birth – baby conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 1982 |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Pre-existing maternal diseases and conditions that are not directly attributable to pregnancy but may significantly affect care during the current pregnancy and/or pregnancy outcome |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | ANN[NN] | Field size | 5 (x12) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 50 |
| Permissible values | Codes relevant to this data element are listed in the 12th edition ICD‑10‑AM/ ACHI code set, which includes VPDC-created codes. To obtain a copy of this code set, email the HDSS HelpDesk <hdss.helpdesk@health.vic.gov.au>.An additional code has been created solely for VPDC reporting in this data element:**Code Descriptor**Z9884 Bariatric surgery status |
| Reporting guide | Only record conditions that affected the care or surveillance of this pregnancy. Examples of maternal medical conditions include past history of a hydatidiform mole, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, deafness, polycystic ovaries and multiple sclerosis. Transient conditions such as depression or UTI that are completely resolved prior to this pregnancy should not be recorded. Do not report past operations such as appendectomy, knee reconstruction, which do not affect or have not occurred during this pregnancy. When pregnancy-related renal disease, psychosocial problem or disease of the circulatory system (cardiac condition) is reported, also report the specified condition in this field or in the Maternal medical conditions – free text field.  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where a maternal medical condition is present |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Maternal medical conditions – free text |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother conditionally mandatory data items; Date of admission – mother and Date of birth – baby conditionally mandatory data items; Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD‑10‑AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code and Postpartum complications – ICD‑10‑AM code valid combinations; Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complication – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 19822. January 19993. January 20094. July 20155. January 20206. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | ICD-10-AM/ACHI 12th edition plus CCOPMM additions | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Maternal tobacco smoking after 20 weeks of pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The self-reported number of cigarettes usually smoked daily by a female after the first 20 weeks of pregnancy until the birth. |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | N[N] | Field size | 2 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 32 |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 97 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**0 No smoking after 20 weeks of pregnancy98 Occasional smoking (less than one per day)99 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Record 0 if a female did not smoke tobacco after 20 weeks of pregnancy until the birth.CODE 98 Occasional smoking (less than one per day)Includes females who report that they usually smoked less than one tobacco cigarette per day.Data should be collected after the birth.After 20 weeks is defined as greater than or equal to 20 completed weeks’ gestation (>=20 weeks + 0 days).‘Usually’ is defined as ‘according to established or frequent usage, commonly, ordinarily, as a rule’.If a female reports having quit smoking at some point between 20 weeks of pregnancy and the birth, the value recorded should be the number of cigarettes usually smoked daily prior to quitting.If the female smokes tobacco, but not cigarettes, estimate the number of cigarettes that would approximate the amount of tobacco used, for example, in a pipe.Do not include vapes or e-cigarettes in the count of cigarettes smoked.  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Maternal tobacco smoking in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW (DH modified) | Version | 1. January 2009
2. July 2015
3. July 2024
 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Maternal tobacco smoking in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The self-reported number of cigarettes usually smoked daily by a female in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy. |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | N[N] | Field size | 2 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 169 |
| Permissible values | Range: 0 to 97 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**0 No smoking in first 20 weeks of pregnancy98 Occasional smoking (less than one per day)99 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Record 0 if a female did not smoke tobacco during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy.CODE 98 Occasional smoking (less than one per day)Includes females who report that they usually smoked less than one tobacco cigarette per day.The first 20 weeks of pregnancy is defined as less than or equal to 19 weeks + 6 days gestation.‘Usually’ is defined as ‘according to established, or frequent usage; commonly, ordinarily; as a rule’. If a female reports having quit smoking at some point during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, the value recorded should be the number of tobacco cigarettes usually smoked daily prior to quitting.Do not include vapes or e-cigarettes in the count of cigarettes smoked. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Maternal tobacco smoking after 20 weeks of pregnancy |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW (DH modified) | Version | 1. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | AIHW  | Collection start date | 2024 |

# Maternity model of care – antenatal

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The Maternity model of care a woman received for the majority of pregnancy care |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | NNNNNN | Field size | 6 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 164 |
| Permissible values | **Code Description**NNNNNNMaternity model of care for the majority of this pregnancy999994Planned homebirth with care from a registered private homebirth midwife999997No antenatal care received by the woman for this pregnancy988888Majority of antenatal care at a hospital interstate988899Majority of antenatal care at a health service outside Australia999999 Not stated stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | NNNNNNReport the six-digit unique Model of care code from the Maternity Care Classification System (MaCCS) that represents the model of care the woman received for the majority of her pregnancy care, as determined by the number of antenatal visits within that Model of care.Where the number of antenatal visits is equal for more than one Model of care, the referring Model of care should be reported. For example, if the woman was in a low-risk GP shared care model for 6 antenatal visits and then developed hypertension and pre-eclampsia and was referred to a high-risk model for 6 antenatal visits, the GP shared care should be reported.Report this data item after the birth, to ensure all antenatal care is represented.Where the majority of the woman’s antenatal care was provided at a health service other than the one where the birth occurred, report the relevant code of the model of care for the health service that provided the antenatal care. Maternity models of care for all health services in Australia are listed on the MaCCS DCT website. Where that other hospital was interstate, and no further details are available, report the supplementary code 988888.Report only a code that has been valid for the duration of the care it represents, and is listed for that period for the health service campus where that antenatal care was provided, as found at the MaCCS DCT website.Maternity model of care codes can be found at the [AIHW’s MaCCS DCT website](https://maccs.aihw.gov.au/) <https://maccs.aihw.gov.au> 999994 Planned homebirth with care from a registered private homebirth midwife. If this care is provided by a registered homebirth midwife through a public hospital, report the code for the relevant Maternity model of care for that public hospital. Refer to the MaCCS DCT website.999997Report if no antenatal care was received by the woman for this pregnancy, or where an informal plan was in place with a carer who is not a registered private homebirth midwife988888Report where the majority of antenatal care was provided by a health service interstate, and no further details of the Maternity model of care at that hospital are available988899Report where the majority of antenatal care was provided by a health service outside Australia999999Not stated stated/inadequately described. Should be used only in exceptional circumstances, such as where the woman is unconscious and cannot provide any details of her antenatal care or plan |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Maternity model of care – at onset of labour or non-labour caesarean section |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Maternity model of care – antenatal, Maternity model of care – at onset of labour or non-labour caesarean section and Number of antenatal care visits valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items; Maternity model of care – antenatal and Maternity model of care – at onset of labour or non-labour caesarean section valid codes |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW METEOR ID 733531  | Version | 1. July 20222. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | AIHW (DH modified) | Collection start date | 2022 |

# Maternity model of care – at onset of labour or non-labour caesarean section

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The Maternity model of care a woman is under at the onset of labour or at the time of non-labour caesarean section |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | NNNNNN | Field size | 6 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 165 |
| Permissible values | Code DescriptionNNNNNN Maternity model of care at the time of onset of labour or non-labour caesarean section999994Planned homebirth with care from a registered private homebirth midwife999997No antenatal care received by the woman for this pregnancy988888Majority of antenatal care at a hospital interstate988899Majority of antenatal care at a health service outside Australia999999 Not stated stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | NNNNNNReport the six-digit unique Model of care code from the Maternity Care Classification System (MaCCS) that represents the model of care the woman is under at the onset of labour or at the time of non-labour caesarean section.This may or may not be the same Model of care as reported in the Maternity model of care – antenatal. For example, if the woman was in a low-risk GP shared care model for most of this pregnancy, but towards the end of this pregnancy developed hypertension and pre-eclampsia and was referred to a high-risk model, the high-risk model should be reported as it is current at the time of onset of labour or non-labour caesarean section.Report this data item after the birth.Where antenatal care was provided at a health service other than the one where the birth occurred, report the relevant code of the model of care for the health service that provided the antenatal care. Maternity models of care for all health services in Australia are listed on the MaCCS DCT website.If the birth occurred at a location that was not planned, whether at a health service, in transit or born elsewhere before arrival at a health service, and the woman had a Maternity model of care at the time of the onset of labour or non-labour caesarean section, report the code for that model of care, including if it is for another health service.Report only a code that is valid at the time of the birth, as found at the MaCCS DCT website.Maternity models of care can be found at the [AIHW’s MaCCS DCT website](https://maccs.aihw.gov.au/) <https://maccs.aihw.gov.au>.999994 Planned homebirth with care from a registered private homebirth midwife. If this care is provided by a registered homebirth midwife through a public hospital, report the code for the relevant Maternity model of care for that public hospital. Refer to the MaCCS DCT website.999997Report if no antenatal care was received by the woman at the onset of labour or non-labour caesarean section, or where an informal plan was in place with a carer who is not a registered private homebirth midwife988888Report where the majority of antenatal care was provided by a health service interstate, and no further details of the Maternity model of care at that hospital are available988899Report where the plan at onset of labour or non-labour caesarean section had been provided by a health service outside Australia999999Not stated stated/inadequately described. Should be used only in exceptional circumstances, such as where the woman is unconscious and cannot provide any details of Maternity model of care at onset of labour or non-labour caesarean section. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Maternity model of care – antenatal  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Maternity model of care – antenatal, Maternity model of care – at onset of labour or non-labour caesarean section and Number of antenatal care visits valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items; Maternity model of care – antenatal and Maternity model of care – at onset of labour or non-labour caesarean section valid codes |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW METEOR ID 733527 | Version | 1. July 20222. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | AIHW (DH modified) | Collection start date | 2022 |

