
Type of augmentation of labour

Important note: This is an archived metadata standard from the AIHW Knowledgebase. For current metadata standards and related information please access METeOR, the AIHW's Metadata Online Registry at <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au>

Identifying and Definitional Attributes

Data Dictionary: NHDD
Knowledgebase ID: 000167 Version number: 2
Metadata type: DATA ELEMENT
Registration Authority: NHIMG Admin status: SUPERSEDED
Effective date: 01-MAR-05
Definition: Methods used to assist progress of labour.
Context: Perinatal care:
Type of augmentation determines the progress and duration of labour and may influence the method of delivery and the health status of the baby at birth.

Relational and Representational Attributes

Datatype: Numeric
Representational form: CODE
Representation layout: N
Minimum Size: 1
Maximum Size: 1
Data Domain: 0 None
 1 Oxytocin
 2 Prostaglandins
 3 Artificial rupture of membranes (ARM)
 4 Other
 5 Not stated

Guide For Use: More than one method of augmentation can be recorded, except where 0=none applies.

Verification Rules: Collection units need to edit carefully the use of prostaglandins as an augmentation method. Results from checking records have shown that either the onset of labour was incorrect or that the augmentation method was incorrectly selected.

Related metadata: is used in conjunction with Type of labour induction version 1 supersedes previous data element Type of augmentation of labour

version 1
is used in conjunction with Method of birth version 1
is used in conjunction with Onset of labour version 2

Administrative Attributes

Source Document:

Source Organisation: National Perinatal Data Development Committee

Comments: Prostaglandin is listed as a method of augmentation in the data domain. Advice from the Royal Australia and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and the manufacturer indicates that vaginal prostaglandin use is not recommended or supported as a method of augmentation of labour as it may significantly increase the risk of uterine hyperstimulation. In spite of this, the method is being used and it is considered important to monitor its use for augmentation.

Data Element Links

Information Model Entities linked to this Data Element

NHIM Birth event

Data Agreements which include this Data Element
