

3. METHODS

Data sources

The New South Wales Midwives Data Collection

The New South Wales Midwives Data Collection (MDC) is a population-based surveillance system covering all births in NSW public and private hospitals, as well as home births. It encompasses all livebirths and stillbirths of at least 20 weeks gestation or at least 400 grams birthweight.

The MDC relies on the attending midwife or doctor to complete a notification form when a birth occurs. The form, a copy of which is shown at Appendix 4, includes demographic items and items on maternal health, the pregnancy, labour, delivery, and perinatal outcomes. Completed forms are sent to the Performance, Analysis and Reporting Branch in the Data Collections and Quality Section of the NSW Department of Health, where they are compiled into the MDC database.

Over 66 per cent of MDC notifications are received electronically from hospital obstetric information systems. These notifications are received on disk or by email and replace the submission of the record on paper. There are several source systems that generate the MDC data. The largest source is the OBSTET database, which supplies 47.7 per cent of all MDC data, followed by: the OIS database (Central Sydney Area Health Service) 6.3 per cent; the Central Coast modified CRS System (2.9 per cent); the Illawarra Shared Care System (2.5 per cent); the Sydney Adventist Hospital database (2.7 per cent); and Medistat (1.3 per cent).

The MDC receives notifications of women whose usual place of residence is outside NSW but who give birth in NSW. However, the MDC does not receive notifications of births outside NSW to women usually resident in NSW.

The Neonatal Intensive Care Units' Data Collection

The Neonatal Intensive Care Units' (NICUS) Data Collection is a statewide audit of infants admitted to neonatal intensive care units and four of the level four neonatal nurseries in New South Wales (NSW) and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) during the neonatal period for one of the following reasons:

- gestational age less than 32 weeks;
- birthweight less than or equal to 1,500 grams;
- mechanical ventilation for four hours or more;
- continuous positive airways pressure (CPAP) for four hours or more;
- major surgery (opening of a body cavity).

In 2003 the 10 neonatal intensive care units in NSW and ACT were situated at the following perinatal centres: John Hunter Children's Hospital (Newcastle), Royal Prince Alfred Mothers and Babies Hospital, Liverpool Health Service, Nepean Hospital, Royal Hospital for Women, Royal North Shore Hospital, The Canberra Hospital (Canberra), Westmead Hospital, and at the two paediatric hospitals: Sydney Children's Hospital and The Children's

Hospital at Westmead. The four level four neonatal nurseries that joined NICUS in 2002 are situated at Blacktown Hospital, Gosford Hospital, St George Hospital and Wollongong Hospital.

The neonatal, maternal, and perinatal data that comprise the NICUS Data Collection are collected and collated within each neonatal intensive care unit and level four nursery by a designated Clinical Audit Officer. The data are compiled into a central database located at the NSW Centre for Perinatal Health Services Research.

The New South Wales Birth Defects Register

The NSW Birth Defects Register (BDR) is a population-based surveillance system established to monitor birth defects detected during pregnancy or at birth, or diagnosed in infants up to one year of age. The BDR was established in 1990 and, under *NSW Public Health Act 1991*, from 1 January 1998 doctors, hospitals, and laboratories have been required to notify birth defects detected during pregnancy, at birth, or up to one year of life. The BDR is administered by the Centre for Epidemiology and Research of the NSW Department of Health.

The activities of the BDR include: annual publication of information on birth defects in NSW; provision of information to area health services to assist in service planning and monitoring of child health, and investigation of specific issues; provision of information in response to specific requests from the public, health professionals, and other government departments; and provision of data to the AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit (NPSU) for monitoring of birth defects at a national level. The NPSU is also responsible for providing Australian information on birth defects to the International Clearinghouse for Birth Defects Monitoring Systems, a non-governmental organisation of the World Health Organization.

Sources of notifications to the BDR include: the NSW Midwives Data Collection (MDC), specialist paediatric hospitals, cytogenetic laboratories, and individual health care providers. The BDR is supported by an advisory committee, comprising a panel of clinical experts representing the following specialities: genetics, dysmorphology, neonatology, obstetrics and gynaecology, midwifery, bioethics, and epidemiology; and a community representative from the Association of Genetic Support of Australasia.

