

# Product of conception—gestational age, total completed weeks N[N]

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# Product of conception—gestational age, total completed weeks N[N]

## Identifying and definitional attributes

<b>Metadata item type:</b>	Data Element
<b>Short name:</b>	Gestational age
<b>METEOR identifier:</b>	695332
<b>Registration status:</b>	<a href="#">Health</a> , Standard 12/12/2018 <a href="#">Tasmanian Health</a> , Standard 03/07/2020
<b>Definition:</b>	The gestational age of a product of conception in completed weeks.
<b>Data Element Concept:</b>	<a href="#">Product of conception—gestational age</a>
<b>Value Domain:</b>	<a href="#">Total weeks N[N]</a>

## Value domain attributes

### Representational attributes

<b>Representation class:</b>	Total				
<b>Data type:</b>	Number				
<b>Format:</b>	N[N]				
<b>Maximum character length:</b>	2				
<b>Supplementary values:</b>	<table><thead><tr><th>Value</th><th>Meaning</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>99</td><td>Not stated/unknown</td></tr></tbody></table>	Value	Meaning	99	Not stated/unknown
Value	Meaning				
99	Not stated/unknown				
<b>Unit of measure:</b>	Completed weeks				

### Source and reference attributes

**Submitting organisation:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

## Data element attributes

### Collection and usage attributes

**Guide for use:**

Gestational age is the best clinical estimate of the duration of pregnancy at a specific point in time, based on the first day of the last menstrual period (LMP), ultrasound or physical examination of the baby.

Gestational age is conventionally expressed in completed weeks. When gestational age is calculated using the first day of the LMP, the first day is counted as day zero and not day one. Therefore, a 25 week, 5 day fetus is considered a 25 week fetus (25+0, 25+1, 25+2, 25+3, 25+4, 25+5, 25+6).

When ultrasound is used to date a pregnancy, the earliest ultrasound examination should be used and should preferably be between 6 and 10 weeks gestation. Scans performed beyond 24 weeks gestation are unlikely to be reliable in estimating gestational age and should not be used for this purpose.

The World Health Organization identifies the following categories for duration of gestation:

- pre-term: less than 37 completed weeks (less than 259 days) of gestation
- term: from 37 completed weeks to less than 42 completed weeks (259 to 293 days) of gestation
- post-term: 42 completed weeks or more (294 days or more) of gestation.

**Comments:**

Gestational age is a key marker in pregnancy and an important risk factor for neonatal outcomes.

**Source and reference attributes****Submitting organisation:**

National Perinatal Data Development Committee

**Origin:**

WHO (World Health Organization) 1992. International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision. Geneva: WHO.

**Reference documents:**

American Academy of Pediatrics 2004. Policy statement: Age terminology during the perinatal period. Paediatrics 114(5):1362–64.

**Relational attributes****Related metadata references:**

Supersedes [Product of conception—gestational age, completed weeks N\[N\] Health](#), Superseded 12/12/2018

See also [Pregnancy—estimated duration of pregnancy at the first antenatal care visit, total completed weeks N\[N\]](#)

[Health](#), Standard 03/12/2020

[Indigenous](#), Standard 14/07/2021

[Tasmanian Health](#), Standard 24/03/2023

See also [Pregnancy—estimated duration of pregnancy at the first antenatal care visit, total completed weeks N\[N\]](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 03/12/2020

[Indigenous](#), Superseded 14/07/2021

[Tasmanian Health](#), Superseded 24/03/2023

**Implementation in Data Set Specifications:**

[Baby data elements \(TDLU\) cluster](#)

[Tasmanian Health](#), Standard 17/11/2023

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2023

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2025

[National congenital anomalies NBEDS 2016–](#)

[Health](#), Qualified 18/07/2024

**Implementation start date:** 01/01/2016

**DSS specific information:**

This data element is recorded once for the baby with the congenital anomaly. In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each baby born with a congenital anomaly.

The first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) is required to estimate gestational age, which is a key marker in pregnancy and an important risk factor for neonatal outcomes. Although the date of the LMP may not be known, or may sometimes be erroneous, estimation of gestational age based on clinical assessment may also

be inaccurate. Gestational age is usually estimated based on available information on LMP and clinical assessment.

