

## EURO-PERISTAT DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

## RECOMMENDED INDICATORS OF PERINATAL HEALTH

This data collection instruments collects data on perinatal health indicators for the EURO-PERISTAT project. These data will be used to develop recommendations for a European perinatal health monitoring system by the EURO-PERISTAT Scientific Committee.

These data will not be made public in reports or publications without advanced approval from respondents. Respondents and their institutions will be formally acknowledged in all documents.

**General instructions**

1. To run this Excel file correctly, the Macro security of the Excel program should be set to 'medium' (Go to Tools -> Macro -> Security). This should be done before starting the [Peristatrecommended.xls](#) file.
2. Please provide data for the year **2010**, or most recent year available **before** 2010.
3. We would like **COUNTRY**-level data. If country-level data are not available, but **POPULATION**-based data from one or more regions are, please use this source.
4. If several data sources are used (e.g. merged data from two sources), please create a new data source sheet and describe each data source in this sheet.
5. If data are provided for different regions within one country please copy and fill in one [Peristatrecommended.xls](#) file **per region**. However, always include country-level data if available.
6. For each table, please register the name of the data source you have used. For each source of data, please complete a data source information form (push button 'to data source information form' on the INDEX sheet OR button 'new data source' on each indicator sheet).
7. For items not defined explicitly in the text use the WHO recommended definitions (push button): [WHO ICD-10 Definitions](#)
8. We are specifically requesting that you provide us **WITH NUMBERS**. Rates will be calculated based on the numbers you provide.
9. All tables for **Recommended** Indicators can be accessed from the INDEX sheet by clicking on the corresponding 'Go to indicator' button.
10. In the tables totals will be calculated automatically. Please use these as a check.
11. After filling in a table and returning to the index sheet via the button 'Save and return to INDEX' the box of the corresponding table will be ticked, indicating that data on this indicator have been filled in.
12. For more detailed instructions on this Data Collection Instrument please see the Instruction Manual.

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		Data source used:
<b>Recommended Indicator # 1</b>		
Prevalence of congenital anomalies	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 2</b>		
Distribution of APGAR score at 5 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 3</b>		
Fetal and neonatal mortality attributed to congenital anomalies	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 4</b>		
Prevalence of cerebral palsy (data not collected)		
<b>Recommended Indicator # 5</b>		
Maternal mortality by cause of death (routine)	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
Maternal mortality by cause of death (enhanced)	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 6</b>		
Severe maternal morbidity, Eclampsia	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
Severe maternal morbidity, ICU admission	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
Severe maternal morbidity, Blood transfusion	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
Severe maternal morbidity, Hysterectomy	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
Severe maternal morbidity, Embolisation	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 7</b>		
Trauma to the perineum-tears	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 8</b>		
Women who smoke during pregnancy	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 9</b>		
Mother's education	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 10</b>		
Mother's occupation	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
Father's occupation	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 11</b>		
Mother's country of birth	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 12</b>		
Mother's pre-pregnancy body mass index	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 13</b>		
Births after fertility treatment	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 14</b>		
Timing of first antenatal visit	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 15</b>		
Distribution of births by mode of onset of labour	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 16</b>		
Place of birth	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 17</b>		
Very preterm births by level of care	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 18</b>		
Trauma to the perineum-episiotomy	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 19</b>		
Birth without obstetric intervention	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>
<b>Recommended Indicator # 20</b>		
Breastfeeding at birth	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Go to indicator</a>	<Unknown>

**Recommended Indicator #1: Prevalence of congenital anomalies**

**Definition:** The number of selected congenital anomalies in 2008, 2009 and 2010.  
**Attention:** include all live and stillborn babies including induced abortions and fetal deaths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.

Please do NOT provide data on congenital anomalies from Eurocat registries !