# Method of birth

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The method of complete expulsion or extraction from the woman of a product of conception in a birth event |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 74 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Forceps3 Vaginal birth – non-instrumental4 Planned caesarean – no labour5 Unplanned caesarean – labour6 Planned caesarean – labour7 Unplanned caesarean – no labour8 Vacuum extraction9 Not stated / inadequately described10 Other operative birth |
| Reporting guide | In the case of multiple births, the method of birth is reported in each baby’s episode record. Where forceps/vacuum extraction are used to assist the extraction of the baby at caesarean section, code as caesarean section.Code 1 Forceps:Includes any use of forceps in a vaginal birth – rotation, delivery and forceps to the head during breech presentations. Includes vaginal breech with forceps to the aftercoming headCode 3 Vaginal birth – non-instrumental:Includes manual assistance for example, a vaginal breech that has been manually rotatedCode 4 Planned caesarean – no labour:Caesarean takes place as a planned procedure before the onset of labour Code 5 Unplanned caesarean – labour\*:Caesarean is undertaken for a complication after the onset of labour, whether that onset is spontaneous or induced.Code 6 Planned caesarean – labour:Caesarean was a planned procedure, but occurs after spontaneous onset of labourCode 7 Unplanned caesarean – no labour\*:Procedure is undertaken for an urgent indication before the onset of labour. Code 8 Vacuum extraction:Vaginal birth with vacuum extraction assistance.Code 10 Other operative birthIncludes D&C, D&E, hysterotomy and laparotomy;Excludes operative methods of birth for which a specific code exists.\*Note: all Unplanned caesarean births (codes 5 and 7), must also report:- Category of unplanned caesarean section urgency AND- Date of decision for unplanned caesarean section AND- Time of decision for unplanned caesarean section.\*Note: for Unplanned caesarean (codes 5 or 7): when a women is planning to have a caesarean for a non-urgent indication (for example, repeat caesarean, breech), then develops an urgent indication (for example, cord prolapse, antepartum haemorrhage) that becomes the immediate indication for the caesarean, report as unplanned caesarean – either code 5 Unplanned caesarean – labour or code 7 Unplanned caesarean – no labour, as appropriate.  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Anaesthesia for operative delivery – indicator, Anaesthesia for operative delivery – type, Analgesia for labour – indicator, Analgesia for labour – type; Category of unplanned caesarean section urgency; Date of decision for unplanned caesarean section; Labour type; Time of decision for unplanned caesarean section |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Anaesthesia for operative delivery – indicator and Method of birth valid combinations; Blood loss assessment – indicator, Episiotomy – indicator, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Method of birth, Perineal/genital laceration – degree/type and Perineal laceration – indicator conditional reporting; Episiotomy – indicator and Method of birth valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman not in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items; Manual removal of placenta and Method of birth conditionally mandatory data items; Method of birth and Anaesthesia for operative delivery – indicator conditionally mandatory data item; Method of birth and Labour type valid combinations; Method of birth and Manual removal of placenta conditionally mandatory data item; Method of birth, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – free text and Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations; Method of birth and Setting of birth – actual valid combinations; Perineal laceration – indicator and Method of birth valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW (DH modified) | Version | 1. January 19822. January 19993. January 20094. June 20155. July 20216. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | AIHW (DH Modified) | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Middle name – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The middle name of the mother |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
| Format | A(40) | Field size | 40 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 10 |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
| Reporting guide | The middle name of the patient. Permitted characters: A to Z, space, apostrophe and hyphen. The first character must be an alpha character. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes when applicable |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | First given name – mother; Surname/family name – mother |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | None specified |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Name of software

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Name of the software used by the hospital |
| Representation class | Identifier | Data type | String |
| Format | A(10) | Field size | 10 |
| Location | Header record | Position | Not applicable |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
| Reporting guide | Software-system generated. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Each VPDC electronic submission file |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | None specified |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Neonatal morbidity – free text

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Illness and/or birth trauma experienced by the baby up to the time of discharge |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
| Format | A(300) | Field size | 300 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 111 |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number or ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
| Reporting guide | Report conditions in this field when there is no ICD-10-AM code available for selection in the software.Excludes congenital anomalies. Morbidity or conditions (excluding congenital anomalies) that necessitate special care or medications in the ward, SCN or NICU.Examples include jaundice requiring phototherapy, respiratory distress, excessive weight loss, hypoglycaemia, birth asphyxia, hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy, intraventricular haemorrhage and eye infections. It is expected that babies who have been admitted to a SCN and/or NICU will report at least one neonatal morbidity or congenital anomaly. For extreme premature and premature neonates, record all associated morbidity. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where neonatal morbidity is present |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Neonatal morbidity – ICD-10-AM code |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to special care nursery (SCN) / neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) – baby conditionally mandatory data items; Date of birth – baby and Separation date – baby conditionally mandatory data items; Estimated gestational age conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1982 |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Neonatal morbidity – ICD-10-AM code

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Illness and/or birth trauma experienced by the baby up until the time of discharge |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | ANN[NN] | Field size | 5 (x10) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 112 |
| Permissible values | Codes relevant to this data element are listed in the 12th edition ICD‑10‑AM/ ACHI code set, which includes VPDC-created codes. To obtain a copy of this code set, email the HDSS HelpDesk <hdss.helpdesk@health.vic.gov.au>. |
| Reporting guide | Excludes congenital anomalies. Morbidity or conditions (excluding congenital anomalies) that necessitate special care or medications in the ward, SCN or NICU.Examples include jaundice requiring phototherapy, respiratory distress, excessive weight loss, hypoglycaemia, birth asphyxia, hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy, intraventricular haemorrhage and eye infections. It is expected that babies who have been admitted to a SCN and/or NICU will report at least one neonatal morbidity or congenital anomaly. For extreme premature and premature neonates record all associated morbidity. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where neonatal morbidity is present |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Neonatal morbidity – free text |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to special care nursery (SCN) / neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) – baby conditionally mandatory data items; Date of birth – baby and Separation date – baby conditionally mandatory data items; Estimated gestational age conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19822. January 19993. January 20094. July 20155. January 20206. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | ICD-10-AM/ACHI 12th edition plus CCOPMM additions | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Number of antenatal care visits

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The total number of antenatal care visits attended by a pregnant female |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 124 |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 30 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Antenatal care visits are attributed to the pregnant woman.In rural and remote locations where a midwife or doctor is not employed, registered Aboriginal health workers and registered nurses may perform this role within the scope of their training and skill licence.Include all pregnancy-related appointments with medical doctors where the medical officer has entered documentation related to that visit on the antenatal record.An antenatal care visit does not include a visit where the sole purpose of contact is to confirm the pregnancy only, or those contacts that occurred during the pregnancy that related to other non-pregnancy related issues.An antenatal care visit does not include a visit where the sole purpose of contact is to perform image screening, diagnostic testing or the collection of bloods or tissue for pathology testing. Exception to this rule is made when the health professional performing the procedure or test is a doctor or midwife and the appointment directly relates to this pregnancy and the health and wellbeing of the fetus.Collection methods:Collect the total number of antenatal care visits for which there is documentation included in the health record of pregnancy and/or birth. To be collected once, after the onset of labour. Include all medical specialist appointments or medical specialist clinic appointments where the provider of the service event has documented the visit on the health record.Multiple visits on the same day should be recorded as one visit. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Registered nurse |
| Related data items (this section): | Discipline of antenatal care provider |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Discipline of antenatal care provider and Number of antenatal care visits valid combinations; Gestational age at first antenatal care visit and Number of antenatal care visits valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. July 2015 |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 2015 |

# Number of records following

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The total numbers of records in the submission file |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | N[NNNN] | Field size | 5 |
| Location | Header record | Position | Not applicable |
| Permissible values | Range: one to 99999 (inclusive) |
| Reporting guide | Software-system generated. This is the total number of records, excluding the header record, in a VPDC electronic submission file. The submission file will be rejected and not be processed by VPDC if the number of records following in the header record does not match the actual count of the relevant records. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Each VPDC electronic submission file |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | None specified  |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol at 20 or more weeks of pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The total number of standard drinks consumed on a typical day when drinking alcohol by a female after 20 weeks of pregnancy until the birth. |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 173 |
| Permissible values | Range: 01 to 97 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**98 Occasional drinking (less than one per day)99 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Data should be collected after the birth.Alcohol consumption is usually measured in standard drinks.An Australian standard drink contains 10 grams of alcohol, which is equivalent to 12.5 millilitres of alcohol. The numbers of Australian standard drinks in common containers of various alcoholic beverages is presented in the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) 2009 guidelines.This estimation is based on the person's description of the type (spirits, beer, wine, other) and number of standard drinks, as defined by the NHMRC, consumed per day. When calculating consumption in standard drinks per day, the total should be reported with part drinks recorded to the next whole standard drink (eg report 2.4 standard drinks per day as 03).After 20 weeks is defined as greater than or equal to 20 completed weeks’ gestation (≥ 20 weeks + 0 days).Report only where data item ‘Maternal alcohol use at 20 weeks or more’ is not Code 1 Never or Code 9 Not stated / inadequately described.Leave blank where data item ‘Maternal alcohol use at 20 weeks or more’ is reported as Code 1 Never or Code 9 Not stated / inadequately described. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes who report any alcohol use at 20 or more weeks’ gestation |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Maternal alcohol use at less than 20 weeks; Maternal alcohol use at 20 or more weeks; Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Maternal alcohol use at less than 20 weeks, Maternal alcohol use at 20 or more weeks, Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol at 20 or more weeks of pregnancy, Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW  | Version | 1. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | AIHW  | Collection start date | 2024 |

# Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The total number of standard drinks consumed on a typical day when drinking alcohol by a female in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy. |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 172 |
| Permissible values | Range: 01 to 97 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**98 Occasional drinking (less than one per day)99 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Alcohol consumption is usually measured in standard drinks.An Australian standard drink contains 10 grams of alcohol, which is equivalent to 12.5 millilitres of alcohol. The numbers of Australian standard drinks in common containers of various alcoholic beverages is presented in the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) 2009 guidelines.This estimation is based on the person's description of the type (spirits, beer, wine, other) and number of standard drinks, as defined by the NHMRC, consumed per day. When calculating consumption in standard drinks per day, the total should be reported with part drinks recorded to the next whole standard drink (eg report 2.4 standard drinks per day as 03).The first 20 weeks of pregnancy is defined as less than or equal to 19 weeks + 6 days gestation.Data should be gathered after 20 weeks of pregnancy.Report only where data item ‘Maternal alcohol use at less than 20 weeks’ is not Code 1 Never or Code 9 Not stated / inadequately described.Leave blank where data item ‘Maternal alcohol use at less than 20 weeks’ is reported as Code 1 Never or Code 9 Not stated / inadequately described. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes reporting any alcohol use in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Maternal alcohol use at less than 20 weeks; Maternal alcohol use at 20 or more weeks; Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol at 20 or more weeks of pregnancy |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Maternal alcohol use at less than 20 weeks, Maternal alcohol use at 20 or more weeks, Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol at 20 or more weeks of pregnancy, Number of standard drinks consumed when drinking alcohol in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW  | Version | 1. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | AIHW  | Collection start date | 2024 |

