

# Female (mother)—postpartum perineal status, code N

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# Female (mother)—postpartum perineal status, code N

## Identifying and definitional attributes

<b>Metadata item type:</b>	Data Element
<b>Short name:</b>	Perineal status
<b>METEOR identifier:</b>	269939
<b>Registration status:</b>	<a href="#">Health</a> , Superseded 07/02/2013
<b>Definition:</b>	The state of the perineum following birth, as represented by a code.
<b>Context:</b>	Perinatal
<b>Data Element Concept:</b>	<a href="#">Female (mother)—postpartum perineal status</a>
<b>Value Domain:</b>	<a href="#">Perineal status code N</a>

## Value domain attributes

### Representational attributes

<b>Representation class:</b>	Code
<b>Data type:</b>	Number
<b>Format:</b>	N
<b>Maximum character length:</b>	1

	Value	Meaning
<b>Permissible values:</b>	1	Intact
	2	1st degree laceration/vaginal graze
	3	2nd degree laceration
	4	3rd degree laceration
	5	Episiotomy
	6	Combined laceration and episiotomy
	7	4th degree laceration
	8	Other
<b>Supplementary values:</b>	9	Not stated

### Collection and usage attributes

<b>Guide for use:</b>	Vaginal tear is included in the same group as 1st degree laceration to be consistent with ICD-10-AM code. Other degrees of laceration are as defined in ICD-10-AM.
<b>Comments:</b>	While 4th degree laceration is more severe than an episiotomy it has not been placed in order of clinical significance within the data domain. Instead it has been added to the data domain as a new code rather than modifying the existing order of data domain code values. This is because information gatherers are accustomed to the existing order of the codes. Modifying the existing order may result in miscoding of data. This approach is consistent with established practice in classifications wherein a new data domain identifier (or code number) is assigned to any new value meaning that occurs, rather than assigning this new value domain meaning to an existing data domain identifier.


# Data element attributes

## Collection and usage attributes

**Comments:** Perineal laceration (tear) may cause significant maternal morbidity in the postnatal period. Episiotomy is an indicator of management during labour and, to some extent, of intervention rates.

## Relational attributes

**Related metadata references:** Has been superseded by [Female \(mother\)—postpartum perineal status, code N\[N\] Health](#), Superseded 02/08/2017

Is re-engineered from  [Perineal status, version 2, DE, NHDD, NHIMG, Superseded 01/03/2005.pdf](#) (15.8 KB)  
*No registration status*

**Implementation in Indicators:** [National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 03—Episiotomy for females giving birth for the first time and giving birth vaginally, 2018](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 19/06/2019

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 03—Episiotomy for females giving birth for the first time and giving birth vaginally, 2019](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 16/09/2020

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 03—Episiotomy for females giving birth for the first time and giving birth vaginally, 2023](#)  
[Health](#), Standard 14/07/2023

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 03—Episiotomy for females giving birth for the first time and giving birth vaginally, 2024](#)  
[Health](#), Recorded 21/02/2024

### Used as Numerator

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 03—Episiotomy for women giving birth for the first time and giving birth vaginally \(2013\)](#)  
[Health](#), Superseded 02/02/2016