# Female—postpartum perineal status, code N[N]

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# Female—postpartum perineal status, code N[N]

## Identifying and definitional attributes

| | |
|---|---|
| **Metadata item type:** | Data Element |
| **Short name:** | Postpartum perineal status |
| **METEOR identifier:** | 717924 |
| **Registration status:** | Health, Superseded 03/12/2020 |
| **Definition:** | The state of a female's perineum following birth, as represented by a code. |
| **Context:** | Perinatal |

# Data element concept attributes

## Identifying and definitional attributes

| | |
|---|---|
| **Data element concept:** | Female—postpartum perineal status |
| **METEOR identifier:** | 696128 |
| **Registration status:** | Health, Standard 12/12/2018<br>Tasmanian Health, Standard 08/11/2023 |
| **Definition:** | The state of a female's perineum following birth. |
| **Object class:** | Female |
| **Property:** | Postpartum perineal status |

# Value domain attributes

## Identifying and definitional attributes

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value domain:** | Perineal status code N[N] |
| **METEOR identifier:** | 717921 |
| **Registration status:** | Health, Superseded 03/12/2020 |
| **Definition:** | A code set representing the state of the perineum. |

## Representational attributes

| | |
|---|---|
| **Representation class:** | Code |
| **Data type:** | Number |
| **Format:** | N[N] |
| **Maximum character length:** | 2 |

| | Value | Meaning |
|---|---|---|
| **Permissible values:** | 1 | Intact |
| | 2 | 1st degree laceration/vaginal graze |
| | 3 | 2nd degree laceration |
| | 4 | 3rd degree laceration |
| | 5 | Episiotomy |
| | 7 | 4th degree laceration |
| | 88 | Other perineal laceration, rupture or tear |

**Supplementary values:** 99 Not stated/inadequately described

## Collection and usage attributes

**Guide for use:**

CODE 1 Intact

Should not be recorded in conjunction with any other code.

CODE 2 1st degree laceration/vaginal graze

Graze, laceration, rupture or tear of the perineal skin during delivery that may be considered to be slight or that involves one or more of the following structures:

- fourchette
- labia
- periurethral tissue (excluding involvement of urethra)
- vagina, low
- skin
- vulva.

Should not be recorded in conjunction with any other code except for Code 5 (Episiotomy).

CODE 3 2nd degree laceration

Perineal laceration, rupture or tear as in Code 2 occurring during delivery, also involving:

- pelvic floor
- perineal muscles
- vaginal muscles.

Excludes laceration involving the anal sphincter. Should not be recorded in conjunction with any other code except for Code 5 (Episiotomy).

CODE 4 3rd degree laceration

Perineal laceration, rupture or tear as in Code 3 occurring during delivery, also involving:

- anal sphincter (excluding involvement of anal or rectal mucosa)
- rectovaginal septum
- sphincter not otherwise specified (NOS).

Excludes laceration involving the anal or rectal mucosa. Should not be recorded in conjunction with any other code except for Code 5 (Episiotomy).

CODE 7 4th degree laceration

Perineal laceration, rupture or tear as in Code 4 occurring during delivery, also involving:

- anal mucosa
- rectal mucosa.

Should not be recorded in conjunction with any other code except for Code 5 (Episiotomy).

CODE 88 Other perineal laceration, rupture or tear

May include haematoma or unspecified perineal tear. Should not be recorded in conjunction with any other code except for Code 5 (Episiotomy).

**Comments:** If a laceration occurred during delivery and an episiotomy was performed, both the degree of laceration and the episiotomy should be recorded. If an episiotomy is performed, the perineum cannot be intact.

While 4th degree laceration is more severe than an episiotomy, this category has not been placed in order of clinical significance within the value domain.

Code 6 has been omitted as it is no longer in use. For information about its meaning in previous data elements, see superseded versions.

## Source and reference attributes

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

**Origin:** ACCD (Australian Consortium for Classification Development) 2019. The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM), 11th edn. Tabular list and Alphabetic index. Darlinghurst, NSW: Independent Hospital Pricing Authority.

# Data element attributes

## Collection and usage attributes

**Guide for use:** More than one permissible value may be recorded.

**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 obstetric intervention.

## Relational attributes

**Related metadata references:**

Supersedes Female—postpartum perineal status, code N[N]
Health, Superseded 20/11/2019

Has been superseded by Female—postpartum perineal status, code N[N]
Health, Superseded 17/12/2021

**Implementation in Data Set Specifications:**

Perinatal NMDS 2020–21
Health, Superseded 03/12/2020
***Implementation start date:*** 01/07/2020
***Implementation end date:*** 30/06/2021
***DSS specific information:***

This is a multiple response data element and is therefore operationalised for data collection across 7 individual data items (one data item per permissible value, excluding Code 99 (Not stated/inadequately described)).

**Implementation in Indicators:**

**Used as Numerator**
National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 03–Episiotomy for females giving birth for the first time and giving birth vaginally, 2022
Health, Superseded 14/07/2023

National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 13–Third and fourth degree tears for vaginal births, 2022
Health, Superseded 14/07/2023

**Used as Disaggregation**
National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 13–Third and fourth degree tears for vaginal births, 2022
Health, Superseded 14/07/2023