Do you collect country-level data on congenital anomalies?  yes  no  live births  fetal deaths  induced abortions  
 These data are available for:  
 Do you collect regional data on congenital anomalies?  yes  no  live births  fetal deaths  induced abortions  
 These data are available for:  
 Can you provide data using the categories of congenital anomalies in the table below?  yes  no

Data source: 0  New data source

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

Select one of these options:  option 1 (preferred)

None

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**congenital anomalies**

	2008				2009				2010			
	N live births	N fetal deaths	N induced abortions	N total births	N live births	N fetal deaths	N induced abortions	N total births	N live births	N fetal deaths	N induced abortions	N total births
Spina bifida (ICD10-Q05)												
Cleft lip (ICD10-Q36)												
Cleft lip with cleft palate (ICD10-Q37)												
Down's syndrome (ICD10-Q90)												
Total number of live births in the data source												
Total number of fetal deaths in the data source												
Total number of induced abortions in the data source												
Total number of births in the data source												

**Recommended Indicator #2: Distribution of APGAR score at 5 minutes**

**Definition:** Distribution of APGAR score at 5 minutes (0-10) for live births.  
*Attention: include all live born babies at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no  
Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

Data source: 0

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:  option 1 (preferred)  option 2  None

APGAR	N live births
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
Unknown	
Calculated total	0

### Recommended Indicator #2: Distribution of APGAR score at 5 minutes

**Definition:** Distribution of APGAR score at 5 minutes (0-10) for live births.  
*Attention: include all live born babies at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no  
Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

Data source:

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:  option 1 (preferred)  option 2  None

APGAR	N live births
<3	
3-6	
7-10	
Unknown	
Calculated total	0

### Recommended Indicator #3: Fetal and neonatal mortality attributed to congenital anomalies

**Definition:** The number of deaths in the fetal, early and late neonatal period attributed to congenital anomalies.

*Attention: include all live and stillborn babies including induced abortions at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

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Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no

Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

Please provide this other definition:

What is the upper limit for induced abortions in your country?

Is there a different limit for induced abortions if the fetus has a congenital anomaly?  yes  no

Does the category 'congenital anomalies' used in your database correspond to the chapter 'Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal anomalies of the ICD-10 (Q00-Q99)?  yes  no

What conditions are excluded or included:

To INDEX without saving

Data source:

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

Do you have data on the following for each fetal and neonatal death?

- Gestational age:  yes  no  
 - Birth weight:  yes  no  
 - Timing of death-antepartum/intrapartum:  yes  no

- Multiplicity-singleton/twin/triplet:  yes  no  
 - APGAR score:  yes  no  
 - Timing of death-early/late neonatal:  yes  no

Reset this page

Select one of these options:

option 1 (preferred)

option 2

None

N fetal deaths without induced abortions	N induced abortions	N early neonatal deaths 0-6 days	N late neonatal deaths 7-27 days
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Underlying cause of death

Congenital anomalies			
Other causes			
Unknown causes			
Total			

### Recommended Indicator #3: Fetal and neonatal mortality attributed to congenital anomalies

**Definition:** The number of deaths in the fetal, early and late neonatal period attributed to congenital anomalies.

*Attention: include all live and stillborn babies including induced abortions at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

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Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no

Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

Please provide this other definition:

What is the upper limit for induced abortions in your country?

Is there a different limit for induced abortions if the fetus has a congenital anomaly?  yes  no

Does the category 'congenital anomalies' used in your database correspond to the chapter 'Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal anomalies of the ICD-10 (Q00-Q99)?'  yes  no

What conditions are excluded or included:

To INDEX without saving

Data source:

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

Do you have data on the following for each fetal and neonatal death?

- Gestational age:  yes  no  
 - Birth weight:  yes  no  
 - Timing of death-anteartum/intrapartum:  yes  no

- Multiplicity-singleton/twin/triplet:  yes  no  
 - APGAR score:  yes  no  
 - Timing of death-early/late neonatal:  yes  no

Reset this page

Select one of these options:

option 1 (preferred)

option 2

None

	N fetal deaths and induced abortions	N early neonatal deaths 0-6 days	N late neonatal deaths 7-27 days
Underlying cause of death			
Congenital anomalies			
Other causes			
Unknown causes			
Total			

**Recommended Indicator #5: Maternal mortality by cause of death (routine)**

**Definition:** The number of maternal deaths (during pregnancy or within 42 days following the end of pregnancy) by cause of death per 100 000 live births from routine cause of death statistics.  
**Attention:** only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.

