Pregnancy—assisted reproductive technology indicator

Exported from METEOR

(AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2024

This product, excluding the AIHW 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 AIHW 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.

# Pregnancy—assisted reproductive technology indicator

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Identifying and definitional attributes | |
| Metadata item type: | Data Element Concept |
| METEOR identifier: | 786041 |
| Registration status: | [Tasmanian Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/15), Standard 14/11/2023 |
| Definition: | An indicator of whether a pregnancy was the result of assisted reproduction technology. |

## Object Class attributes

### Identifying and definitional attributes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Object class: | [Pregnancy](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/268966) |
| Definition: | The period during which a woman carries a developing fetus, normally in the uterus. Pregnancy lasts for approximately 266 days, from conception until the baby is born, or 280 days from the first day of the last menstrual period. During pregnancy menstruation is absent, there may be a great increase in appetite, and the breasts increase in size; the woman may also experience morning sickness. These and other changes brought about by a hormone (progesterone) produced at first by the ovary and later by the placenta. Definite evidence of pregnancy is provided by various pregnancy tests, by the detection of the heartbeat of the fetus, and by ultrasound. |
| Specialisation of: | [Life event](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/280947) |
| Source and reference attributes | |
| Submitting organisation: | Australia Institute of Health and Welfare |
| Origin: | University of Oxford 2002. Concise Colour Medical Dictionary 3rd ed. UK: Oxford University Press |

## Property attributes

### Identifying and definitional attributes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Property: | [Assisted reproduction technology indicator](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/786039) |
| Definition: | An indicator of whether a pregnancy was the result of assisted reproduction technology. |
| Source and reference attributes | |
| Submitting organisation: | Tasmanian Health |

## Data element concept attributes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source and reference attributes | |
| Submitting organisation: | Tasmanian Health |

### Relational attributes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Data Elements implementing this Data Element Concept: | [Pregnancy—assisted reproductive technology indicator, yes/no code N](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/786043)  [Tasmanian Health](https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/RegistrationAuthority/15), Standard 14/11/2023 |