Birthweight

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY4.0 (CC BY4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website's material but must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

Birthweight

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Glossary Item
METEOR identifier:	696102
Registration status:	<u>Health</u> , Superseded 03/12/2020 <u>Indigenous</u> , Superseded 14/07/2021 <u>Tasmanian Health</u> , Superseded 24/03/2023
Definition:	The first weight of a <u>live born or stillborn</u> baby obtained after birth. The World Health Organization further defines the following categories:
	 extremely low birthweight: less than 1,000 grams (up to and including 999 grams), very low birthweight: less than 1,500 grams (up to and including 1,499 grams), low birthweight: less than 2,500 grams (up to and including 2,499 grams).
Context:	Perinatal

Collection and usage attributes

Comments:

The definitions of low, very low, and extremely low birthweight do not constitute mutually exclusive categories. Below the set limits they are all-inclusive and therefore overlap (i.e. low includes very low and extremely low, while very low includes extremely low).

For live births, birthweight should preferably be measured within the first hour of life before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred. While statistical tabulations include 500 gram groupings for birthweight, weights should not be recorded in those groupings. The actual weight should be recorded to the degree of accuracy to which it is measured.

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.

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:	Supersedes <u>Birthweight</u> <u>Health</u> , Superseded 12/12/2018 <u>Indigenous</u> , Superseded 02/04/2019 <u>Tasmanian Health</u> , Superseded 24/06/2020
	Has been superseded by <u>Birthweight</u>
	Health, Standard 03/12/2020
	Indigenous, Standard 14/07/2021
	Tasmanian Health, Standard 24/12/2021

Metadata items which use this glossary item:

Birth status code N Health, Superseded 03/12/2020 Indigenous, Superseded 14/07/2021 Tasmanian Health, Standard 24/06/2020

Perinatal NBEDS 2019–20 Health, Superseded 20/11/2019

Perinatal NBEDS 2020–21 Health, Superseded 03/12/2020

Perinatal NMDS 2019–20 Health, Superseded 03/12/2020

Perinatal NMDS 2020–21 Health, Superseded 03/12/2020

Product of birth—birth order, code N Health, Superseded 03/12/2020 Tasmanian Health, Superseded 24/03/2023

Product of birth—birthweight, code N Health, Standard 12/12/2018 Indigenous, Superseded 14/07/2021

Product of birth—birthweight, total grams N[NNN] Health, Superseded 03/12/2020 Tasmanian Health, Superseded 07/11/2023

Product of birth—birthweight, total grams N[NNN] Health, Superseded 20/11/2019