Is cause of death routinely collected and reported for maternal mortality?  yes  no  
 Is this based on ICD-10 codes?  yes  no

We request data for 5 years. Please indicate years in textbox and if possible use the same years as for core indicator #6.  
 year 1 year 2 year 3 year 4 year 5

Data source: 0

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

Select one of these options:  option 1 (preferred)  None

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**Cause of death**

- Ectopic pregnancy
- Pregnancy with abortive outcome (excl. ectopic)
- Hypertensive disorders
- Hemorrhage
- Chorioamnionitis/sepsis
- Other thromboembolic causes
- Amniotic fluid embolism
- Complications of anaesthesia
- Uterine rupture
- Other direct causes
- Indirect causes: diseases of the circulatory system
- Indirect causes: other
- Unspecified obstetric cause/Unknown

ICD-10 codes	N maternal deaths year 1	N maternal deaths year 2	N maternal deaths year 3	N maternal deaths year 4	N maternal deaths year 5
O00					
O01 - O08					
O10 - O16					
O20 O44.1 O45 O46 O67 O72					
O75.2 O75.3 O85 O86 O41.1					
O22.2 O22.3 O22.5 O22.8 O22.9					
O87.0 O87.1 O87.3 O87.8 O87.9 O88 (excl. O88.1)					
O88.1					
O29 O74 O89					
O71.0 O71.2					
All direct causes in O chapter that are not listed above					
O99.4					
O98 O99.1-3, 5-9					
O95					

**Recommended Indicator #5: Maternal mortality by cause of death (enhanced)**

**Definition:** The number of maternal deaths (during pregnancy or within 42 days following the end of pregnancy) by cause of death per 100 000 live births from enhanced systems.  
*Attention: only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Is this the same enhanced system used for core indicator #6?  yes  no

Is cause of death routinely collected and reported for maternal mortality?  yes  no

Is this based on ICD-10 codes?  yes  no

We request data for 5 years. Please indicate years in textbox and if possible use the same years as for core indicator #6.  
 year 1   year 2   year 3   year 4   year 5

Data source: 0

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

Select one of these options:  option 1 (preferred)  Nona

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Cause of death	ICD-10 codes	N maternal deaths year 1	N maternal deaths year 2	N maternal deaths year 3	N maternal deaths year 4	N maternal deaths year 5
Ectopic pregnancy	O00					
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (excl. ectopic)	O01 - O08					
Hypertensive disorders	O10 - O16					
Hemorrhage	O20 O44.1 O45 O46 O67 O72					
Chorioamnionitis/sepsis	O75.2 O75.3 O85 O86 O41.1					
Other thromboembolic causes	O22.2 O22.3 O22.5 O22.8 O22.9 O87.0 O87.1 O87.3 O87.8 O87.9 O88 (excl. O88.1)					
Amniotic fluid embolism	O88.1					
Complications of anaesthesia	O29 O74 O89					
Uterine rupture	O71.0 O71.2					
Other direct causes	All direct causes in O chapter that are not listed above					
Indirect causes: diseases of the circulatory system	O99.4					

**Recommended Indicator #6: Severe maternal morbidity - Eclampsia**

**Definition of severe maternal morbidity:** Severe acute morbidity resulting during pregnancy, delivery or the puerperium (<42 days).

**Eclampsia:** includes convulsions following specified or unspecified hypertensive disorders (that are not due to unknown epilepsy) during pregnancy, delivery or the puerperium. Corresponds to ICD-10 code O150.

*Attention: only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data on eclampsia using this definition?  yes  no

Can you provide data on eclampsia using another definition?  yes  no

Data source:

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:

option 1 (preferred)  None

Indicator	Year	N cases	N women delivering live or stillbirths
Eclampsia			

**Recommended Indicator #6: Severe maternal morbidity - ICU admission**

**Definition of severe maternal morbidity:** Severe acute morbidity resulting during pregnancy, delivery or the puerperium (<42 days).

**ICU admission:** admission during pregnancy, delivery or the puerperium to any facility or unit providing intensive or acute care or resuscitation - whether inside or outside of the maternity unit - for greater than 24 hours.

*Attention: only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data on ICU admission using this definition?  yes  no

Can you provide data on ICU admission using another definition?  yes  no

Data source:

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:

option 1 (preferred)

None

Indicator	Year	N cases	N women delivering live or stillbirths
ICU admission			

**Recommended Indicator #6: Severe maternal morbidity - Blood transfusion**

**Definition of severe maternal morbidity:** Severe acute morbidity resulting during pregnancy, delivery or the puerperium (<42 days).