Data for research purposes may be provided in two formats: aggregate information similar to that contained in this report, and data concerning individuals with identifying information removed. All requests for data should be submitted in writing to the Director, Centre for Epidemiology and Research. Requests for data concerning individuals for sufficiently important research purposes will be referred to the NSW Department of

Health Ethics Committee. Procedures for release of personal information are described in the Department's *Information Privacy Code of Practice*, copies of which are available through the NSW Department of Health's World Wide Web site at www.health.nsw.gov.au.

The NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection

For this report data from the NSW Inpatient Statistics Collection (ISC) was linked to MDC data to produce information on postnatal length of stay in NSW hospitals, and, from 1998, health insurance status.

The ISC covers demographic and episode related data for every inpatient who is separated from any public, private, and repatriation hospital, private day procedure centre, or public nursing home in NSW. Separation can result from discharge, transfer, death, or change in service category. The ISC is maintained by the Performance, Analysis and Reporting Branch in the Data Collections and Quality Section of the NSW Department of Health.

NSW Maternal and Perinatal Committee

The NSW Maternal and Perinatal Committee is a quality assurance committee established under the *Health Administration Act 1982*, and is privileged under the Act to carry out confidential reviews of both maternal and perinatal deaths. Members are appointed by the Minister for Health. The committee reviews each maternal death to identify any possible avoidable factors and to determine whether the death was related to pregnancy (or its management) or whether it was incidental. The committee also reviews perinatal deaths of at least 22 weeks gestation or at least 500 grams birthweight. The information obtained from these reviews assists in the development of policies aimed at improving the health of mothers and newborns in NSW. Information considered by the Committee is confidential.

Method for estimating level of reporting of maternal Aboriginality

The Aboriginality of the mother, rather than the baby, is reported to the MDC, although mother's Aboriginality is frequently used as a proxy measure for the baby's Aboriginality. Consequently, maternal Aboriginality was used for this analysis.

The number of births reported to Torres Strait Islander mothers is quite small in NSW. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers were therefore combined for this analysis. For ease of reference, 'Aboriginal' is used to refer to both Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander mothers.

Records of births reported to the MDC were linked to birth registration records of the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages for births occurring in the 3-year period 2000–2002. Records from the two files were matched using a probabilistic linkage software (Automatch). Prior to matching, residential address and mothers' name were standardised using a standardisation software (Autostan). The overall linkage rate was 94.9 per cent of MDC records and 99.0 per cent of birth registration records.

Capture–recapture methods are used to adjust estimates of counts to reflect ascertainment level or undercounting. Capture–recapture was carried out using the method described by McCarty et al.¹ Analysis was carried out using SAS version 8.02. Analyses concerning geographic location were based on health area of hospital of birth as reported to the MDC. Home births and births for which the hospital of birth was not stated were excluded from the analysis.

References

1. McCarty DJ, Tull ES, Moy CS, Kwok CK, LaPorte RE. Ascertainment corrected rates: Applications of Capture–Recapture Methods. *Int J Epidemiol* 1993; 22(3): 559–565.

Definitions

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Women who identify themselves to be of Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage.

Apgar score

A numerical scoring system routinely administered one and five minutes after birth to evaluate the condition of the baby. The score ranges from 0–10 (10 being perfect). It takes account of five physical signs, each of which is assigned a component score of 0, 1 or 2: heart rate, respiration, muscle tone, reflexes, and colour.

Augmentation

Artificial rupture of the membranes or use of oxytocic drugs after spontaneous onset of labour.

Birth defect

Any structural defect or chromosomal abnormality detected during pregnancy, at birth, or in the first year of life, excluding birth injuries and minor anomalies such as skin tags, talipes, birthmarks, or clicky hips. From 1994, the following conditions were included in the NSW Birth Defects Register: congenital hypothyroidism, cystic fibrosis, phenylketonuria, and thalassaemia major.

Birthweight

The newborn infant's first bare weight in grams.

Low birthweight: birthweight less than 2,500 grams.

Very low birthweight: birthweight less than 1,500 grams.

Extremely low birthweight: birthweight less than 1,000 grams.

Caesarean section

Delivery of the fetus through an abdominal incision.

