

Third and Fourth Degree Perineal Tears Clinical Care Standard: 4e-Proportion of women who had a vaginal birth who sustained a fourth degree perineal tear

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Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Short name:	4e-Proportion of women who had a vaginal birth who sustained a fourth degree perineal tear
METEOR identifier:	728514
Registration status:	Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Qualified 20/04/2021
Description:	The proportion of women who had a vaginal birth who sustained a fourth degree perineal tear.
Indicator set:	Clinical care standard indicators: Third and Fourth Degree Perineal Tears Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Standard 20/04/2021

Collection and usage attributes

Population group age from:	18 yrs or older
Computation description:	The degree of perineal injury should be classified using the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG) classification of perineal tears.

RCOG classification of perineal tears

Degree of perineal tear	Grade	Description
First degree		Injury to perineal skin and/or vaginal mucosa
Second degree		Injury to perineum involving perineal muscles but not involving the anal sphincter
Third degree		Injury to perineum involving the anal sphincter complex
	3a	Less than 50% of external anal sphincter(EAS) thickness torn
	3b	More than 50% of EAS thickness torn
	3c	Both EAS and internal anal sphincter (IAS) torn
Fourth degree		Injury to perineum involving the anal sphincter complex (EAS and IAS) and anorectal mucosa.

Presented as a percentage.

Computation:	$(\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator}) \times 100$
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Numerator: Number of women who sustained a fourth degree tear.

Include separations where the ICD code for fourth degree laceration was recorded (Table A).

Table A: ICD-10-AM code for fourth degree laceration

Code	Description
O70.3	Fourth degree perineal laceration during delivery

Denominator: The number of women who had a vaginal birth.

Include separations where an outcome of delivery was record using the ICD codes in Table A, and a caesarean delivery was not recorded (Table B).

Table A: ICD-10-AM codes for delivery outcome

Code	Description
Z37.0	Single live birth
Z37.1	Single stillbirth
Z37.2	Twins, both liveborn
Z37.3	Twins, one liveborn and one stillborn
Z37.4	Twins, both stillborn
Z37.5	Other multiple births, all liveborn
Z37.6	Other multiple births, some liveborn
Z37.7	Other multiple births, all stillborn
Z37.9	Outcome of delivery, unspecified

Table B: ACHI codes for caesarean section

Code	Description
16520-00	Elective classical caesarean section
16520-01	Emergency classical caesarean section
16520-02	Elective lower segment caesarean section
16520-03	Emergency lower segment caesarean section
16520-04	Elective caesarean section, not elsewhere classified
16520-05	Emergency caesarean section, not elsewhere classified

Representational attributes

Representation class: Percentage

Data type: Real

Unit of measure: Person

Format: N[NN]

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

Reference documents:

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care 2021. Third and Fourth Degree Perineal Tears clinical care standard. Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, Sydney.

Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists 2015. The management of third- and fourth-degree perineal tears (Green top 29). Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, London.