

Type of labour analgesia administered code N[N]

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Type of labour analgesia administered code N[N]

Identifying and definitional attributes

Metadata item type:	Value Domain
METEOR identifier:	749939
Registration status:	Health! , Standard 17/12/2021
Definition:	A code set representing the type of analgesia administered during labour.

Representational attributes

Representation class:	Code
Data type:	Number
Format:	N[N]
Maximum character length:	2

	Value	Meaning
Permissible values:	2	Nitrous oxide
	4	Epidural or caudal block
	5	Spinal block
	6	Systemic opioids
	7	Combined spinal-epidural block
	88	Other analgesia
Supplementary values:	99	Not stated/inadequately described

Collection and usage attributes

Guide for use:**CODE 2 Nitrous oxide**

Nitrous oxide was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. Nitrous oxide is a gas providing light anaesthesia delivered in various concentrations with oxygen.

CODE 4 Epidural or caudal block

An epidural or caudal block was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth.

An epidural block is an injection of a local anaesthetic into the epidural space of the spinal column.

A caudal block is an injection of a local anaesthetic agent into the caudal portion of the spinal canal through the sacrum.

CODE 5 Spinal block

A spinal block was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. A spinal block is an injection of an analgesic drug or anaesthetic drug into the subarachnoid space of the spinal cord, also called the Subarachnoid Block Anaesthesia.

CODE 6 Systemic opioids

Systemic opioids were administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. This includes intramuscular and intravenous opioids.

CODE 7 Combined spinal-epidural block

A combined spinal-epidural block was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. A combined spinal-epidural block is a needle-through-needle injection of an analgesic drug or anaesthetic drug into both the epidural space and the subarachnoid space of the spinal column. The spinal-epidural block combines the benefits of rapid action of a spinal block and the flexibility of an epidural block. An epidural catheter inserted during the technique enables the provision of long-lasting analgesia with the ability to titrate the dose for the desired effect.

CODE 88 Other analgesia

Other analgesia (not indicated above) was administered to a female for pain relief during the labour and/or birth. This includes all non-narcotic oral analgesia and non-pharmacological methods such as hypnosis, acupuncture, massage, relaxation techniques, temperature regulation and aromatherapy.

Comments:

Code 1 (None) and Code 3 (Intra-muscular narcotics) have been omitted as these codes are no longer in use. For information about their meaning in previous data elements, see superseded versions.

Source and reference attributes

Submitting organisation: National Perinatal Data Development Committee

Relational attributes

Related metadata references: Supersedes [Type of labour analgesia administered code N\[N\] Health!](#), Superseded 17/12/2021

Data elements implementing this value domain: [Birth event—type of analgesia administered, code N\[N\] Health!](#), Standard 17/12/2021