Elective caesarean section: a caesarean section (planned or unplanned) performed before the onset of labour.

Emergency caesarean section: a caesarean section performed after the onset of labour, whether or not the onset of labour was spontaneous.

Confinement

Refers to a woman having given birth. In a multiple pregnancy, one confinement will result in more than one birth.

Epidural

Injection of analgesic agent outside the dura mater which covers the spinal canal; includes lumbar, spinal, and epidural anaesthetics.

Episiotomy

An incision of the perineum and vagina to enlarge the vulval orifice.

Gestational age

The duration of pregnancy in completed weeks from the first day of the last normal menstrual period. Where accurate information on the date of the last menstrual period is not available, a clinical estimate of gestational age may be obtained from ultrasound during the first half of pregnancy or by examination of the newborn infant. The 'best estimate' is used here.

Induction of labour

Oxytocics–prostaglandins: the initiation of labour by the use of oxytocic agents, prostaglandins, or their derivatives (oral, intravaginal or intravenous).

ARM only: the initiation of labour by artificial rupture of membranes.

Oxytocics–prostaglandins and ARM: both medical and surgical induction as defined above (combined medical and surgical induction).

Intraventricular haemorrhage (IVH)

Worst level of intraventricular haemorrhage (IVH) seen on either right or left side by either ultrasound or post-mortem examination.

None:	ultrasound–post-mortem shows no haemorrhage
Grade 1:	subependymal germinal matrix haemorrhage
Grade 2:	intraventricular haemorrhage with no ventricular dilatation
Grade 3:	intraventricular haemorrhage with ventricle distended with blood
Grade 4:	intraparenchymal haemorrhage
Not examined:	No ultrasound or post-mortem examination.

Livebirth

The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a baby of at least 400 grams or 20 weeks gestation who, after being born, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as a heartbeat.

Major surgery

Any surgery that requires opening of a body cavity.

Mechanical ventilation

Use of a mechanical ventilator to provide intermittent positive pressure respiration for a baby for four hours or more.

Necrotising enterocolitis (NEC)

Clinically diagnosed: received treatment for NEC (includes suspending feeds, blood cultures and treatment with antibiotics such as clindamycin–gentamycin).

Proven radiologically or at operation: radiological signs include intra-mural or intra-hepatic air, perforation or a 'fixed loop'.

Neonatal death

The death of a liveborn infant within 28 days of birth.

Neonatal period

The first 28 completed days of life.

Neonatal mortality rate

The number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 livebirths.

Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)

Clinical signs of PDA such as typical murmur, active precordium, bounding pulses, cardiomegaly, or pulmonary vascular congestion on X-ray. May be confirmed on ultrasound examination.

Parity

The total number of livebirths and stillbirths of the mother before the pregnancy or birth under consideration.

Perinatal death

A stillbirth or neonatal death.

Perinatal mortality rate

The number of perinatal deaths (stillbirths and neonatal deaths) per 1,000 total births in a year (livebirths and stillbirths combined).

Perineal status

1st degree tear:	a perineal graze–laceration–tear involving: the fourchette, hymen, labia, skin, vagina, or vulva.
2nd degree tear:	a perineal laceration or tear involving the pelvic floor or perineal muscles or vaginal muscles.
3rd degree tear:	a perineal laceration–tear involving the anal sphincter or rectovaginal septum.
4th degree tear:	a third degree perineal laceration or tear which also involves the anal mucosa or rectal mucosa.

Plurality

The number of fetuses or babies from the pregnancy. On this basis pregnancy may be classified as single or multiple.

Premature infant

An infant born before 37 completed weeks gestation.

Premature labour

The spontaneous onset of labour (regular painful contractions with progressive cervical changes) before 37 completed weeks of gestation.

Retinopathy of prematurity

Worst stage of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) in either eye during the initial hospital admission.

- None seen: no changes seen
Stage I: demarcation line present
Stage II: ridge present
Stage III: ridge with extra-retinal fibrovascular proliferation
Stage IV: retinal detachment

Systemic infection in the infant

Clinical or radiological signs of infection together with growth of a known pathogen from a systemic site—does not include tracheal aspirate.

Transfer (NICUS only)

Maternal transfer before birth (prenatal): the transfer of a pregnant woman to a tertiary obstetric hospital.