# Obstetric complications – free text

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Complications arising during the pregnancy that are directly attributable to the pregnancy and may have significantly affected care during the current pregnancy and/or pregnancy outcome |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
| Format | A(300) | Field size | 300 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 51 |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
| Reporting guide | Report conditions in this field when there is no ICD-10-AM code available for selection in the software.Examples of these conditions include threatened abortion, gestational diabetes and pregnancy-induced hypertension. Excludes conditions arising during the intrapartum period: these are to be reported in Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code and/or Events of labour and birth – free text. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where an obstetric complication is present |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother conditionally mandatory data items; Date of admission – mother and Date of birth – baby conditionally mandatory data items; Deceased mother conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 1982 |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Complications arising during the pregnancy that are directly attributable to the pregnancy and may have significantly affected care during the current pregnancy and/or pregnancy outcome |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | ANN[NN] | Field size | 5 (x15) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 52 |
| Permissible values | Codes relevant to this data element are listed in the 12th edition ICD‑10‑AM/ ACHI code set, which includes VPDC-created codes. To obtain a copy of this code set, email the HDSS HelpDesk <hdss.helpdesk@health.vic.gov.au>.An additional code has been created solely for VPDC reporting in this data element:**Code Descriptor**Z223 Carrier of streptococcus group B (GBS+) |
| Reporting guide | Examples of these conditions include threatened abortion, gestational diabetes and pregnancy-induced hypertension.Excludes conditions arising during the intrapartum period: these are to be reported in Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code and/or Events of labour and birth – free text |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where an obstetric complication is present |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Obstetric complications – free text |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother conditionally mandatory data items; Date of admission – mother and Date of birth – baby conditionally mandatory data items; Deceased mother conditionally mandatory data items; Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD‑10‑AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code and Postpartum complications – ICD‑10‑AM code valid combinations; Hypertensive disorder during pregnancy, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complication – ICD-10-AM code valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 1982
2. July 2015
3. January 2020
4. July 2022
 |
| Codeset source | ICD-10-AM/ACHI 12th edition plus CCOPMM additions | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Outcome of last pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Outcome of the most recent pregnancy preceding the current pregnancy |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 43 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Live birth2 Spontaneous abortion3 Not stated / inadequately described4 Stillbirth5 Induced abortion6 Neonatal death7 Ectopic pregnancy |
| Reporting guide | In the case of a multiple pregnancy with fetal loss before 20 weeks, report the outcome of the surviving fetus(es) beyond 20 weeks. In multiple pregnancies with more than one type of outcome, select the appropriate outcome based on the following hierarchy: neonatal death, stillbirth, live birth. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where Gravidity is greater than code 01 Primigravida |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Date of completion of last pregnancy; Gravidity; Last birth – caesarean section indicator; Total number of previous abortions – induced; Total number of previous abortions – spontaneous; Total number of previous ectopic pregnancies; Total number of previous live births; Total number of previous neonatal deaths; Total number of previous stillbirths (fetal deaths); Total number of previous unknown outcomes of pregnancy |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Gravidity ‘Multigravida’ conditionally mandatory data items; Gravidity ‘Primigravida’ and associated data items valid combinations; Outcome of last pregnancy and associated data item valid combinations; Outcome of last pregnancy and Last birth – caesarean section indicator conditionally mandatory data items; Parity and associated data items valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity  |
| Definition source | NHDD METeOR identifier: 270006 | Version | 1. January 19822. January 1999 |
| Codeset source | NHDD (DH modified) | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Parity

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The total number of previous pregnancies experienced by the woman that have resulted in a live birth or a stillbirth |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 35 |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 20 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | To calculate parity, count all previous pregnancies that resulted in a live birth or a stillbirth of at least 20 weeks gestation or at least 400 grams birth weight. Excluded from the count are:* the current pregnancy,
* pregnancies resulting in spontaneous or induced abortions before 20 weeks gestation; and
* ectopic pregnancies.

A primigravida (woman giving birth for the first time) has a parity of 00.A pregnancy with multiple fetuses is counted as one pregnancy. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Live birth, Neonatal death, Stillbirth (fetal death) |
| Related data items (this section): | Gravidity; Outcome of last pregnancy; Total number of previous live births; Total number of previous neonatal deaths; Total number of previous stillbirths (fetal deaths) |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Gravidity ‘Primigravida’ and associated data items valid combinations; Gravidity and Parity valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items; Parity and associated data items valid combinations; Parity and related data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consutative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW METeOR identifier: 302013 | Version | 1. January 2009
2. July 2015
 |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Patient identifier – baby

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | An identifier, unique to the baby within the hospital or campus (patient’s record number / unit record number) |
| Representation class | Identifier | Data type | String |
| Format | A(10) | Field size | 10 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 6 |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
| Reporting guide | Hospital-generated. Individual sites may use their own alphabetic, numeric or alphanumeric coding system.For planned births occurring outside the hospital system, enter the birth number or an equivalent number used to identify the mother. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where available |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Patient identifier – baby not reported |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009
2. July 2022
 |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Patient identifier – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | An identifier, unique to the mother within the hospital or campus (patient’s record number / unit record number) |
| Representation class | Identifier | Data type | String |
| Format | A(10) | Field size | 10 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 5 |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
| Reporting guide | Hospital-generated. Individual sites may use their own alphabetic, numeric or alphanumeric coding system.  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19822. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Perineal/genital laceration – degree/type

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The degree or type of laceration/tear to the perineum and/or genital tract following birth |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 (x3) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 86 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 First degree laceration/tear/vaginal graze2 Second degree laceration/tear3 Third degree laceration /tear4 Fourth degree laceration /tear5 Labial / clitoral laceration/tear6 Vaginal wall laceration/tear7 Cervical laceration/tear8 Other perineal laceration, rupture or tear0 Laceration, rupture or tear of other genital tract location9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Code 1 First degree laceration/vaginal graze:Graze, laceration, rupture or tear of the perineal skin during delivery that may be considered to be slight or that involves one or more of the following structures: fourchette, labia, periurethral tissue (excluding involvement of urethra), vagina (low), skin and / or vulva.Code 2 Second degree laceration:Perineal laceration, rupture or tear as in Code 1 occurring during delivery, also involving: pelvic floor, perineal muscles, vaginal muscles. Excludes lacerations involving the anal sphincter. Code 3 Third degree laceration:Perineal laceration, rupture or tear as in Code 2 occurring during delivery, also involving: anal sphincter, rectovaginal septum and / or sphincter not otherwise specified. Excludes laceration involving the anal or rectal mucosa.Code 4 Fourth degree laceration:Perineal laceration, rupture or tear as in Code 3 occurring during delivery, also involving: anal mucosa and / or rectal mucosa.Code 8 Other perineal laceration, rupture or tear:May include haematoma or unspecified perineal tear.Code 0 Laceration, rupture or tear of other genital tract location:Other genital tract location not reported by other codes, including urethra.Where multiple perineal lacerations, ruptures or tears of different degrees are documented, assign the code for the highest (most severe) degree only. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where the perineum is not intact following the birth |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Episiotomy – indicator; Method of birth; Perineal laceration – indicator; Perineal laceration – repair |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Perineal laceration – indicator and Perineal/genital laceration – degree/type conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD (DH modified) | Version | 1. January 19992. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Perineal laceration – indicator

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The state of the perineum following birth |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 85 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Laceration/tear of the perineum following birth2 No laceration/tear of the perineum following birth9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | For episiotomies extended by laceration or laceration extended by episiotomy, record Perineal laceration – indicator as code 1 Laceration of the perineum following birth and Episiotomy indicator as code 1 Incision of perineum and vagina made. Specify the degree of the tear in Perineal/genital laceration – degree/type. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Episiotomy – indicator, Method of birth; Perineal / genital laceration – degree / type; Perineal laceration – repair  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Episiotomy – indicator, Perineal laceration – indicator and Perineal laceration – repair valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items; Perineal laceration – indicator and Method of birth valid combinations; Perineal laceration – indicator and Perineal/genital laceration – degree/type conditionally mandatory data items; Perineal laceration – indicator and Perineal/genital laceration – degree/type valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 19992. January 2009 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Perineal laceration – repair

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether a repair to a laceration/tear or incision to the perineum during birth was undertaken |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 87 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Repair of perineum undertaken2 Repair of perineum not undertaken9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Suturing of any injury to the perineum, including repair to perineal lacerations/tears and/or episiotomy. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where the perineum is not intact following the birth |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Episiotomy – indicator; Method of birth; Perineal/genital laceration – degree/type; Perineal laceration – indicator  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Episiotomy – indicator, Perineal laceration – indicator and Perineal laceration – repair valid combinations; Perineal laceration – indicator and Perineal / genital laceration – degree / type conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Pertussis (whooping cough) vaccination status

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether or not the mother has received a pertussis containing vaccine during this pregnancy |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 126 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Pertussis containing vaccine received at any time during this pregnancy2 Pertussis containing vaccine not received at any time during this pregnancy9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the statement that best describes the woman’s understanding of her pertussis (whooping cough) vaccine status for this pregnancy.If the vaccination was received prior to this pregnancy, report code 2 - Pertussis containing vaccine not received at any time during this pregnancy. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2015 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2015 |

