

## © Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AlHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 4.0 (CC BY 4.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build on this website's material but must attribute the AlHW as the copyright holder, in line with our attribution policy. The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to info@aihw.gov.au.

Enquiries or comments on the METEOR metadata or download should be directed to the METEOR team at meteor@aihw.gov.au.

# Perineal status code N[N]

# Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Value Domain

METEOR identifier: 759681

**Registration status:** <u>Health, Standard 09/09/2022</u>

Tasmanian Health, Standard 08/11/2023

**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

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 birth 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 birth, 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 birth, 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 5 Episiotomy

Surgical incision into the perineum and vagina to assist birth.

CODE 7 4th degree laceration

Perineal laceration, rupture or tear as in Code 4 occurring during birth, 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).

Collection Methods: Jurisdictions that record perinatal data using the ICD-10-AM should apply the

following codes in relation to degree of laceration:

'Code 2 1st degree laceration/vaginal graze' is equivalent to O70.0 in the ICD-10-

AM.

'Code 3 2nd degree laceration' is equivalent to O70.1 in the ICD-10-AM.

'Code 4 3rd degree laceration' is equivalent to O70.2 in the ICD-10-AM.

'Code 7 4th degree laceration' is equivalent to O70.3 in the ICD-10-AM.

'Code 88 Other perineal laceration, rupture or tear' is equivalent to O70.9 in the

ICD-10-AM.

**Comments:** Where multiple perinatal lacerations, ruptures or tears of different degrees are

documented, assign the code for the highest (most severe) degree only.

If a laceration occurred during birth 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 (Combined laceration and episiotomy) 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: Independent Hospital Pricing Authority 2022. The International Statistical

Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM), Twelfth Edition. Tabular List and Alphabetic Index.

Darlinghurst, NSW.

### Relational attributes

Related metadata Supersedes Perineal status code N[N] references: Health, Superseded 09/09/2022

Data elements implementing this value

implementing this value domain:

Female—postpartum perineal status, code N[N]

Health, Standard 09/09/2022

Tasmanian Health, Standard 24/03/2023