The following code has been agreed by the National Perinatal Data Development Committee (NPDDC) as a supplementary code for use in the Perinatal NMDS:

Value	Meaning
99	Not stated/inadequately described

#### [Perinatal NMDS 2019–20](#)

Health, Superseded 03/12/2020

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2019

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2020

**DSS specific information:**

The first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) is required to estimate gestational age, which is a key marker in pregnancy and an important risk factor for neonatal outcomes. Although the date of the LMP may not be known, or may sometimes be erroneous, estimation of gestational age based on clinical assessment may also be inaccurate. Gestational age is usually estimated based on available information on LMP and clinical assessment.

In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each baby born.

This data element is recorded for the mother only.

The following code has been agreed by the National Perinatal Data Development Committee (NPDDC) as a supplementary code for use in the Perinatal NMDS:

Value	Meaning
99	Not stated/inadequately described

#### [Perinatal NMDS 2020–21](#)

Health, Superseded 03/12/2020

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2020

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2021

**DSS specific information:**

The first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) is required to estimate gestational age, which is a key marker in pregnancy and an important risk factor for neonatal outcomes. Although the date of the LMP may not be known, or may sometimes be erroneous, estimation of gestational age based on clinical assessment may also be inaccurate. Gestational age is usually estimated based on available information on LMP and clinical assessment.

In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each baby born.

The following code has been agreed by the National Perinatal Data Development Committee (NPDDC) as a supplementary code for use in the Perinatal NMDS:

Value	Meaning
99	Not stated/inadequately described

#### [Perinatal NMDS 2021–22](#)

Health, Superseded 17/12/2021

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2021

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2022

**DSS specific information:**

The first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) is required to estimate gestational age, which is a key marker in pregnancy and an important risk factor for neonatal outcomes. Although the date of the LMP may not be known, or may sometimes be erroneous, estimation of gestational age based on clinical assessment may also

be inaccurate. Gestational age is usually estimated based on available information on LMP and clinical assessment.

In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each baby born.

The following code has been agreed by the National Perinatal Data Development Committee (NPDDC) as a supplementary code for use in the Perinatal NMDS:

Value	Meaning
99	Not stated/inadequately described

[Perinatal NMDS 2022–23](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 09/12/2022

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2022

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2023

**DSS specific information:**

The first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) is required to estimate gestational age, which is a key marker in pregnancy and an important risk factor for neonatal outcomes. Although the date of the LMP may not be known, or may sometimes be erroneous, estimation of gestational age based on clinical assessment may also be inaccurate. Gestational age is usually estimated based on available information on LMP and clinical assessment.

In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each baby born.

The following code has been agreed by the National Perinatal Data Development Committee (NPDDC) as a supplementary code for use in the Perinatal NMDS:

Value	Meaning
99	Not stated/inadequately described

[Perinatal NMDS 2023–24](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 06/12/2023

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2023

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2024

**DSS specific information:**

The first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) is required to estimate gestational age, which is a key marker in pregnancy and an important risk factor for neonatal outcomes. Although the date of the LMP may not be known, or may sometimes be erroneous, estimation of gestational age based on clinical assessment may also be inaccurate. Gestational age is usually estimated based on available information on LMP and clinical assessment.

In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each baby born.

The following code has been agreed by the National Perinatal Data Development Committee (NPDDC) as a supplementary code for use in the Perinatal NMDS:

Value	Meaning
99	Not stated/inadequately described

[Perinatal NMDS 2024–25](#)

[Health](#), Standard 06/12/2023

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2024

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2025

**DSS specific information:**

The first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) is required to estimate gestational age, which is a key marker in pregnancy and an important risk factor for neonatal outcomes. Although the date of the LMP may not be known, or may sometimes be

erroneous, estimation of gestational age based on clinical assessment may also be inaccurate. Gestational age is usually estimated based on available information on LMP and clinical assessment.

In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each baby born.