# Plan for vaginal birth after caesarean

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Where, at the time of admission to hospital for the birth, the woman planned to have a vaginal birth after one or more previous caesarean sections. |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 46 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Vaginal birth after caesarean section was planned2 Vaginal birth after caesarean section was not planned9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Where a woman is planning to have a VBAC and then becomes overdue at 42 weeks and has a caesarean section, the plan for VBAC should be recorded as VBAC not planned. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where total number of previous caesareans is greater than 00 |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Last birth – caesarean section indicator; Total number of previous caesareans |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Total number of previous caesareans and Plan for VBAC conditionally mandatory data item |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Postpartum complications – free text

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Medical and obstetric complications of the mother occurring during the postnatal period up to the time of separation from care |
|  |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | A(300) | Field size | 300 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 91 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report conditions in this field when there is no ICD-10-AM code available for selection in the software. Postpartum complications arising after the delivery of the placenta up until the time of separation from care. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where complications are present in the postpartum period |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother, Postpartum complications – ICD-10-AM code  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother conditionally mandatory data items; Deceased mother conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Postpartum complications – ICD-10-AM code

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Medical and obstetric complications of the mother occurring during the postnatal period, up to the time of separation from care |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | ANN[NN] | Field size | 5 (x6) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 92 |
| Permissible values | Codes relevant to this data element are listed in the 12th edition ICD‑10‑AM/ ACHI code set, which includes VPDC-created codes. To obtain a copy of this code set, email the HDSS HelpDesk <hdss.helpdesk@health.vic.gov.au>. |
| Reporting guide | Postpartum complications arising after the delivery of the placenta up until the time of separation from care. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where complications are present in the postpartum period |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to high dependency unit (HDU) / intensive care unit (ICU) – mother conditionally mandatory data items; Deceased mother conditionally mandatory data items; Diabetes mellitus during pregnancy – type, Events of labour and birth – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for induction (main reason) – ICD‑10‑AM code, Indications for induction (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Indication for operative delivery (main reason) – ICD-10-AM code, Indications for operative delivery (other) – ICD-10-AM code, Maternal medical conditions – ICD-10-AM code, Obstetric complications – ICD-10-AM code and Postpartum complications – ICD‑10‑AM code valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 2009
2. July 2015
3. January 2020
4. July 2022
 |
| Codeset source | ICD-10-AM/ACHI 12th edition plus CCOPMM additions  | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Presence or history of mental health condition – indicator

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether a woman is experiencing, or has previously experienced, a mental health condition  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 158 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Yes2 No9 Not stated stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | This data may be self-reported or derived from medical information.Code 1 YesThe woman is currently experiencing, or has previously experienced, a mental health conditionCode 2 NoThe woman is not currently experiencing, and has not previously experienced, a mental health condition |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Antenatal mental health risk screening status; Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale score |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | NHDD (DH modified) | Collection start date | 2022 |

# Procedure – ACHI code

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The interventions used for the diagnosis and/or treatment of the mother during her pregnancy, the labour, delivery and the puerperium |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | NNNNNNN | Field size | 7 (x8) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 56 |
| Permissible values | Codes relevant to this data element are listed in the 12th edition ICD‑10‑AM/ ACHI code set, which includes VPDC-created codes. To obtain a copy of this code set, email the HDSS HelpDesk at hdss.helpdesk@health.vic.gov.au.A small number of additional codes have been created solely for VPDC reporting in this data element:**Code Descriptor**1321505 ART – Donor Insemination9047799 Fetal pillow 9619918 IV iron infusion |
| Reporting guide | A procedure should be reported only once, regardless of how many times it is performed.Report procedures and operations performed during the current pregnancy, labour, delivery and the puerperium.Give priority to invasive procedures and investigations.Examples of procedures to report include cholecystectomy, ligation of vessels for twin-to-twin transfusion, hysterectomy, amniocentesis, cervical suture.Procedures that are reported in other data elements (such as anaesthesia, augmentation or induction of labour, caesarean section, forceps or vacuum extraction, suture/repair of perineal laceration, episiotomy, allied health), do not need to be reported in the Procedure – ACHI code or Procedure – free text data fields.Do not report activities such as providing brochures to the mother. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where a medical procedure and/or operation are performed and/or a procedure related to the pregnancy, including assisted reproductive technology, occurred during the pregnancy |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Procedure |
| Related data items (this section): | Artificial reproductive technology – indicator; Procedure – free text |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Artificial reproductive technology – indicator conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19822. January 20093. July 2015 4. January 20185. January 20206. July 20227. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | ICD-10-AM/ACHI 12th edition plus CCOPMM additions | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Procedure – free text

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The interventions used for the diagnosis and/or treatment of the mother during her pregnancy, the labour, delivery and the puerperium |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
| Format | A(300) | Field size | 300 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 55 |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
| Reporting guide | A procedure should be reported only once, regardless of how many times it is performed.Report procedures and operations performed during the current pregnancy, labour, delivery and the puerperium.Give priority to invasive procedures and investigations.Examples of procedures to report include cholecystectomy, ligation of vessels for twin-to-twin transfusion, hysterectomy, amniocentesis, cervical suture.Procedures that are reported in other data elements (such as anaesthesia, augmentation or induction of labour, caesarean section, forceps or vacuum extraction, suture/repair of perineal laceration, episiotomy, allied health), do not need to be reported in the Procedure – ACHI code or Procedure – free text data fields.Do not report activities such as providing brochures to the mother. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Birth episodes where a medical procedure and/or operation is performed and/or a procedure related to the pregnancy, including assisted reproductive technology, occurred during the pregnancy |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Procedure |
| Related data items (this section): | Artificial reproductive technology – indicator; Procedure – ACHI code |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Artificial reproductive technology – indicator conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19822. January 20203. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Prophylactic oxytocin in third stage

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether oxytocin was given prophylactically in the third stage of labour |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 83 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Oxytocin given prophylactically2 Oxytocin not given prophylactically9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Code 1 Oxytocin given prophylactically: record when oxytocin is used in order to prevent heavy blood loss, for example, with the birth of the anterior shoulder, or very soon after the birth. Code 2 Oxytocin not given prophylactically: record if no oxytocin was given on a routine prophylactic basis. This includes cases where a decision was made to administer oxytocin only after heavy blood loss was observed. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Post-partum haemorrhage |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Blood loss (ml); Blood loss assessment – indicator; Main reason for excessive blood loss |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Reason for transfer out – baby

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Reason why the baby is transferred following separation from the birth hospital campus |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 132 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor** 1. Higher level of care
2. Lower level of care
3. Same level of care
 |
| Reporting guide | Code 1 Higher level of care: includes conditions where tertiary neonatal care is more appropriate to the baby’s needs. It also includes transfer where the intended birth hospital doesn’t have the capability level to care for this baby; for example, prematurity, multiple pregnancy, complications at birth.Code 2 Lower level of care: includes babies transferred back to their intended birth hospital following tertiary care, or from a hospital with increased capability to the intended birth hospital.Code 3 Same level of care: includes babies who may have been born at the nearest hospital whilst mother was on holidays or travelling and the baby is now transferred to the intended birth hospital.Excludes:- transfer to another ward within the birth hospital- transfer from birth ward to HITH for ongoing admitted care as part of the birth episode- transfer of baby born at home in care of Public Homebirth Midwife where babe leaves home birth location before midwife for transfer to ward setting during birth episode |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All episodes where Separation status – baby is code 4 Transferred to another hospital |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Separation; Transfer; Hospital in the Home (HITH) |
| Related data items (this section): | Separation status – baby; Transfer destination – baby |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Separation status – baby, Reason for transfer out – baby and Transfer destination – baby conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20182. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2018 |

# Reason for transfer out – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Reason why the mother is transferred following separation from this hospital campus |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 133 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor** 1 Higher level of care2 Lower level of care3 Same level of care |
| Reporting guide | Code 1 Higher level of care: includes conditions where tertiary maternity care is more appropriate to the mother’s needs. It also includes transfer where the intended birth hospital doesn’t have the capability level to care for this mother; for example, prematurity, multiple pregnancy, complications at birth.Code 2 Lower level of care: includes mothers transferred back to their intended birth hospital following tertiary care, or from a hospital with increased capability to the intended birth hospitalCode 3 Same level of care: includes mothers who may have given birth at the nearest hospital whilst on holidays or travelling and the mother is now transferred to the intended birth hospital.Excludes:- transfer to another ward within the birth hospital- transfer from birth ward to HITH for ongoing admitted care as part of the birth episode- transfer of mother after birth at home in care of Public Homebirth Midwife where mother leaves home birth location before midwife for transfer to ward setting during birth episode |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All episodes where Separation status – mother is code 4 Transferred to another hospital |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Separation; Transfer; Hospital in the Home (HITH) |
| Related data items (this section): | Separation status – mother; Transfer destination – mother |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Separation status – mother, Reason for transfer out – mother and Transfer destination – mother conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20182. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2018 |

# Residential locality

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The geographic location of the woman’s usual residence (suburb/town/locality for Australian residents, country for overseas residents), not the postal address |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | A(46) | Field size | 46 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 11 |
| Permissible values | Please refer to the ‘Postcode Locality reference file’ available at the [HDSS website](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files) < https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files>  |
| Reporting guide | Locality must be blank if the postcode is 1000 (No fixed abode) or 9988 (Unknown). Where the mother lives overseas, report only the country of residence (ie not the suburb or district) in Residential locality using the four-digit code for the relevant country as listed against Postcode 8888 (overseas) in the Postcode locality reference file. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Geographic indicator |
| Related data items (this section): | Residential postcode; Residential road name – mother; Residential road number – mother; Residential road suffix code – mother; Residential road type – mother |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items; Residential locality and Residential postcode valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
| Codeset source | ABS National Locality Index (Cat. no. 1252) (DH Modified) | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Residential postcode