**Blood transfusion:** all acts or processes of transferring blood into the vein, including transfusion of red blood cells, platelets (thrombocytes) and fresh frozen plasma.

*Attention: only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data on blood transfusion using this definition?  yes  no

Can you provide data on blood transfusion using another definition?  yes  no

Can you provide data by number of units transferred?  yes  no

Which category do you use?  3 units or more  5 units or more  other

Please specify category used:

Data source: 0 New data source

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:

option 1 (preferred)

None

Indicator	Year	N cases	N women delivering live or stillbirths
Blood transfusion, 3 units or more			
Blood transfusion, 5 units or more			
Blood transfusion, other amount			
Blood transfusion, no units specified			

**Recommended Indicator #6: Severe maternal morbidity - Hysterectomy**

**Definition of severe maternal morbidity:** Severe acute morbidity resulting during pregnancy, delivery or the puerperium (<42 days).

**Hysterectomy:** surgical remove of the uterus (partial or total, body and/or cervix) for stopping the untreatable post partum haemorrhage.

*Attention: only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data on hysterectomy using this definition?  yes  no

Can you provide data on hysterectomy using another definition?  yes  no

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Data source: 0 New data source

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:

option 1 (preferred)

None

Indicator	Year	N cases	N women delivering live or stillbirths
Hysterectomy			

**Recommended Indicator #6: Severe maternal morbidity - Embolisation**

**Definition of severe maternal morbidity:** Severe acute morbidity resulting during pregnancy, delivery or the puerperium (<42 days).

**Embolisation:** the process by which a blood vessel is obstructed by the lodgement of a material mass (or an embolus) to stop severe obstetric haemorrhage.

*Attention: only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data on embolisation using this definition?  yes  no

Can you provide data on embolisation using another definition?  yes  no

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Data source: 0

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:

option 1 (preferred)

None

Indicator	Year	N cases	N women delivering live or stillbirths
Embolisation			

**Recommended Indicator #7: Trauma to the Perineum-Tears**

**Definition:** The number of women who had a first-, second-, third- or fourth-degree tear of the perineum expressed as a proportion of all women who had a vaginal delivery.

- 1st degree tear (ICD-10 O70.0) involves the fourchette, perineal skin and vaginal membrane.
  - 2nd degree tear (ICD-10 O70.1) includes the skin and mucous membrane and the fascia and muscles of the perineal body.
  - 3rd degree tear (ICD-10 O70.2) extends through skin, mucous membrane and perineal body and involves the muscle of the anal sphincter.
  - 4th degree tear (ICD-10 O70.3) extends through the rectal mucosa to expose the lumen of the rectum.
- Attention: only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no  
 Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

Data source: 0 New data source

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

Select one of these options:  option 1 (preferred)  option 2  None

	N women with instrumental vaginal delivery	N women with non-instrumental vaginal delivery	N women with unknown vaginal delivery	Calculated totals
<b>Vaginal tears</b>				
no tears				0
1st degree tear				0
2nd degree tear				0
3rd degree tear				0
4th degree tear				0
Unknown				0

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**Recommended Indicator #7: Trauma to the Perineum-Tears**

**Definition:** The number of women who had a first-, second-, third- or fourth-degree tear of the perineum expressed as a proportion of all women who had a vaginal delivery.

- 1st degree tear (ICD-10 O70.0) involves the fourchette, perineal skin and vaginal membrane.
  - 2nd degree tear (ICD-10 O70.1) includes the skin and mucous membrane and the fascia and muscles of the perineal body.
  - 3rd degree tear (ICD-10 O70.2) extends through skin, mucous membrane and perineal body and involves the muscle of the anal sphincter.
  - 4th degree tear (ICD-10 O70.3) extends through the rectal mucosa to expose the lumen of the rectum.
- Attention: only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no  
Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

Data source: 0

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

Select one of these options:  option 1 (preferred)  option 2  None

N women with vaginal delivery

**Vaginal tears**

no tears	<input type="text"/>
1st degree tear	<input type="text"/>
2nd degree tear	<input type="text"/>
3rd degree tear	<input type="text"/>
4th degree tear	<input type="text"/>
Unknown	<input type="text"/>

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**Recommended Indicator #8: Percentage of women who smoke during pregnancy**

**Definition:** The number of women who smoke during the third trimester of pregnancy, expressed as a proportion of all women delivering live and stillborn babies.