The following code has been agreed by the National Perinatal Data Development Committee (NPDDC) as a supplementary code for use in the Perinatal NMDS:

Value	Meaning
99	Not stated/inadequately described

[Tasmanian Perinatal Data Set - 2020](#)

[Tasmanian Health](#), Superseded 23/11/2023

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2020

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2021

[Tasmanian Perinatal Data Set - 2021](#)

[Tasmanian Health](#), Superseded 23/11/2023

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2021

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2022

[Tasmanian Perinatal Data Set - 2022](#)

[Tasmanian Health](#), Superseded 23/11/2023

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2022

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2023

[Tasmanian Perinatal Data Set - 2023](#)

[Tasmanian Health](#), Standard 23/11/2023

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2023

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2024

**Implementation in Indicators:**

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04–Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term, 2021](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 09/09/2022

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04–Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term, 2022](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 14/07/2023

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04–Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term, 2023](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04–Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term, 2024](#)

[Health](#), Standard 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05–Induction of labour for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 09/09/2022

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05–Induction of labour for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2022](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 14/07/2023

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05–Induction of labour for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2023](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05–Induction of labour for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2024](#)

[Health](#), Standard 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 06–Caesarean section for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 09/09/2022

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 06–Caesarean section for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2022](#)

[Health](#), Superseded 14/07/2023

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 06–Caesarean section for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2023](#)

Health, Superseded 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 06–Caesarean section for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2024](#)

Health, Standard 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 07–Non-instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021](#)

Health, Superseded 09/09/2022

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 07–Non-instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2022](#)

Health, Superseded 14/07/2023

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 07–Non-instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2023](#)

Health, Superseded 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 07–Non-instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2024](#)

Health, Standard 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 08–Instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021](#)

Health, Superseded 09/09/2022

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 08–Instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2022](#)

Health, Superseded 14/07/2023

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 08–Instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2023](#)

Health, Superseded 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 08–Instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2024](#)

Health, Standard 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 10–Babies weighing less than the third centile among births at or after 40 weeks gestation, 2024](#)

Health, Standard 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 10–Small babies among births at or after 40 weeks gestation, 2021](#)

Health, Superseded 09/09/2022

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 10–Small babies among births at or after 40 weeks gestation, 2022](#)

Health, Superseded 14/07/2023

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 10–Small babies among births at or after 40 weeks gestation, 2023](#)

Health, Superseded 29/05/2024

[National Healthcare Agreement: PI 01–Proportion of babies born of low birth weight, 2022](#)

Health, Standard 24/09/2021

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04–Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term, 2021](#)

Health, Superseded 09/09/2022

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04–Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term, 2022](#)

Health, Superseded 14/07/2023

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04–Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term, 2023](#)

Health, Superseded 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04–Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term, 2024](#)

Health, Standard 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05–Induction of labour for selected females](#)

[giving birth for the first time, 2021](#)  
Health, Superseded 09/09/2022

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05–Induction of labour for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2022](#)  
Health, Superseded 14/07/2023

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05–Induction of labour for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2023](#)  
Health, Superseded 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05–Induction of labour for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2024](#)  
Health, Standard 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 06–Caesarean section for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021](#)  
Health, Superseded 09/09/2022

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 06–Caesarean section for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2022](#)  
Health, Superseded 14/07/2023

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 06–Caesarean section for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2023](#)  
Health, Superseded 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 06–Caesarean section for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2024](#)  
Health, Standard 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 07–Non-instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021](#)  
Health, Superseded 09/09/2022

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 07–Non-instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2022](#)  
Health, Superseded 14/07/2023

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 07–Non-instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2023](#)  
Health, Superseded 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 07–Non-instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2024](#)  
Health, Standard 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 08–Instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021](#)  
Health, Superseded 09/09/2022

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 08–Instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2022](#)  
Health, Superseded 14/07/2023

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 08–Instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2023](#)  
Health, Superseded 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 08–Instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2024](#)  
Health, Standard 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 10–Babies weighing less than the third centile among births at or after 40 weeks gestation, 2024](#)  
Health, Standard 29/05/2024

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 10–Small babies among births at or after 40 weeks gestation, 2021](#)  
Health, Superseded 09/09/2022

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 10–Small babies among births at or after 40 weeks gestation, 2022](#)  
Health, Superseded 14/07/2023

[National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 10–Small babies among births at or after 40 weeks gestation, 2023](#)

Health, Superseded 29/05/2024

National Healthcare Agreement: PI 01–Proportion of babies born of low birth weight, 2022

Health, Standard 24/09/2021