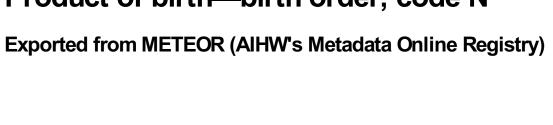
Product of birth—birth order, code N



© 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/.

Downloaded 08-Jul-2024

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.

Product of birth—birth order, code N

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type: Data Element
Short name: Birth order
METEOR identifier: 695293

Registration status: <u>Tasmanian Health</u>, Standard 24/06/2020

Health!, Superseded 03/12/2020

Definition: The sequential order of each baby of a multiple birth, as represented by a code.

Context: Perinatal.

Multiple births have higher risks of perinatal mortality and morbidity. Multiple birth pregnancies are often associated with obstetric, labour and delivery complications, higher rates of neonatal morbidity, low **birthweight**, and a higher perinatal death

rate.

Data element concept attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Data element concept: Product of birth—birth order

METEOR identifier: 695290

Registration status: <u>Tasmanian Health</u>, Standard 24/06/2020

Health!, Superseded 03/12/2020

Definition: The sequential order of each baby of a multiple birth.

Object class: Product of birth
Property: Birth order

Value domain attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Value domain: Birth order code N

METEOR identifier: 695287

Registration status: Health!, Standard 12/12/2018

Tasmanian Health, Standard 24/06/2020

Definition: A code set representing a baby's order in a multiple birth or its singleton status.

Representational attributes

Representation class: Code

Data type: Number

Format: N

Maximum character length: 1

Value Meaning

Permissible values: 1 Singleton or first of a multiple birth

Second of a multiple birthThird of a multiple birth

4 Fourth of a multiple birth 5 Fifth of a multiple birth 6 Sixth of a multiple birth

8 Other

Supplementary values: Not stated/inadequately described 9

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use: CODE 2 Second of a multiple birth

> Stillborns are counted such that, if twins were born, the first stillborn and the second live born, the second twin would be recorded as Code 2 (Second of a multiple

birth), and not Code 1 (Singleton or first of a multiple birth).

Collection methods: This data element should be collected routinely for all babies aged 28 days or less.

> Required to analyse pregnancy outcome according to birth order and identify the individual baby resulting from a multiple birth pregnancy.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: National Perinatal Data Development Committee

Relational attributes

Comments:

Related metadata Supersedes Birth—birth order, code N references:

Health!, Superseded 12/12/2018

Tasmanian Health, Superseded 24/06/2020

Has been superseded by Product of birth—birth order, code N

Health!, Standard 03/12/2020

Implementation in Data Set Perinatal NMDS 2019–20 **Specifications:**

Health!, Superseded 03/12/2020 Implementation start date: 01/07/2019

Implementation end date: 30/06/2020 DSS specific information:

Birth order is only assigned to births that are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS (i.e. births of at least 20 weeks gestation or 400 grams birthweight). In the case of multiple pregnancies, if one or more fetuses were removed from the mother's uterus before 20 weeks gestation, for example, by abortion (spontaneous, induced or fetal reduction), they are not considered in the assignment of birth order for any remaining fetuses that are born. For example, in a twin pregnancy, where one fetus is aborted before 20 weeks gestation, no birth order would be recorded for that twin. If the remaining twin is born and is in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, then their birth order would be recorded as Code 1 (Singleton or first of a multiple birth). If both twins are born and are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, the first twin would be assigned a birth order of Code 1 (Singleton or first of a multiple birth) and the second twin would be assigned a birth order of Code 2 (Second of a multiple birth).

In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each baby born.

Perinatal NMDS 2020-21

Health!, Superseded 03/12/2020

Implementation start date: 01/07/2020 Implementation end date: 30/06/2021

DSS specific information:

Birth order is only assigned to births that are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS (i.e. births of at least 20 weeks gestation or 400 grams birthweight). In the case of multiple pregnancies, if one or more fetuses were removed from the mother's uterus before 20 weeks gestation, for example, by abortion (spontaneous, induced or fetal reduction), they are not considered in the assignment of birth order for any remaining fetuses that are born. For example, in a twin pregnancy, where one fetus is aborted before 20 weeks gestation, no birth order would be recorded for that twin. If the remaining twin is born and is in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, then their birth order would be recorded as Code 1 (Singleton or first of a multiple birth). If both twins are born and are in scope for the Perinatal NMDS, the first twin would be assigned a birth order of Code 1 (Singleton or first of a multiple birth) and the second twin would be assigned a birth order of Code 2 (Second of a multiple birth).

In the case of multiple births, this data element should be recorded for each baby born.