**Attention:** only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no  
 Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

What period(s) in pregnancy do the data on smoking refer to? period 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
 period 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Who records these data? \_\_\_\_\_  
 When are these data recorded? \_\_\_\_\_

Data source: 0

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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Select one of these options:  option 1 (preferred)  None

N women delivering live and stillborn babies	
period 1	period 2

<b>Smoker</b>		
Yes		
No		
Unknown		
<i>Calculated totals</i>	0	0



### Recommended Indicator #10: Mother's occupation

**Definition:** The distribution of occupation where the mothers delivered live and stillborn babies (International Standard Classification of Occupations: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/index.htm>).

Occupation is the highest occupational level of the mother.

**Attention:** only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.

Do you use this classification?  yes  no

Data source: 0

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

Select one of these options:

option 1

option 2

None

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Category	N live births	N fetal deaths	N early neonatal deaths (0-6 days)	N late neonatal deaths (7-27 days)	N total births
1-Managers					
2-Professionals					
3-Technicians and associate professionals					
4-Clerical support workers					
5-Service and sales workers					
6-Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers					
7-Craft and related trades workers					
8-Plant and machine operators and assemblers					
9-Elementary occupations					
99-No occupation					
88-Student					
Unknown					
<b>Calculated totals</b>	0	0	0	0	0

### Mother's occupation



### Recommended Indicator #10: Father's occupation

**Definition:** The distribution of occupation where the mothers delivered live and stillborn babies (International Standard Classification of Occupations: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/index.htm>). Occupation is the highest occupational level of the father.  
**Attention:** only include fathers of live and stillborn babies at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.

Do you use this classification?  yes  no

Data source: 0

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

SAVE and return to INDEX

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Select one of these options:

option 1

option 2

None

Father's occupation

Category	N live births	N fetal deaths	N early neonatal deaths (0-6 days)	N late neonatal deaths (7-27 days)	N total births
1-Managers					
2-Professionals					
3-Technicians and associate professionals					
4-Clerical support workers					
5-Service and sales workers					
6-Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers					
7-Craft and related trades workers					
8-Plant and machine operators and assemblers					
9-Elementary occupations					
99-No occupation					
88-Student					
Unknown					
<b>Calculated totals</b>	0	0	0	0	0















### Recommended Indicator #12: Mother's pre-pregnancy body mass index

**Definition:** Distribution of body mass index (BMI) before pregnancy or at the first antenatal visit for women delivering live and stillborn babies.

BMI is defined as the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters (kg/m<sup>2</sup>).

*Attention: only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data on pre-pregnancy BMI using this definition?  yes  no

SAVE and  
return to INDEX

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without saving

Data source: 0

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

Reset this page

Select one of  
these options:

option 1 (preferred)  option 2

None

N women delivering  
live and stillborn babies

#### BMI class

Underweight	< 18.5	
Normal range	18.5 - 24.9	
Overweight	25.0 - 29.9	
Obese class I	30.0 - 34.9	
Obese class II	35.0 - 39.9	
Obese class III	≥ 40	
Unknown		
<i>Calculated total</i>		<b>0</b>

**Recommended Indicator #12: Mother's pre-pregnancy body mass index**

**Definition:** Distribution of body mass index (BMI) before pregnancy or at the first antenatal visit for women delivering live and stillborn babies.

BMI is defined as the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters (kg/m<sup>2</sup>).

*Attention: only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data on pre-pregnancy BMI using this definition?  yes  no

SAVE and  
return to INDEX

To INDEX  
without saving

Data source: 0

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

Reset this page

Select one of  
these options:

option 1 (preferred)  option 2

None

N women delivering  
live and stillborn babies

**BMI class**

Underweight	< 18.5	
Normal range	18.5 - 24.9	
Overweight	25.0 - 29.9	
Obese	≥ 30.0	
Unknown		
<i>Calculated total</i>		<b>0</b>

### Recommended Indicator #13: Births after fertility treatments

**Definition:** The number of women delivering live and stillborn babies after fertility treatments by the total number of women delivering live and stillborn babies.

