

# Product of birth—birth order, code N

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# Product of birth—birth order, code N

## Identifying and definitional attributes

<b>Metadata item type:</b>	Data Element
<b>Short name:</b>	Birth order
<b>METEOR identifier:</b>	733265
<b>Registration status:</b>	<a href="#">Health!</a> , Standard 03/12/2020
<b>Definition:</b>	The sequential order of each baby of a multiple birth, as represented by a code.
<b>Context:</b>	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

<b>Data element concept:</b>	<a href="#">Product of birth—birth order</a>
<b>METEOR identifier:</b>	733381
<b>Registration status:</b>	<a href="#">Health!</a> , Standard 03/12/2020
<b>Definition:</b>	The sequential order of each baby of a multiple birth.
<b>Object class:</b>	<a href="#">Product of birth</a>
<b>Property:</b>	<a href="#">Birth order</a>

## Value domain attributes

### Identifying and definitional attributes

<b>Value domain:</b>	<a href="#">Birth order code N</a>
<b>METEOR identifier:</b>	695287
<b>Registration status:</b>	<a href="#">Health!</a> , Standard 12/12/2018 <a href="#">Tasmanian Health</a> , Standard 24/06/2020
<b>Definition:</b>	A code set representing a baby's order in a multiple birth or its singleton status.

## Representational attributes

<b>Representation class:</b>	Code
<b>Data type:</b>	Number
<b>Format:</b>	N
<b>Maximum character length:</b>	1

	<b>Value</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>Permissible values:</b>	1	Singleton or first of a multiple birth
	2	Second of a multiple birth
	3	Third of a multiple birth
	4	Fourth of a multiple birth

	5	Fifth of a multiple birth
	6	Sixth of a multiple birth
	8	Other
<b>Supplementary values:</b>	9	Not stated/inadequately described

## 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.

**Comments:** 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

**Related metadata references:** Supersedes [Product of birth—birth order, code N Health!](#), Superseded 03/12/2020  
[Tasmanian Health](#), Standard 24/06/2020

## Implementation in Data Set [Perinatal NMDS 2021–22](#)

### Specifications:

[Health!](#), Superseded 17/12/2021

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2021

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2022

#### **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 2022–23](#)

[Health!](#), Standard 17/12/2021

**Implementation start date:** 01/07/2022

**Implementation end date:** 30/06/2023

#### **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.