

Type of labour analgesia administered code N[N]

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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 analgesia 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.

Comments:**Source and reference attributes**

Submitting organisation: National Perinatal Data Development Committee

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: Supersedes [Type of labour analgesia administered code N\[N\] Health](#), Superseded 17/12/2021

Data elements implementing this value domain: [Birth event—type of analgesia administered, code N\[N\] Health](#), Standard 17/12/2021
[Tasmanian Health](#), Standard 08/11/2023