*Attention: only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no

Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

Please describe the categories that you use to report data on fertility treatment, if they are different from the table below:

Data source: 0 New data source

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:

option 1 (preferred)

None

N women delivering live and stillborn babies

#### Methods of fertility treatment

Induction of Ovulation only (OI)	
IntraUterine Insemination (IUI) with or without OI	
InVitro Fertilisation (IVF), IntraCytoplasmatic Sperm Injection (ICSI), InVitro Maturation (IVM); including frozen embryo transfers	
Unknown	
<i>Total number of women in the data source</i>	

### Recommended Indicator #14: Timing of first antenatal visit

**Definition:** Distribution of timing of first antenatal visit regardless of provider by trimester of pregnancy for all women delivering live and stillborn babies.

*Attention: only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data using the trimester definition in option 1?  yes  no  
 Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

When is the data on antenatal care collected:

Who records this information:

Data source:

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:  option 1 (preferred)  option 2  None

N women delivering live and stillborn babies

#### Timing of first antenatal visit

1st trimester(< 15 completed weeks of gestation)	
2nd trimester(15-27 completed weeks of gestation)	
3rd trimester(≥ 28 completed weeks of gestation)	
Timing unknown	
No care recorded	
Unknown	
<i>Calculated total</i>	<b>0</b>





### Recommended Indicator #15: Distribution of births by mode of onset of labour

**Definition:** The number of deliveries associated with each of the following modes: Spontaneous onset -- Caesarean section prior to the onset of labour/elective -- Labour induction (initiation of uterine contractions) by medical or surgical means prior to the onset of labour, as a proportion of deliveries resulting in a live or stillbirth.

*Attention: include all live and stillborn babies at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no  
 Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

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Data source: 0

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:  option 1  option 2  option 3  None

N live and stillbirths		
Singletons	Twins	Total
<i>Calculated totals</i>	0	0

**Mode of onset of labour**  
 Spontaneous onset  
 Caesarean no labour/elective  
 Induced labour  
 Unknown

**Recommended Indicator #15: Distribution of births by mode of onset of labour**

**Definition:** The number of deliveries associated with each of the following modes: Spontaneous onset -- Caesarean section prior to the onset of labour/elective -- Labour induction (initiation of uterine contractions) by medical or surgical means prior to the onset of labour, as a proportion of deliveries resulting in a live or stillbirth.

*Attention: include all live and stillborn babies at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no  
 Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

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Data source:

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

Reset this page

Select one of these options:  option 1  option 2  option 3  None

N  
live and stillbirths

Mode of onset of labour	
Spontaneous onset	
Caesarean no labour/elective	
Induced labour	
Unknown	
Calculated total	0

**Recommended Indicator #16: Place of birth**

**Definition:** The number of live and stillbirths occurring at home or in maternity units categorised by the number of annual births (<300, 300-499, 500-999, 1000-1499, 1500-1999, 2000-2999, 3000-3999, 4000-4999, 5000+).

*Attention: include all live and stillborn babies at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no  
Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

Data source:

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:  option 1 (preferred)  None

N live and stillbirths

**Place of birth**

Maternity unit <300	
300-499	
500-999	
1000-1499	
1500-1999	
2000-2999	
3000-3999	
4000-4999	
5000+	
Home	
Other	
Unknown	
Calculated total	0

**Recommended Indicator #17: Very preterm births by level of care**

**Definition:** Place of birth of very preterm babies (< 32+0 weeks of gestation) by level of care of maternity unit as defined locally in your country.

*Attention: include all live and stillborn babies at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Can you provide data on the distribution of very preterm births by level of obstetrical and/or neonatal care?  yes  no

Data source:

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:

option 1 (preferred)

None

Levels/categories of care (please describe)	N maternity units	N babies born < 32+0 weeks of gestation	Total N babies (all gestational ages >= 22+0 weeks)

### Recommended Indicator #18: Trauma to the Perineum-Episiotomy

**Definition:** The number of women who had an episiotomy expressed as a proportion of all women who had a vaginal delivery.