Neonatal transfer after birth (postnatal): the transfer of an infant from the hospital of birth to a tertiary NICU.

Spontaneous abortion

The spontaneous expulsion of a fetus less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight.

Stillbirth

The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception of at least 20 weeks gestation or 400 grams birthweight who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe, or show any evidence of life such as a heartbeat.

Termination of pregnancy

A procedure intentionally performed to terminate a pregnancy before 20 completed weeks gestation.

Explanatory notes

Antenatal complications (NICUS)

These specifically include antepartum haemorrhage, placenta praevia, placenta abruptio, prolonged rupture of membranes, gestational diabetes, threatened preterm labour, hypertensive disease of pregnancy and rhesus isoimmunisation. There is also an open-ended 'other antenatal complications' option. The most common problems specified in this option are cervical incompetence, polyhydramnios, oligohydramnios, chorioamnionitis, threatened miscarriage, and problems secondary to multiple pregnancy.

Rates of birth defects

The BDR collects data pertaining to birth defects regardless of the outcome of pregnancy. This includes notifications of livebirths, stillbirths, terminations of pregnancy and spontaneous abortions. Birth defect rates are calculated using births (that is, livebirths and stillbirths) as the denominator, because denominator populations for pregnancies less than 20 weeks gestation are unknown. The numerators are described in the relevant sections.

The source of denominator population data on births is the MDC. The MDC was selected because its definitions are consistent with those applied by the BDR.

Denominator populations compatible with the BDR were derived from the MDC by including only those births that occurred to NSW residents.

Caution should be exercised when comparing the birth defect rates tabled in this document with those reported within the NPSU's Congenital Malformations Australia Report. This report covers birth defects detected during pregnancy and up to one year of age while the Congenital Malformations Australia Report covers birth defects detected during pregnancy and up to 28 days of life.

Variations in data published by the BDR and interstate birth defects registers may be due to differences in coding practices, in categories of birth defects included in each Register and differences in the upper age limit for notification of cases.

Place of residence of mother

The mother's usual residence was the basis for coding to statistical local areas and NSW health areas.

Labour

The category 'labour—spontaneous with oxytocics—prostaglandins' was used where labour was augmented with artificial rupture of membranes as well as oxytocics or prostaglandins.

Levels of neonatal care

Tertiary

Level 3: Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)—a unit that provides high-dependency specialist nursing and medical care for all newborn infants including sustained 'life support' such as mechanical ventilation and has staff neonatologists and neonatal registrars.

Non-tertiary

Level 2a: Neonatal Care—a unit which can give high-level oxygen, can start mechanical ventilation if necessary and has paediatric house staff.

Level 2b: Neonatal Care—a unit which can give low-level oxygen and has a paediatrician on call.

Level of obstetric hospitals

Level 1: local hospitals (no births), postnatal only.

Level 2: small isolated hospitals, low-risk births only. Staffed by general practitioners and midwives.

Level 3: country district and smaller metropolitan hospitals, care for mothers and infants at low–moderate risk. Full resuscitation and theatre facilities available. Rostered obstetricians, resident medical staff and midwives. Accredited general practitioners–specialist anaesthetist on call. Has Level 2b neonatal care.

Level 4: country base–metropolitan district hospitals. Delivery and care for mothers and/or babies with moderate risk factors. Obstetricians and paediatrician available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Rostered resident medical staff, specialist anaesthetist on call. Has Level 2b neonatal care.

Level 5: country base–metropolitan district hospitals, care for mothers and infants known to be at high risk. Able to

cope with complications arising from these risk factors. Has Level 2a neonatal care.

Level 6: (tertiary)—specialist obstetric hospitals (supra regional). All functions—low, moderate and high-risk births. Has Level 3 neonatal intensive care.

Type of delivery

The ‘vaginal breech’ category covers all forms of vaginal breech delivery, including forceps to the after-coming head.

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths include deaths reported to the MDC only. As the MDC form is completed at discharge or transfer of the baby, deaths occurring after this time may not be reported to the MDC. Birth and perinatal death registration data held by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) give the most complete ascertainment of perinatal deaths for calculation of rates.

MAP OF NSW HEALTH AREAS

