Perineal status

Important note: This is an archived metadata standard from the AIHW Knowledgebase. For current metadata standards and related information please access METeOR, the AIHW's Metadata Online Registry at http://meteor.aihw.gov.au

Identifying and Definitional Attributes

Data Dictionary:	NHDD	
Knowledgebase ID:	000125	Version number: 2
Metadata type:	DATA ELEMENT	
Registration Authority:	NHIMG	Admin status: SUPERSEDED
		Effective date: 01-MAR-05
Definition:	State of the perineum following birth.	
Context:	Perinatal: Perineal laceration (tea in the postnatal period	r) may cause significant maternal morbidity

Episiotomy is an indicator of management during labour and, to some extent, of intervention rates.

Relational and Representational Attributes

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Datatype:	Numeric	
Representational form:	CODE	
Representation layout:	Ν	
Minimum Size:	1	
Maximum Size:	1	
Data Domain:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Intact 1st degree laceration/vaginal graze 2nd degree laceration 3rd degree laceration Episiotomy Combined laceration and episiotomy 4th degree laceration Other Not stated
Guide For Use:	Vaginal tear is included in the same group as 1st degree laceration to be consistent with ICD-10-AM code. Other degrees of laceration are as defined in ICD-10-AM.	
Related metadata:	is used in conjunction with Anaesthesia administered during labour version 1	

is used in conjunction with Presentation at birth version 1 is used in conjunction with Method of birth version 1 supersedes previous data element Perineal status version 1

Administrative Attributes

Source Document: Source Organisation: National Perinatal Data Development Committee

> Comments: While 4th degree laceration is more severe than an episiotomy it has not been placed in order of clinical significance within the data domain. Instead it has been added to the data domain as a new code rather than modifying the existing order of data domain code values. This is because information gatherers are accustomed to the existing order of the codes. Modifying the existing order may result in miscoding of data. This approach is consistent with established practice in classifications wherein a new data domain identifier (or code number) is assigned to any new value meaning that occurs, rather than assigning this new value domain meaning to an existing data domain identifier.

Data Element LinksInformation Model Entities linked to this Data ElementNHIMPhysical wellbeingData Agreements which include this Data Element