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Postcode or locality in which the woman usually resides (not postal address) |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | NNNN | Field size | 4 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 12 |
| Permissible values | Please refer to the ‘Postcode Locality reference file’ available at the [HDSS website](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files) < https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files>  |
| Reporting guide | The hospital may collect the woman’s postal address for its own purposes. However, for data submission, the postcode must represent the woman’s residential address. Data validation will reject non-residential postcodes (such as mail delivery centres). Report Postcode 8888 for mothers whose residence is overseas, and report the country where the patient lives in Residential Locality using the relevant four digit country code listed against 8888 (overseas) in the Postcode locality reference file. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Geographic indicator |
| Related data items (this section): | Residential locality; Residential road name – mother; Residential road number – mother; Residential road suffix code – mother; Residential road type – mother  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items; Residential locality and Residential postcode valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
| Codeset source | ABS National Locality Index (Cat. no. 1252) (DH Modified) | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Residential road name – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The name of the road or thoroughfare of the mother’s normal residential address |
|  |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | A(45) | Field size | 45 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 14 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
|  |
| Reporting guide | The name of the road on which the mother normally resides. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Geographic indicator |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Residential locality; Residential postcode; Residential road number – mother; Residential road suffix code – mother; Residential road type – mother |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Residential road number – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The number in the road or thoroughfare of the mother’s normal residential address |
|  |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | A(12) | Field size | 12 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 13 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
|  |
| Reporting guide | The number of the road on which the mother normally resides. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Geographic indicator |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Residential locality; Residential postcode; Residential road name – mother; Residential road suffix – mother; Residential road type - mother |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Residential road suffix code – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The abbreviation code used to represent the suffix of the road or thoroughfare of the mother’s normal residential address |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | AA | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 15 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Codeset available on request, please email the HDSS HelpDesk <hdss.helpdesk@health.vic.gov.au>  |
|  |
| Reporting guide | The type of road on which the mother normally resides |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Geographic indicator |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Residential locality; Residential postcode; Residential road name – mother, Residential road number – mother; Residential road type – mother |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Residential road type – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The type of road or thoroughfare of the mother’s normal residential address |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | AAAA | Field size | 4 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 16 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Codeset available on request, please email the HDSS HelpDesk <hdss.helpdesk@health.vic.gov.au>  |
|  |
| Reporting guide | The type of road where the mother normally resides |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Geographic indicator |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Residential locality; Residential postcode; Residential road name – mother, Residential road number – mother, Residential road suffix code – mother  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009
2. January 2018
 |
|  |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Resuscitation method – drugs

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Drugs administered immediately after birth to establish independent respiration and heartbeat, or to treat depressed respiratory effort and to correct metabolic disturbances |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 (x5) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 106 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 None (no drug therapy)2 Narcotic antagonist3 Sodium bicarbonate4 Adrenalin5 Volume expander8 Other drugs9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report up to five codes. Do not report any code more than once.Code 2 Narcotic antagonist: includes naloxone (Narcan)Code 5 Volume expander: includes normal saline and blood productsCode 8 Other: includes all other drugs, for example, dextrose |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Apgar score at one minute; Apgar score at five minutes; Birth status; Neonatal morbidity – free text; Neonatal morbidity – ICD-10-AM code; Resuscitation method – mechanical  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Resuscitation method – mechanical

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Active measures taken immediately after birth to establish the baby’s independent respiration and heartbeat, or to treat depressed respiratory effort and to correct metabolic disturbances.  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 (x10) |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 105 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**01 None02 Suction03 Oxygen therapy04 Intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV) with air05 Intubation with air06 External cardiac compressions 07 Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) ventilation with air14 Intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV) with oxygen15 Intubation with oxygen17 Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) ventilation with oxygen88 Other99 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report up to ten codes. Do not report any code more than once.If during resuscitation both air and oxygen are given to the baby, report both codes. Code 01 NoneReport when active resuscitation measures were not used or required. Includes airway positioning only, such as jaw thrust or chin lift.Report for stillbirths, or livebirths where resuscitation measures were not used due to palliative direction of care. The following codes may include flow-driven pressure-limited device, such as Neopuff© (an infant T-piece resuscitator):- Code 04 Intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV) with air- Code 07 Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) ventilation with air- Code 14 Intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV) with oxygen- Code 17 Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) ventilation with oxygen  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Apgar score at five minutes; Apgar score at one minute; Birth status; Neonatal morbidity – free text; Neonatal morbidity – ICD-10-AM code; Resuscitation method – drugs; Time to established respiration |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items; Time to established respiration and Resuscitation method – mechanical valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | AIHW (DH modified) | Version | 1. January 19822. January 19993. January 20094. July 2024 |
|  |
| Codeset source | AIHW (DH modified) | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Separation date – baby

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The date on which the baby is separated – ie discharged, transferred from the place of birth to another hospital or on which they died |
| Representation class | Date | Data type | Date/time |
| Format | DDMMCCYY | Field size | 8 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 119 |
| Permissible values | A valid calendar date |
| Reporting guide | The separation date is the date on which admitted care ends following the baby’s birth.The relocation of the baby to another ward within the hospital of birth does not constitute a separation (or transfer). Transfers from a private hospital co-located with a public hospital, to the public hospital for special or intensive care, are considered transfers (and therefore the baby is separated). For babies whose care continues in Hospital in the Home (HITH), the separation date is the date the admitted birth episode of care ends, whether that is the date the baby is discharged from the ward or from HITH, or is transferred to another hospital, or dies. Note that HITH is admitted care and does not include domiciliary post-discharge home nursing services. If a baby transfers from admitted HITH care back to the ward setting without any cessation of admitted care after the baby’s birth, the separation date is the date on which admitted care ends following the baby’s birth.In the case of planned homebirths, occurring at home, the Separation date is the date that the baby's immediate post birth care is completed, and the midwife leaves the place of birth. This date may be different to the baby's date of birth, for example if the birth occurs shortly before midnight.Where a homebirth occurs under the care of a private homebirth midwife, and the baby is transferred to a hospital before the midwife leaves the home birth location, the baby’s separation date is the date of the transfer to that hospital.Where a homebirth occurs under the care of a public homebirth program midwife and the baby is:* transferred to the ward of the public hospital campus conducting the homebirth program, the birth episode continues until the baby is discharged from the ward, or is transferred to another hospital campus, or dies;
* transferred to another hospital campus, the separation date is the date of the transfer to that hospital campus.

Do not report a value for stillbirth episodes, leave blank. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All live birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Separation |
| Related data items (this section): | Reason for transfer out – baby; Separation status – baby; Transfer destination – baby  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth status ‘Live born’ and associated conditionally mandatory data items; Birth status ‘Stillborn’ and associated data items valid combinations; Date and time data item relationships; Date of birth – baby and Separation date – baby conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19822. January 20183. July 20224. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Separation date – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The date on which the mother is separated, ie discharged, transferred from the place of birth to another hospital or died after the birth episode |
| Representation class | Date | Data type | Date/time |
| Format | DDMMCCYY | Field size | 8 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 118 |
| Permissible values | A valid calendar date**Code Descriptor**99999999 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | The separation date is the date on which admitted care ends following the baby’s birth.The relocation of the mother to another ward within the hospital of birth does not constitute a separation (or transfer). Transfers from a private hospital co-located with a public hospital, to the public hospital for special or intensive care, are considered transfers (and therefore the mother is separated). For mothers whose care continues in Hospital in the Home (HITH), the separation date is the date the admitted birth episode of care ends, whether that is the date the mother is discharged from the ward or from HITH, or is transferred to another hospital, or dies. Note that HITH is admitted care and does not include domiciliary post-discharge home nursing services. If a mother transfers from admitted HITH care back to the ward setting without any cessation of admitted care after the baby’s birth, the separation date is the date on which admitted care ends following the baby’s birth.In the case of planned homebirths, occurring at home, the Separation date is the date that the mother’s immediate post-birth care is completed, and the midwife leaves the place of birth. This date may differ from the baby's date of birth, for example, if the birth occurs shortly before midnight.Where a homebirth occurs under the care of a private homebirth midwife, and the mother is transferred to a hospital before the midwife leaves the home birth location, the mother’s separation date is the date of the transfer to that hospital.Where a homebirth occurs under the care of a public homebirth program midwife and the mother is:* transferred to the ward of the public hospital campus conducting the homebirth program, the birth episode continues until the mother is discharged from the ward, or is transferred to another hospital campus, or dies;
* transferred to another hospital campus, the separation date is the date of the transfer to that hospital campus.
 |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Separation |
| Related data items (this section): | Reason for transfer out – mother; Separation status – mother; Transfer destination – mother  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date and time data item relationships; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19822. January 20183. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Separation status – baby

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Status at separation of baby (discharge/transfer to another hospital/death) |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 121 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Discharged2 Died4 Transferred to another hospital9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Do not report a value for stillbirth episodes, leave blank. Babies remain admitted when admitted-level care is delivered in ward-based settings as well as when receiving Hospital in the Home care. Report the Separation status at the Separation date, which is the date on which admitted services, including HITH, cease. Domiciliary care services are not admitted care and are not included in HITH. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All live birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Infant death; Separation; Hospital in the Home (HITH) |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Birth status; Separation date – baby  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth status ‘Live born’ and associated conditionally mandatory data items; Birth status ‘Stillborn’ and associated data items valid combinations; Separation status – baby, Reason for transfer out – baby and Transfer destination – baby conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1982
2. July 2015
3. January 2018
4. July 2024
 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Separation status – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Status at separation of mother (discharge/transfer to another hospital/death) |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 120 |
| Permissible values | Code Descriptor1 Discharged2 Died4 Transferred to another hospital9 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Mothers remain admitted when admitted-level care is delivered in ward-based settings as well as when receiving Hospital in the Home (HITH) care. Report the Separation status at the Separation date, which is the date on which admitted services, including HITH, cease. Domiciliary care services are not admitted care and are not included in HITH. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Separation; Hospital in the Home (HITH) |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Separation date - mother  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Deceased mother conditionally mandatory data items; Mandatory to report data items; Separation status – mother, Reason for transfer out – mother and Transfer destination – mother conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1982
2. July 2015
3. January 2018
4. July 2024
 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Setting of birth – actual

