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# Type of labour analgesia administered code N[N]

## Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Value Domain

METEOR identifier: 749939

Registration status: Health, Standard 17/12/2021

Tasmanian Health, Standard 08/11/2023

**Definition:** A code set representing the type of <u>analgesia</u> administered during labour.

## Representational attributes

Representation class: Code

Data type: Number

Format: N[N]

Maximum character length: 2

	Value	Meaning
Permissible values:	2	Nitrous oxide
	4	Epidural or caudal block
	5	Spinal block
	6	Systemic opioids
	7	Combined spinal-epidural block
	88	Other analgesia
Supplementary values:	99	Not stated/inadequately described

## Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: CODE 2 Nitrous oxide

Nitrous oxide was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. Nitrous oxide is a gas providing light anaesthesia delivered in various concentrations with oxygen.

CODE 4 Epidural or caudal block

An epidural or caudal block was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth.

An epidural block is an injection of a local anaesthetic into the epidural space of the spinal column.

A caudal block is an injection of a local anaesthetic agent into the caudal portion of the spinal canal through the sacrum.

CODE 5 Spinal block

A spinal block was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. A spinal block is an injection of an analgesic drug or anaesthetic drug into the subarachnoid space of the spinal cord, also called the Subarachnoid Block Anaesthesia.

CODE 6 Systemic opioids

Systemic opioids were administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. This includes intramuscular and intravenous opioids.

CODE 7 Combined spinal-epidural block

A combined spinal-epidural block was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. A combined spinal-epidural block is a needle-through-needle injection of an analgesic drug or anaesthetic drug into both the epidural space and the subarachnoid space of the spinal column. The spinal-epidural block combines the benefits of rapid action of a spinal block and the flexibility of an epidural block. An epidural catheter inserted during the technique enables the provision of long-lasting analgesia with the ability to titrate the dose for the desired effect.

CODE 88 Other analgesia

Other analgesia (not indicated above) was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. This includes all non-narcotic oral analgesia and non-pharmacological methods such as hypnosis, acupuncture, massage, relaxation

techniques, temperature regulation and aromatherapy. Code 1 (None) and Code 3 (Intra-muscular narcotics) have been omitted as these codes are no longer in use. For information about their meaning in previous data

elements, see superseded versions.

#### Source and reference attributes

**Submitting organisation:** National Perinatal Data Development Committee

#### Relational attributes

Comments:

Related metadata Supersedes Type of labour analgesia administered code N[N]

references: Health, Superseded 17/12/2021

Data elements

<u>Birth event—type of analgesia administered, code N[N]</u>

implementing this value Health, Standard 17/12/2021

domain: <u>Tasmanian Health</u>, Standard 08/11/2023