Product of conception—gestational age, total completed weeks N[N]

Exported from METEOR (AIHW's Metadata Online Registry)

Product of conception—gestational age, total completed weeks N[N]

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Data Element
Short name:	Gestational age
METEOR identifier:	695332
Registration status:	Health!, Standard 12/12/2018 Tasmanian Health, Standard 03/07/2020
Definition:	The gestational age of a product of conception in completed weeks.

Data element concept attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Data element concept:	Product of conception—gestational age
METEOR identifier:	695405
Registration status:	Health!, Standard 12/12/2018 Tasmanian Health, Standard 03/07/2020
Definition:	The gestational age of a product of conception.
Context:	Perinatal
Object class:	Product of conception
Property:	Gestational age

Value domain attributes

Identifying and definitional attributes

Value domain:	Total weeks N[N]
METEOR identifier:	308220
Registration status:	Health!, Standard 02/12/2009 Indigenous, Standard 16/09/2014 Tasmanian Health, Standard 20/12/2016
Definition:	Total number of completed weeks.

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Total	
Data type:	Number	
Format:	N[N]	
Maximum character length:	2	
	Value	**Meaning**
Supplementary values:	99	Not stated/unknown
Unit of measure:	Completed weeks	

Data element attributes

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:

Gestational age is the best clinical estimate of the duration of pregnancy at a specific point in time, based on the first day of the last menstrual period (LMP), ultrasound or physical examination of the baby.

Gestational age is conventionally expressed in completed weeks. When gestational age is calculated using the first day of the LMP, the first day is counted as day zero and not day one. Therefore, a 25 week, 5 day fetus is considered a 25 week fetus (25+0, 25+1, 25+2, 25+3, 25+4, 25+5, 25+6).

When ultrasound is used to date a pregnancy, the earliest ultrasound examination should be used and should preferably be between 6 and 10 weeks gestation. Scans performed beyond 24 weeks gestation are unlikely to be reliable in estimating gestational age and should not be used for this purpose.

The World Health Organization identifies the following categories for duration of gestation:

- pre-term: less than 37 completed weeks (less than 259 days) of gestation
- term: from 37 completed weeks to less than 42 completed weeks (259 to 293 days) of gestation
- post-term: 42 completed weeks or more (294 days or more) of gestation.

Comments:

Gestational age is a key marker in pregnancy and an important risk factor for neonatal outcomes.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation:

National Perinatal Data Development Committee

Origin:

WHO (World Health Organization) 1992. International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision. Geneva: WHO.

Reference documents:

American Academy of Pediatrics 2004. Policy statement: Age terminology during the perinatal period. Paediatrics 114(5):1362–64.

Relational attributes

Related metadata references:

Supersedes Product of conception—gestational age, completed weeks N[N]
Health!, Superseded 12/12/2018

See also Pregnancy—estimated duration of pregnancy at the first antenatal care visit, total completed weeks N[N]
Health!, Standard 03/12/2020
Indigenous, Standard 14/07/2021

See also Pregnancy—estimated duration of pregnancy at the first antenatal care visit, total completed weeks N[N]
Health!, Superseded 03/12/2020
Indigenous, Superseded 14/07/2021
Tasmanian Health, Standard 03/07/2020

Implementation in Data Set Specifications:

Perinatal NMDS 2019–20
Health!, Superseded 03/12/2020
Implementation start date: 01/07/2019
Implementation end date: 30/06/2020
DSS specific information:

The first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) is required to estimate gestational age, which is a key marker in pregnancy and an important risk factor for neonatal outcomes. Although the date of the LMP may not be known, or may sometimes be erroneous, estimation of gestational age based on clinical assessment may also be inaccurate. Gestational age is usually estimated based on available information on LMP and clinical assessment.

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

born.

This data element is recorded for the mother only.

The following code has been agreed by the National Perinatal Data Development Committee (NPDDC) as a supplementary code for use in the Perinatal NMDS:

Value	Meaning
99	Not stated/inadequately described

Perinatal NMDS 2020–21
Health!, Superseded 03/12/2020
Implementation start date: 01/07/2020
Implementation end date: 30/06/2021
DSS specific information:

The first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) is required to estimate gestational age, which is a key marker in pregnancy and an important risk factor for neonatal outcomes. Although the date of the LMP may not be known, or may sometimes be erroneous, estimation of gestational age based on clinical assessment may also be inaccurate. Gestational age is usually estimated based on available information on LMP and clinical assessment.

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

The following code has been agreed by the National Perinatal Data Development Committee (NPDDC) as a supplementary code for use in the Perinatal NMDS:

Value	Meaning
99	Not stated/inadequately described

Perinatal NMDS 2021–22
Health!, Superseded 17/12/2021
Implementation start date: 01/07/2021
Implementation end date: 30/06/2022
DSS specific information:

The first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) is required to estimate gestational age, which is a key marker in pregnancy and an important risk factor for neonatal outcomes. Although the date of the LMP may not be known, or may sometimes be erroneous, estimation of gestational age based on clinical assessment may also be inaccurate. Gestational age is usually estimated based on available information on LMP and clinical assessment.

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

The following code has been agreed by the National Perinatal Data Development Committee (NPDDC) as a supplementary code for use in the Perinatal NMDS:

Value	Meaning
99	Not stated/inadequately described

Perinatal NMDS 2022–23
Health!, Standard 17/12/2021
Implementation start date: 01/07/2022
Implementation end date: 30/06/2023
DSS specific information:

The first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) is required to estimate gestational age, which is a key marker in pregnancy and an important risk factor for neonatal outcomes. Although the date of the LMP may not be known, or may sometimes be erroneous, estimation of gestational age based on clinical assessment may also be inaccurate. Gestational age is usually estimated based on available information

on LMP and clinical assessment.

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

The following code has been agreed by the National Perinatal Data Development Committee (NPDDC) as a supplementary code for use in the Perinatal NMDS:

Value	Meaning
99	Not stated/inadequately described

Implementation in Indicators:

National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04–Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term, 2021
Health!, Standard 17/12/2021

National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05–Induction of labour for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021
Health!, Standard 17/12/2021

National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 06–Caesarean section for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021
Health!, Standard 17/12/2021

National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 07–Non-instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021
Health!, Standard 17/12/2021

National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 08–Instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021
Health!, Standard 17/12/2021

National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 10–Small babies among births at or after 40 weeks gestation, 2021
Health!, Standard 17/12/2021

National Healthcare Agreement: PI 01–Proportion of babies born of low birth weight, 2022
Health!, Standard 24/09/2021

National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 04–Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes for births at or after term, 2021
Health!, Standard 17/12/2021

National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 05–Induction of labour for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021
Health!, Standard 17/12/2021

National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 06–Caesarean section for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021
Health!, Standard 17/12/2021

National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 07–Non-instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021
Health!, Standard 17/12/2021

National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 08–Instrumental vaginal birth for selected females giving birth for the first time, 2021
Health!, Standard 17/12/2021

National Core Maternity Indicators: PI 10–Small babies among births at or after 40 weeks gestation, 2021
Health!, Standard 17/12/2021

National Healthcare Agreement: PI 01–Proportion of babies born of low birth weight, 2022
Health!, Standard 24/09/2021