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The actual place where the birth occurred |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | NNNN | Field size | 4 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 27 |
| Permissible values | Please refer to the ‘Campus Code Table’ available at the [HDSS website](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files) <https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files>**Code Descriptor** 0003 Home (other) 0005 In transit 0006 Home – Private midwife care 0007 Home – Public homebirth program 0008 Other – specify 0009 Not stated / inadequately described0010 Community, non-medical, freebirth |
| Reporting guide | The 4-digit Hospital code (agency identifier) of the hospital/health service where the birth occurred must be reported for this data element. The code for this data element may be the same as or different from that reported in Setting of birth – intended. The supplementary codes listed above are only to be used to report the location of births that do not occur within a health service/hospital campus.Code 0003 Home (other): includes a birth not intended to occur at home. Home in the context of this data element means the home of the woman or a relative or a friend.Excludes homebirth with a private midwife (use code 0006) and homebirth under the public homebirth program (use code 0007)Code 0005 In transit: includes births occurring on the way to the intended place of birth or the car park of a hospitalCode 0006 Home: private midwife care:reported when a birth is attended by a private midwife practitioner in the mother’s own home or a home environmentCode 0007 Home: Public homebirth program:reported when a birth is attended by a public midwife in the mother’s home under the Public homebirth programCode 0008 Other – specify: used when birth occurs at any location outside a hospital or health service other than at the locations those listed above. May also include a community health centre. Report the Other location in Setting of birth – actual – other specified descriptionCode 0010 Community, non-medical, freebirth:Record for births that occur in the community, that are planned outside of a medical setting and without a midwife or other medical professional in attendance, for example, free births. This may include at home or other location in the community. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Setting of birth – actual – other specified description; Setting of birth – change of intent; Setting of birth – change of intent -reason; Setting of birth – intended; Setting of birth – intended – other specified description |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Admission to special care nursery (SCN) / neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) – baby, Setting of birth – actual and Hospital code (agency identifier) valid combinations; Date of birth – baby, Date of admission – mother and Setting of birth – actual valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items; Method of birth and Setting of birth – actual valid combinations; Setting of birth – actual and Admitted patient election status – mother valid combinations; Setting of birth – actual and Setting of birth – actual – other specified description conditionally mandatory data item; Setting of birth – actual, Setting of birth – intended, Setting of birth – change of intent and Setting of birth – change of intent – reason conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW (DH modified) | Version | 1. January 19822. July 20153. January 20204. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | AIHW (DH modified) | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Setting of birth – actual – other specified description

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The actual place where the birth occurred |
|  |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | A(20) | Field size | 20 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 28 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Only report the description of the place of birth if the place of birth is not one identified in the codeset of data element Setting of birth – actual. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | Births where code 0008 Other – specify is reported in Setting of birth – actual |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Setting of birth – actual; Setting of birth – change of intent; Setting of birth – change of intent -reason; Setting of birth – intended; Setting of birth – intended – other specified description |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Setting of birth – actual and Setting of birth – actual – other specified description conditionally mandatory data item |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 1999 |
|  |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Setting of birth – change of intent

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the change of intent between where the mother intended to give birth and the actual birth setting took place before or during labour |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 29 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Before onset of labour2 During labour9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | This field is to report when a change occurred in the intended model of care. If the woman is booked into a tertiary hospital, such as Monash Medical Centre, this is the intended birth setting (see Setting of birth – intended). While holidaying on the coast at 38 weeks, she goes into labour and is admitted to Warrnambool Hospital – which becomes the actual birth setting (see Setting of birth – actual). Since the intended and actual birth settings differ, report Setting of birth – change of intent to indicate when the change of plan was made: for this scenario, report code 2 During labour; and Setting of birth – change of intent – reason: for this scenario, report code 2 Unintended/unplanned. Or, if the woman is booked into a tertiary hospital, such as Monash Medical Centre, this is the intended place of birth (Setting of birth – intended). She moves to Warrnambool for her husband’s work at 39 weeks where she gives birth at term (Setting of birth – actual). For this scenario, Setting of birth – change of intent is code 1 Before onset of labour, and Setting of birth – change of intent – reason is code 3 Social or geographic. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All episodes where the actual birth place differs from the intended place of birth |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Setting of birth – actual; Setting of birth – actual – other specified description; Setting of birth – change of intent – reason; Setting of birth – intended; Setting of birth – intended – other specified description |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Setting of birth – actual, Setting of birth – intended, Setting of birth – change of intent and Setting of birth – change of intent – reason conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1999 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Setting of birth – change of intent – reason

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Reason for change of intent between where the mother intended to give birth and where the actual birth took place |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 30 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Recognition of higher risk2 Actual complication of pregnancy3 Social or geographic4 Unintended/unplanned8 Other9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Code 1 Recognition of higher risk: includes conditions or circumstances that suggest that maternity care would be better provided in a higher-level facility, for example, multiple pregnancy, thrombophiliaCode 2 Actual complication of pregnancy: includes complications that have already occurred for example, threatened preterm labour, DVT, fetal growth restrictionCode 3 Social or geographic: includes change in health insurance or change in local maternity service availability, moved house, preferenceCode 4 Unintended/unplanned: includes those in transit to booked hospital, on holidays |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All births where the actual birthplace differs from the birthplace initially booked |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Setting of birth – actual; Setting of birth – actual – other specified description; Setting of birth – change of intent; Setting of birth – intended; Setting of birth – intended – other specified description  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Setting of birth – actual, Setting of birth – intended, Setting of birth – change of intent and Setting of birth – change of intent – reason conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Setting of birth – intended

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The intended place of birth |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | NNNN | Field size | 4 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 25 |
| Permissible values | Please refer to the ‘Campus Code Table’ available at the [HDSS website](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files) <https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files>**Code Descriptor** 0003 Home (other) 0006 Home – Private midwife care 0007 Home – Public homebirth program 0008 Other – specify 0009 Not stated / inadequately described0010 Community, non-medical, freebirth |
| Reporting guide | The 4-digit Hospital code (agency identifier) of the hospital/health service where the birth was intended to occur must be reported for this data element, whether the birth actually occurred there or not. The code for this data element may be the same as or different from that reported in Setting of birth – actual. The supplementary codes listed above are only to be used to report when the location where the birth was intended to occur was not a health service/hospital campus. If the birth was intended to occur interstate or overseas, report code 0008 Other – specify and report the details in ‘Setting of birth – intended – other specified description).Code 0003 Home (other): excludes homebirth with a private midwife (use code 0006) and homebirth in a public homebirth program (use code 0007) Home in the context of this data element means the birth was intended to occur in the home of the woman or a relative or a friend.Code 0006 Home: private midwife care:reported when a birth is intended to occur attended by a private midwife practitioner in the mother’s own home or a home environmentCode 0007 Home: Public homebirth program:reported when a birth is intended to occur attended by a public midwife in the mother’s home under the Public homebirth programCode 0008 Other – specify: includes when the birth is planned to occur at any location outside a hospital or health service other than at the locations listed above, including at locations such as community (health) centres, interstate or overseas hospitals or health services.Report the location in Setting of birth – intended – other specified descriptionCode 0009 Not stated / inadequately described: includes unbooked or unplannedCode 0010 Community, non-medical, freebirth:Record for births that are intended to occur in the community, outside of a medical setting and without a midwife or other medical professional in attendance, for example, free births. This may include at home or other location in the community. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | Setting of birth – actual; Setting of birth – actual – other specified description; Setting of birth – change of intent, Setting of birth – change of intent – reason, Setting of birth – intended – other specified description |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items; Setting of birth – actual, Setting of birth – intended, Setting of birth – change of intent and Setting of birth – change of intent – reason conditionally mandatory data items, Setting of birth – intended and Setting of birth – intended – other specified description conditionally mandatory data item |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | AIHW (DH modified) | Version | 1. January 19992. July 20153. January 20204. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | AIHW (DH modified) | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Setting of birth – intended – other specified description

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The intended place of birth at the onset of labour |
|  |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | A(20) | Field size | 20 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 26 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Only report the description of the intended place of birth if the intended place of birth is not one identified in the codeset of data element Setting of birth – intended. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | When Code 0008 Other – specify is reported in Setting of birth – intended birth |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Setting of birth – actual; Setting of birth – actual – other specified description; Setting of birth – change of intent; Setting of birth – change of intent – reason; Setting of birth – intended  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Setting of birth – intended and Setting of birth – intended – other specified description conditionally mandatory data item |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 1999 |
|  |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Sex – baby

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The biological distinction between a male and female baby |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 97 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 Male2 Female3 Indeterminate9 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Sex is the biological distinction between male and female. Code 3 Indeterminate: infants with ambiguous genitalia or macerated fetus where the biological sex is unable to be or has not yet been determined (genetic testing not yet complete). |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Congenital anomalies |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Congenital anomalies – ICD-10-AM code; Congenital anomalies – indicator  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items; Sex – baby and Congenital anomalies – indicator conditionally mandatory data item |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD (modified) | Version | 1. January 1982 |
|  |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Spoken English Proficiency

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Self assessment by a mother, of her own spoken English language fluency. |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 127 |
|  |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor** |  |  |
| 1 Very well2 Well3 Not well4 Not at all9 Not stated / inadequately described |  |  |
| Reporting guide | Each woman should be asked “How well do you speak English”? Generally this would be a self-reported question, but in some circumstances (particularly where a person does not speak English well) assistance will be required in answering this question. It is important that the person's self-assessed proficiency in spoken English be recorded wherever possible. This metadata item does not purport to be a technical assessment of proficiency but is a self-assessment in the four broad categories outlined above |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | AIHW METEOR ID 270203 | Version | 1. January 20172. July 2023 |
| Codeset source | AIHW METEOR | Collection start date | 2017 |