**Attention:** only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no

Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

Data source:

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:

- option 1 (preferred)
  option 2
  None

	N women with instrumental vaginal delivery	N women with non-instrumental vaginal delivery	N women with unknown vaginal delivery	Calculated Totals
<b>Episiotomy</b>				
Yes				0
No				0
Unknown				0
<b>Calculated totals</b>	0	0	0	0

**Recommended Indicator #18: Trauma to the Perineum-Episiotomy**

**Definition:** The number of women who had an episiotomy expressed as a proportion of all women who had a vaginal delivery.

**Attention:** only include women delivering live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no

Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

Data source: 0

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:

option 1 (preferred)

option 2

None

N women with vaginal delivery

Episiotomy

Yes

No

Unknown

Calculated totals **0**



**Recommended Indicator # 19: Birth without obstetric intervention**  
 Additional to Recommended Indicator # 15 : Mode of Onset of labour

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**Data Definitions: Denominator- All Deliveries.** Number of deliveries resulting in a live birth or stillbirth. **Numerator-** Number of deliveries without selected obstetric interventions. To construct the indicator, data are needed about the number of deliveries by **mode of onset:** Spontaneous onset; Induction- surgical or medical; Caesarean- before labour/at the onset of labour or elective caesarean\*. By **augmentation-** surgical or medical. By **mode of delivery:** Spontaneous vaginal; Instrumental vaginal - ventouse or forceps; Caesarean- before labour/at the onset of labour or elective caesarean, and during labour or emergency caesarean\*. *Attention: only include live and stillbirths at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no  
 Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

**\* Definitions of caesarean section subdivisions**  
 There are two commonly used subdivisions of caesarean section:  
 Subdivision 1: Caesarean section before labour or at the onset of labour, and caesarean section during labour.  
 Subdivision 2: Elective caesarean and emergency caesarean. An elective caesarean is conducted with advanced planning either as a result of an obstetrician's recommendation or a mother's request. An emergency caesarean is considered necessary for medical reasons related either to the mother or the baby, but was not planned. The decision of an emergency caesarean may be taken prior to the onset of labour but is usually taken during labour.

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Are your data recorded using: Subdivision 1?  yes  no  
 Subdivision 2?  yes  no  
 Another subdivision?  yes  no

Data source: 0

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:  option 1 (preferred)  option 2  None

	Mode of delivery					Total
	Spontaneous vaginal	Instrumental vaginal	Caesarean No labour/elective	Caesarean In labour/emergency	Caesarean Type unknown	
<b>Onset of labour</b>						
Spontaneous, all						
Augmentation - yes						
Augmentation -no						
Augmentation - unknown or not recorded in data base						
Induced, all						
Augmentation - yes						
Augmentation -no						
Augmentation - unknown or not recorded in data base						
Caesarean No labour/elective						
Onset not stated/unknown						
<b>Total</b>						

### Recommended Indicator #20: Breastfeeding at birth

**Definition:** The number of newborns that are exclusively breastfed (infant receives breast milk and the infant is allowed to receive drops and syrups) and that are partially breastfed (infant receives breast milk and the infant is allowed any food or liquid including non-human milk) throughout the first 48 hours of age as a proportion of all newborns.

*Attention: include all live born babies at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no  
Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

Data source:

When is the data on breastfeeding collected?

Who records the information?

What period does the information refer to?

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

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Select one of these options:  option 1 (preferred)  option 2  None

Breastfeeding	
	N infants breastfed
Yes, exclusive	<input type="text"/>
Yes, mixed	<input type="text"/>
No	<input type="text"/>
Unknown	<input type="text"/>
Calculated total	0

### Recommended Indicator #20: Breastfeeding at birth

**Definition:** The number of newborns that are exclusively breastfed (infant receives breast milk and the infant is allowed to receive drops and syrups) and that are partially breastfed (infant receives breast milk and the infant is allowed any food or liquid including non-human milk) throughout the first 48 hours of age as a proportion of all newborns.

*Attention: include all live born babies at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.*

Are you able to provide data using this definition?  yes  no  
Can you provide data using another definition?  yes  no

Data source:

When is the data on breastfeeding collected?

Who records the information?

What period does the information refer to?

Please rate the quality of this indicator:  good  some concerns  bad

Comments:

Select one of these options:  option 1 (preferred)  option 2  None

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#### Breastfeeding

N infants breastfed

Yes

No

Unknown

Calculated total **0**