National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 03–Episiotomy for females giving birth for the first time and giving birth vaginally, 2020

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National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 03–Episiotomy for females giving birth for the first time and giving birth vaginally, 2020

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Indicator
Indicator type:	Indicator
Common name:	Episiotomy for females giving birth for the first time and giving birth vaginally
Short name:	PI 03–Episiotomy for females giving birth for the first time and giving birth vaginally, 2020
METEOR identifier:	728716
Registration status:	Health, Superseded 17/12/2021
Description:	Among all females who had their first baby (a) the proportion who received an episiotomy during a non-instrumental vaginal birth, and (b) the proportion who received an episiotomy during an instrumental vaginal birth.
Rationale:	This indicator is used to benchmark practice.
Indicator set:	National Core Maternity Indicators, 2020 Health, Superseded 17/12/2021

Collection and usage attributes

Computation description:	(a) The number of females having their first baby who had an episiotomy during a non-instrumental vaginal birth, divided by the number of females having their first baby who had a non-instrumental vaginal birth, and multiplied by 100. (b) The number of females having their first baby who had an episiotomy during an instrumental vaginal birth, divided by the number of females having their first baby who had an instrumental vaginal birth, and multiplied by 100. A birth is defined as the complete expulsion or extraction from a female, of a product of conception of 20 or more completed weeks of gestation or of 400 grams or more birthweight. Included are those females who gave birth for the first time and had a vaginal birth, with or without instruments. Females who had a multiple birth are included if this was the first time they had given birth. Excluded are those females who did not give birth for the first time or gave birth by caesarean section. Instrumental vaginal birth means that the baby was delivered with the use of forceps or vacuum extraction.
Computation:	100 × (Numerator ÷ Denominator)
Numerator:	(a) The number of females having their first baby who had an episiotomy during a non-instrumental vaginal birth. (b) The number of females having their first baby who had an episiotomy during an instrumental vaginal birth.

Numerator data elements:

Data Element / Data Set

Birth event—birth method, code N

Data Source

Perinatal National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)

NMDS / DSS

Perinatal NMDS 2014-18

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Female (mother)—postpartum perineal status, code N[N]

Data Source

Perinatal National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)

NMDS / DSS

Perinatal NMDS 2013-14

Guide for use

This data item (code 5 & 6) was used for 2005 to 2013 analysis.

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Female (mother)—postpartum perineal status, code N[N]

Data Source

Perinatal National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)

NMDS / DSS

Perinatal NMDS 2014-18

Guide for use

This data item (code 5) was used for 2014 onwards analysis.

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Female—parity, total pregnancies N[N]

Data Source

Perinatal National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)

NMDS / DSS

Perinatal NMDS 2014-18

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Denominator:

(a) The number of females having their first baby who had a non-instrumental vaginal birth

(b) The number of females having their first baby who had an instrumental vaginal birth.

Denominator data elements:

Data Element / Data Set

Birth event—birth method, code N

Data Source

Perinatal National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)

NMDS / DSS

Perinatal NMDS 2014-18

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Female—parity, total pregnancies N[N]

Data Source

Perinatal National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)

NMDS / DSS

Perinatal NMDS 2014-18

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Disaggregation:

- Year of birth
- State or territory of birth
- Mother's age at birth
- Hospital annual number of births
- Hospital sector
- Primary Health Network (from mother's area of usual residence)
- Statistical local area 3 (from mother's area of usual residence)

Disaggregation data elements:

Data Element / Data Set

Data Element

Hospital annual number of births

Data Source

AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC)

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Data Element

Hospital sector

Data Source

AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC)

Data Element / Data Set

Birth event—state/territory of birth, code N

Data Source

Perinatal National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)

NMDS / DSS

Perinatal NMDS 2014-18

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Person—date of birth, DDMMYYYY

Data Source

Perinatal National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)

NMDS / DSS

Perinatal NMDS 2014-18

Guide for use

Data source type: Administrative by-product data

Data Element / Data Set

Person—area of usual residence, statistical area level 2 (SA2) code (ASGS 2016) N(9)

Data Source

Perinatal National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)

NMDS / DSS

Perinatal NMDS 2014-18

Comments: Data elements are from the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set (NMDS) or have been provided as voluntary non-standardised items by the states and territories. Records with a permissible value have been included in the denominator.

In 2004-2013 analysis, total number of episiotomy was been calculated using the perineal status item in the Perinatal NMDS 2013-14, by combining code 5 (episiotomy) and 6 (combined laceration and episiotomy). However, there is no information on the degree of laceration on code 6. Therefore, there is an undercount in the degree of laceration.

In 2014, there was a revision of the perineal status data items in the Perineal NMDS 2014-2018 from 2014. This meant that the perineal status was split between seven perineal status data items, which captures the perineal status relevant to each delivery. As a result, the episiotomy can be calculated using one data item, *Perineal status: Episiotomy* (code 5). Note that a female can have both an episiotomy and recorded laceration, the new data item has been adjusted to allow this.

Source of definition: Core Maternity Indicator Project, Indicator 4 (WHA 2007).

Representational attributes

Representation class: Percentage

Data type: Real

Unit of measure: Person

Format: N[NN.N]

Data source attributes

Data sources:

Data Source

Perinatal National Minimum Data Set (NMDS)

Frequency

Annual

Data custodian

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Data Source

AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC)

Frequency

Calendar years ending 31 December each year

Data custodian

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Reference documents: WHA (Women's Healthcare Australasia) 2007. Supporting excellence in maternity care: the core maternity indicators project: findings from the core maternity indicators project. Canberra: WHA.

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 03–Episiotomy for females giving birth for the first time and giving birth vaginally, 2019
Health, Superseded 16/09/2020

Has been superseded by National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 03–Episiotomy for females giving birth for the first time and giving birth vaginally, 2021
Health, Superseded 09/09/2022