# Submission number

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The number of times a particular piece of data is submitted or resubmitted |
|  |
| Representation class | Identifier | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | NNNN | Field size | 4 |
|  |
| Location | File name, Header record | Position | Not applicable |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: one to 9999 (inclusive) |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Software-system generated. The incrementing submission number must cycle back to ‘01’ each time the Data submission identifier (submission end date) changes. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | Each VPDC electronic submission file |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | None specified |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20092. January 2020 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Surname / family name – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The surname of the mother |
|  |
| Representation class | Text | Data type | String |
|  |
| Format | A(40) | Field size | 40 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 8 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Permitted characters: * a–z and A–Z
* special characters (a character which has a visual representation and is neither a letter, number, ideogram; for example, full stops, punctuation marks and mathematical symbols)
* numeric characters
* blank characters
 |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Surname of the mother |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | First given name – mother; Middle name – mother  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1982 |
|  |
| Codeset source | Not applicable | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Syphilis antenatal screening – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the mother had any syphilis serology testing during this pregnancy, and if so, the results |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 162 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1. Syphilis serology was negative on all testing undertaken during this pregnancy
2. Syphilis serology was positive at any point during this pregnancy
3. Syphilis serology was not performed at any time during this pregnancy

9 Not stated stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report the status based on the laboratory results of all syphilis screening during this pregnancy.Where syphilis serology screening was conducted, but no result can be located or it is indecipherable, attempts should be made to locate the result, including contacting the laboratory to re-issue the report. When all attempts to obtain a legible report have been unsuccessful, report code 9. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data item |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2022 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2022 |

# Time of birth

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The time of birth measured as hours and minutes using a 24-hour clock |
|  |
| Representation class | Time | Data type | Date/time |
|  |
| Format | HHMM | Field size | 4 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 96 |
|  |
| Permissible values | A valid time value using a 24-hour clock (not 0000 or 2400)**Code Descriptor**9999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report hours and minutes using a 24-hour clock. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Date of birth – baby; Time of onset of labour; Time of onset of second stage of labour; Time of rupture of membranes  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date and time data item relationships; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Time of decision for unplanned caesarean section

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The time of decision for unplanned caesarean section |
| Representation class | Time  | Data type | Date/time |
| Format | HHMM | Field size | 4 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 150 |
| Permissible values | A valid time value using a 24-hour clock (not 0000 or 2400)**Code Descriptor**9999 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | The time at which the medical practitioner decides to deliver by urgent caesarean section where that was not the previously planned method of birth, for example where the plan was for a vaginal birth or planned caesarean section, but circumstances change and the decision is made to proceed to an urgent caesarean section.In cases of transfer to theatre for trial of forceps, report the time at which the plan changed to delivery by caesarean section. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Mandatory for all birth episodes with Method of birth code 5 Unplanned caesarean – labour or code 7 Unplanned caesarean – no labour. Leave blank for all other Method of birth codes. |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Labour type |
| Related data items (this section): | Category of unplanned caesarean section urgency; Date of decision for unplanned caesarean section; Method of birth |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Category of unplanned caesarean section urgency, Date of decision for unplanned caesarean section and Time of decision for unplanned caesarean section; Date and time data item relationships; Labour type ‘Woman in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman not in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. July 2021 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2021 |

# Time of onset of labour

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The time of onset of labour measured as hours and minutes using a 24-hour clock |
| Representation class | Time | Data type | Date/time |
| Format | HHMM | Field size | 4 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 62 |
| Permissible values | A valid time value using a 24-hour clock (not 0000 or 2400)**Code Descriptor**7777 No record of time of onset of labour8888 No labour9999 Not stated / inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Report hours and minutes using a 24-hour clock. Code 8888 No labour is to be used when the mother has a planned or unplanned caesarean section with no labour.There is little consensus regarding definitions of labour onset. Most definitions include the presence of regular, painful contractions accompanied by effacement and/or dilatation of the cervix. Many women find it difficult to state the time labour started.Where the woman cannot provide a specific time, asking her when she noticed the change that prompted her to seek advice or care (eg backache, a show, SROM, etc), will aid in deciding on the commencement date and time. It will often be necessary to make an ‘educated guess or best estimate’ when given the history (Hanley, G et al. 2016, BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth).Not all midwives would make the same judgement call about the ‘exact’ commencement time and date of labour. Therefore, it is generally accepted as an ‘educated guess’. The above points are intended to assist in determining the date and time of onset of labour. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Labour type |
| Related data items (this section): | Date of onset of labour; Method of birth; Time of onset of second stage of labour; Time of rupture of membranes |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date and time data item relationships; Labour type ‘Woman in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman not in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20092. January 2020 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Time of onset of second stage of labour

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The time of the start of the second stage of labour measured as hours and minutes using a 24-hour clock |
|  |
| Representation class | Time | Data type | Date/time |
|  |
| Format | HHMM | Field size | 4 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 64 |
|  |
| Permissible values | A valid time value using a 24-hour clock (not 0000 or 2400).**Code Descriptor**8888 No labour9999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report hours and minutes using a 24-hour clock. Code 8888 No second stage of labour is to be used when the mother has a planned or unplanned caesarean section and did not reach second stage of labour. In the instance of a woman who presents with a baby on view or in arms, a history of events may be found by asking the following questions: 1. Had she had a show or ROM? 2. Had she vomited at all within the hour prior to giving birth or think she was going to vomit? 3. Had there been any noticeable urge to push? 4. Did she notice if she had bowel pressure prior to having the baby and how long before? 5. Had any family members noticed any change in her behaviour (restless, agitated) prior to having the baby? If none of these questions can be answered then a reasonable assumption would be that the birth occurred within one to two contractions prior to the birth and second stage may be judged to be two and five minutes prior to the birth. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Date of onset of second stage of labour; Method of birth; Time of onset of labour; Time of rupture of membranes |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date and time data item relationships; Labour type ‘Woman in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman not in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Time of rupture of membranes

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The time at which the mother’s membranes ruptured (spontaneously or artificially) measured as hours and minutes using a 24-hour clock |
|  |
| Representation class | Time | Data type | Date/time |
|  |
| Format | HHMM | Field size | 4 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 66 |
|  |
| Permissible values | A valid time value using a 24-hour clock (not 0000 or 2400)**Code Descriptor**7777 No record of rupture of membranes8888 Membranes ruptured at caesarean 9999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report hours and minutes using a 24-hour clock. Report the time at which the membranes were believed to have ruptured, whether spontaneously or artificially. If there is a verified hindwater leak that is followed by a forewater rupture, record the earlier date. If there is some vaginal loss that is suspected to be ruptured membranes, but in hindsight seems unlikely, record the time at which the membranes convincingly ruptured. In the case of a caul birth, report the date and time of ROM as the date and time of birth. Code 7777 No record of rupture of membranesUse of code 7777 No record of rupture of membranes should be limited to situations where there is absolutely no evidence in the medical record to indicate the timing of the rupture of membranes.If date of ROM is known but time of ROM is not, report the known date and report time as 7777 No record of rupture of membranes. An estimate of at least the date of ROM is far preferable to no record. Use of the no record codes (77777777 and 7777 for Date and Time of ROM respectively) will be monitored and sites reporting a high frequency of those codes will be followed up. Code 8888 Membranes ruptured at caesarean: to be used when the mother has a planned or unplanned caesarean section and membranes were ruptured during caesarean. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Date of rupture of membranes; Method of birth; Time of onset of labour; Time of onset of second stage of labour |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date and time data item relationships; Labour type ‘Woman in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Labour type ‘Woman not in labour’ and associated data items valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20092. July 2022 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Time to established respiration

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Time in minutes taken to establish regular, spontaneous breathing. This is not the same as the time of first breath. |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 104 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 30 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**98 Newborn does not take a breath is intubated and ventilated99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Most newborns establish spontaneous respirations within one to two minutes of birth. If spontaneous respirations are not established within this time, active intervention is required. Round up the time the baby took to establish regular spontaneous breathing to the next whole minute. For example a baby who takes 2.5 minutes to establish regular breathing should have three minutes recorded. * If the baby breathes immediately and continues to have regular spontaneous breathing upon delivery the TER is one minute.
* If the baby does not take a breath and is intubated and ventilated and accurate assessment of time is not possible, report 98 Newborn does not take a breath – is intubated and ventilated.
* If the baby is born before arrival, where the time to established respiration is unknown, report 99 Not stated / inadequately described.
* For stillbirth episodes, report 00.
 |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Apgar score at one minute; Apgar score at five minutes; Birth status; Resuscitation method – drugs; Resuscitation method – mechanical |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Birth status ‘Stillborn’ and associated data items valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items; Time to established respiration and Resuscitation method – mechanical valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1982 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Total number of previous abortions – induced

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The total number of previous pregnancies resulting in induced abortion (termination of pregnancy before 20 weeks’ gestation) |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 39 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 30 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report the number of previously induced abortions. Aborted pregnancies of multiple fetuses should be counted as only one pregnancy. That is, a twin pregnancy, for example, is counted as one pregnancy. In the case of No previous abortions – induced, report 0 No previous abortions – induced. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Gravidity; Total number of previous abortions – spontaneous  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Gravidity ‘Primigravida’ and associated data items valid combinations; Gravidity and related data items; Mandatory to report data items; Outcome of last pregnancy and associated data item valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1982 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Total number of previous abortions – spontaneous

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The total number of previous pregnancies of a female resulting in spontaneous abortion (less than 20 weeks’ gestational age, or less than 400 grams birthweight if gestational age is unknown, and showed no sign of life after birth) |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 38 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 30 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report the number of previous spontaneous abortions. Aborted pregnancies of multiple fetuses should be counted as only one pregnancy. For example, a twin pregnancy is counted as one pregnancy. In the case of no previous abortions – spontaneous, report 0 No previous abortions – spontaneous. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Gravidity; Total number of previous abortions - induced |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Gravidity ‘Primigravida’ and associated data items valid combinations; Gravidity and related data items; Mandatory to report data items; Outcome of last pregnancy and associated data item valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1982 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Total number of previous caesareans

