

Birth event—labour onset type, code N

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Birth event—labour onset type, code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Labour onset type
Synonymous names:	Onset of labour
METEOR identifier:	495690
Registration status:	Health , Superseded 12/12/2018
Definition:	The manner in which labour started in a birth event, as represented by a code.
Data Element Concept:	Birth event—labour onset type
Value Domain:	Onset of labour code N

Value domain attributes

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code	
Data type:	Number	
Format:	N	
Maximum character length:	1	
	Value	Meaning
Permissible values:	1	Spontaneous
	2	Induced
	3	No labour
Supplementary values:	9	Not stated

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:	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. CODE 3 No labour Can only be associated with a caesarean section.
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Data element attributes

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:	National Perinatal Data Development Committee
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Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes [Birth event—labour onset type, code N Health](#), Superseded 07/03/2014

Has been superseded by [Birth event—labour onset type, code N Health](#), Superseded 03/12/2020

See also [Birth event—main indication for induction of labour, code N\[N\] Health](#), Superseded 12/12/2018

See also [Birth event—main indication for induction of labour, code N\[N\] Health](#), Superseded 05/10/2016

Implementation in Data Set Specifications:

[Perinatal NMDS 2014-18 Health](#), Superseded 02/08/2017

Implementation start date: 01/07/2014

Implementation end date: 30/06/2018

DSS specific information:

How labour commenced is closely associated with method of birth and maternal and neonatal morbidity. Induction rates vary for maternal risk factors and obstetric complications and are important indicators of obstetric intervention.

This item is collected for the mother only.

[Perinatal NMDS 2018-19 Health](#), Superseded 12/12/2018

Implementation start date: 01/07/2018

Implementation end date: 30/06/2019

DSS specific information:

How labour commenced is closely associated with method of birth and maternal and neonatal morbidity. Induction rates vary for maternal risk factors and obstetric complications and are important indicators of obstetric intervention.

This item is collected for the mother only.

Implementation in Indicators:

Used as Numerator

[Caesarean section at less than 37, 38 and 39 completed weeks gestation without medical or obstetric indication, 2017](#)

[Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](#), Standard 27/04/2021

[Caesarean section or induction of labour at less than 37, 38 and 39 completed weeks gestation without medical or obstetric indication, 2017](#)

[Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](#), Standard 27/04/2021

[Early planned caesarean section without medical or obstetric indication, 2015](#)

[Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](#), Standard 13/12/2018

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05—Induction of labour for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2018](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 19/06/2019

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05—Induction of labour for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2019](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 16/09/2020

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05—Induction of labour for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2020](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 17/12/2021

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05—Induction of labour for selected women giving birth for the first time \(2016\)](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 06/09/2018

Used as Disaggregation

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04—Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term, 2018](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 19/06/2019

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04—Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term, 2019](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 16/09/2020

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04—Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term, 2020](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 17/12/2021

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04—Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term \(2016\)](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 06/09/2018

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 09—General anaesthetic for females giving birth by caesarean section, 2018](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 19/06/2019

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 09—General anaesthetic for females giving birth by caesarean section, 2019](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 16/09/2020

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 09—General anaesthetic for females giving birth by caesarean section, 2020](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 17/12/2021

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 09—General anaesthetic for women giving birth by caesarean section \(2016\)](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 06/09/2018

Used as Denominator

[Caesarean section at less than 37, 38 and 39 completed weeks gestation without medical or obstetric indication, 2017](#)

[Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](#), Standard 27/04/2021

[Caesarean section or induction of labour at less than 37, 38 and 39 completed weeks gestation without medical or obstetric indication, 2017](#)

[Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](#), Standard 27/04/2021

[Early planned caesarean section without medical or obstetric indication, 2015](#)

[Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care](#), Standard 13/12/2018