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Total number of previous pregnancies where the method of delivery was caesarean section |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 45 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 9 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | This relates to all births including the last (previous) birth. If the mother has had any previous births, check and report the total number of births by caesarean section, regardless of whether the last birth was a caesarean section or not. If neither the last birth nor any other previous births were by caesarean section, report 0. For multiple births, if one baby is delivered via caesarean section and the other baby or babies via any other form of delivery (excluding caesarean), record that pregnancy as a previous caesarean. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Gravidity; Last birth – caesarean section indicator; Plan for vaginal birth after caesarean |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Gravidity ‘Multigravida’ conditionally mandatory data items; Gravidity ‘Primigravida’ and associated data items valid combinations; Mandatory to report data items; Total number of previous caesareans and Plan for VBAC conditionally mandatory data item |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1998 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1998 |

# Total number of previous ectopic pregnancies

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The total number of previous pregnancies that were ectopic |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 40 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 20 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report the number of previous ectopic pregnancies. Ectopic pregnancies of multiple fetuses should be counted as only one pregnancy. For example, a twin pregnancy is counted as one pregnancy. In the case of no previous ectopic pregnancies, report 0 No previous ectopic pregnancies. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Gravidity; Total number of previous abortions – induced; Total number of previous abortions – spontaneous |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Gravidity ‘Primigravida’ and associated data items valid combinations; Gravidity and related data items; Mandatory to report data items; Outcome of last pregnancy and associated data item valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1999 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Total number of previous live births

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The total number of live births that resulted from each previous pregnancy and who lived at least 28 days |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 34 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 20 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Report the number of known previous live births, excluding those who die in the first 28 days. For those who die in the first 28 days, they are reported as a neonatal death. This includes all multiples. For example live born twins are reported as two. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Live birth |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Gravidity; Parity  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Gravidity ‘Primigravida’ and associated data items valid combinations; Gravidity and related data items; Mandatory to report data items; Outcome of last pregnancy and associated data item valid combinations; Parity and related data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1982 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Total number of previous neonatal deaths

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The total number of live births that died during the first 28 days of life from each previous pregnancy |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 37 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 20 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | A neonatal death refers to the death of a live born which occurs during the first 28 days of life. A live born resulting in a neonatal death should be recorded only as a neonatal death. This includes all multiples. For example twins that died during the first 28 days of life are reported as two. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Neonatal death |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Gravidity  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Gravidity ‘Primigravida’ and associated data items valid combinations; Gravidity and related data items; Mandatory to report data items; Outcome of last pregnancy and associated data item valid combinations; Parity and related data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1982 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Total number of previous stillbirths (fetal deaths)

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The total number of stillbirths from previous pregnancies (at least 20 weeks gestational age or 400g birthweight) |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 36 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 20 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | This includes all multiples. For example, stillborn twins are reported as two. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Stillbirth (fetal death) |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Gravidity |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Gravidity ‘Primigravida’ and associated data items valid combinations; Gravidity and related data items; Mandatory to report data items; Outcome of last pregnancy and associated data item valid combinations; Parity and related data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1982 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Total number of previous unknown outcomes of pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Total number of previous pregnancies where the outcome is unknown |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NN | Field size | 2 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 41 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: zero to 20 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**99 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Record the number of previous outcomes that do not meet the criteria of live birth, stillbirth, neonatal death, spontaneous or induced abortions or ectopic pregnancies. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Gravidity |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Gravidity ‘Primigravida’ and associated data items valid combinations; Gravidity and related data items; Mandatory to report data items; Outcome of last pregnancy and associated data item valid combinations |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 1982 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1982 |

# Transaction type flag

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | An indicator that identifies the type of transaction to the VPDC |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | String |
| Format | A | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 3 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**C Confirmation of previously accepted recordN New recordU Updated/corrected recordX Record to be deactivatedR Reinstate record that was previously deactivated |
| Reporting guide | Software-system generated.Code X: Record to be deactivated:Report when a record that was previously submitted is found to be in error and is required to be removed from the VPDC: resubmitting the record with code X marks the record for ‘deactivation’ (removal) from the final VPDCCode R: Reinstate record that was previously deactivated:report only for a record that was previously submitted (ie Code N), and then later deactivated (ie Code X), and now needs to be reinstated to the VPDC database |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Each VPDC electronic episode record |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items; Transaction Type Flag processing against prior data held, not held or deactivated |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20092. January 2020 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Transfer destination – baby

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Identification of the hospital campus to which the baby is transferred following separation from this hospital campus |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NNNN | Field size | 4 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 123 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Please refer to the ‘Campus Code Table’ available at the [HDSS website](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files) <https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files>**Code Descriptor**9999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | For babies transferred to Hospital in the Home (HITH), the transfer destination should be left blank. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All episodes where Separation status – baby is code 4 Transferred to another hospital |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Transfer |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Reason for transfer out – baby; Separation status – baby |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Separation status – baby, Reason for transfer out - baby and Transfer destination – baby conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19992. January 20093. July 20154. January 20185. July 2024 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Transfer destination – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Identification of the hospital campus to which the mother is transferred following separation from the hospital campus where the birth occurred |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NNNN | Field size | 4 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 122 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Please refer to the ‘Campus Code Table’ available at the [HDSS website](https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files) <https://www.health.vic.gov.au/data-reporting/reference-files>**Code Descriptor**9999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | For mothers transferred to Hospital in the Home (HITH), the transfer destination should be left blank. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All episodes where Separation status – mother is code 4 Transferred to another hospital |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Transfer |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Reason for transfer out – mother; Separation status – mother  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Separation status – mother, Reason for transfer out – mother and Transfer destination – mother – conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 19992. January 20093. July 20154. January 20185. July 2024 |
|  |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 1999 |

# Vaping at 20 or more weeks of pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the woman used vapes or electronic cigarettes from 20 weeks of pregnancy until the birth, regardless of the type and frequency. |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 171 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 No, did not vape after 20 weeks of pregnancy2 Yes, vaped after 20 weeks of pregnancy9 Not stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Vape, vaping, electronic cigarettes and e-cigarettes are synonymous and should be included when reporting this data item.After 20 weeks of pregnancy is defined as greater than or equal to 20 weeks + 0 days gestation.To be collected during the birth admission. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version |  1. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2024 |

# Vaping in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Whether the woman used vapes or electronic cigarettes during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy, regardless of the type and frequency. |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
| Format | N | Field size | 1 |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 170 |
| Permissible values | **Code Descriptor**1 No, did not vape during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy2 Yes, vaped during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy9 Not stated/inadequately described |
| Reporting guide | Vape, vaping, electronic cigarettes and e-cigarettes are synonymous and should be included when reporting this data item.The first 20 weeks of pregnancy is defined as less than or equal to 19 weeks + 6 days gestation.To ensure consistency of results, this data item should be collected after the first 20 weeks of pregnancy. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version |  1. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2024 |

# Version identifier

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Version of the data collection |
| Representation class | Identifier | Data type | Number |
| Format | NNNN | Field size | 4 |
| Location | Episode record, Header record | Position | 2 |
| Permissible values | **Code**2022 (for births in the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 inclusive)2023 (for births in the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 inclusive)2024 (for births in the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 inclusive) |
| Reporting guide | Software-system generated. A VPDC electronic submission file with a missing or invalid Version identifier will be rejected and the submission file will not be processed.The Version identifier in each Episode record in a submission file must be the same as the Version identifier in the Header record of that submission file.All Episode records in a submission file must have the same Version identifier. |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
| Reported for | Each VPDC electronic submission file (Header record); Each VPDC electronic birth record (Episode record) |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
| Related data items (this section): | None specified  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Date of birth – baby and Version identifier valid combinations [‘Warning’ error]; Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
| Definition source | DH | Version | 1. January 20092. July 20153. January 20174. January 20185. January 20196. January 20207. July 20218. July 20229. July 202310. July 2024 |
| Codeset source | DH | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Weight – self-reported – mother

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | Mother’s self-reported weight (body mass) about the time of conception |
|  |
| Representation class | Total | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NN[N] | Field size | 3 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 24 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Range: 20 to 300 (inclusive)**Code Descriptor**999 Not stated / inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | A weight in kilograms (kg). |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | None specified |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Height – self-reported – mother  |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Mandatory to report data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | NHDD | Version | 1. January 2009 |
|  |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 2009 |

# Year of arrival in Australia

**Specification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Definition | The year a person (born outside of Australia) first arrived in Australia, from another country. |
|  |
| Representation class | Code | Data type | Number |
|  |
| Format | NNNN | Field size | 4 |
|  |
| Location | Episode record | Position | 128 |
|  |
| Permissible values | Valid year, between 1960 and current year9998 Not intending to stay in Australia for one year or more9999 Not stated/inadequately described |
|  |
| Reporting guide | Recommended question:In what year did you/the person first arrive in Australia to live here for one year or more? It is anticipated that for the majority of people their response to the question will be the year of their only arrival in Australia. However, some respondents may have multiple arrivals in Australia. An instruction such as 'Please indicate the year of first arrival only' should be included with the question. If mother is born in Australia, leave blank. |
|  |
| Reported by | All Victorian hospitals where a birth has occurred and homebirth practitioners |
|  |
| Reported for | All birth episodes where Country of Birth is not Australia |
|  |
| Related concepts (Section 2): | Migrant status |
|  |
| Related data items (this section): | Country of Birth |
|  |
| Related business rules (Section 4): | Country of birth and Year of arrival in Australia conditionally mandatory data items |

**Administration**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Principal data users | Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity |
|  |
| Definition source | METEOR ID 269929 | Version | 1. January 20172. January 2020 |
|  |
| Codeset source | NHDD | Collection start date | 2017 |