



SPOTLIGHT ON PRESENTATION AND POSITION

In early 2011, Surveillance staff at Perinatal Services BC undertook a review of the Robson classification in which all mothers who gave birth were placed into specified groups. The Robson Classification is an internationally recognized system that categorizes women into ten groups which then allows for analysis of caesarean birth rates among groups at the facility level. The use of the Robson Classification in BC started in 2008 when the BC Caesarean Birth Task Force first published the caesarean birth rate for the ten groups in the task force report. **Delivery Presentation** is a key factor in determining how women are classified into clinically relevant groups. During analysis of fiscal 2010/2011 data, we observed that 4% of vaginal deliveries and 8% of caesarean births had an **Unknown Delivery Presentation**.

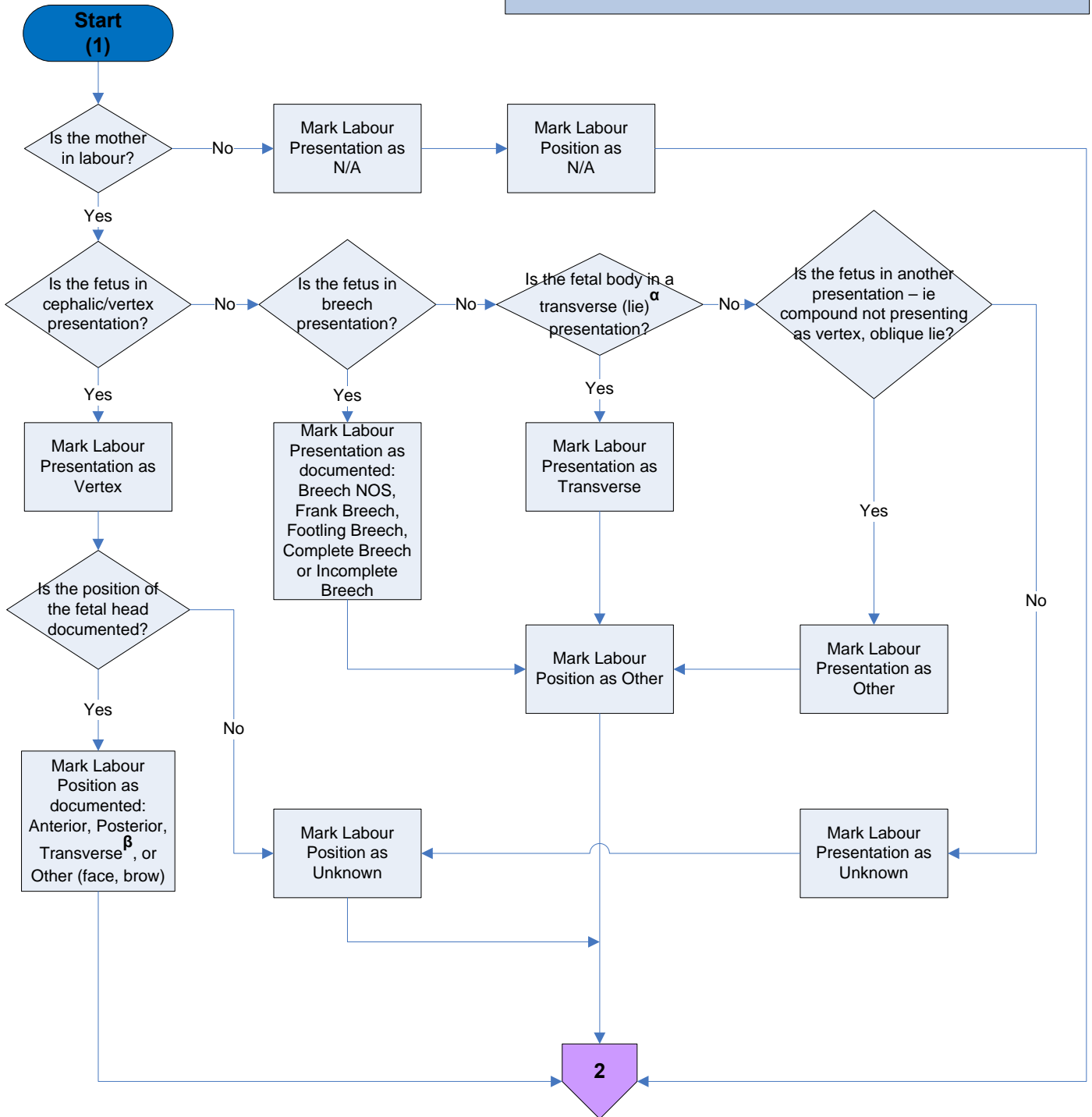
Realizing that **Delivery Presentation** should always be documented on the chart, Perinatal Services BC undertook further investigation. Five hospitals with a high percentage of **Unknown Delivery Presentation** were selected for this project. In four out of the five hospitals, coders determined that **Delivery Presentation** was documented on the chart the majority of the time. The fifth hospital had difficulties with incomplete documentation by care providers. The reasons cited for incorrect documentation of **Delivery Presentation** in the Perinatal Data Registry included:

- Reference Manual not clear
- Not sure where to look for documentation in the chart
- Not sure of definitions of **Labour Presentation, Labour Position, Delivery Presentation** and **Delivery Position**

In an effort to assist you in determining the correct **Labour Presentation and Position** and **Delivery Presentation and Position** we developed a flowchart and table to guide you through the process and provide a definition of terms. When tested at the hospitals some coders preferred the flowchart while others preferred the table. You may use either one; both lead you to the same answer.



Determination of Labour Presentation & Labour Position



^α **Transverse Lie** - refers to the long axis of the fetal body being perpendicular to the long axis of the mother

^β **Transverse Position** - refers to the fetal presenting part lying towards the side (left or right) of the maternal pelvis

Definitions:

Presentation

- Refers to the fetal presenting part that lies directly over the pelvic inlet during labour

Position

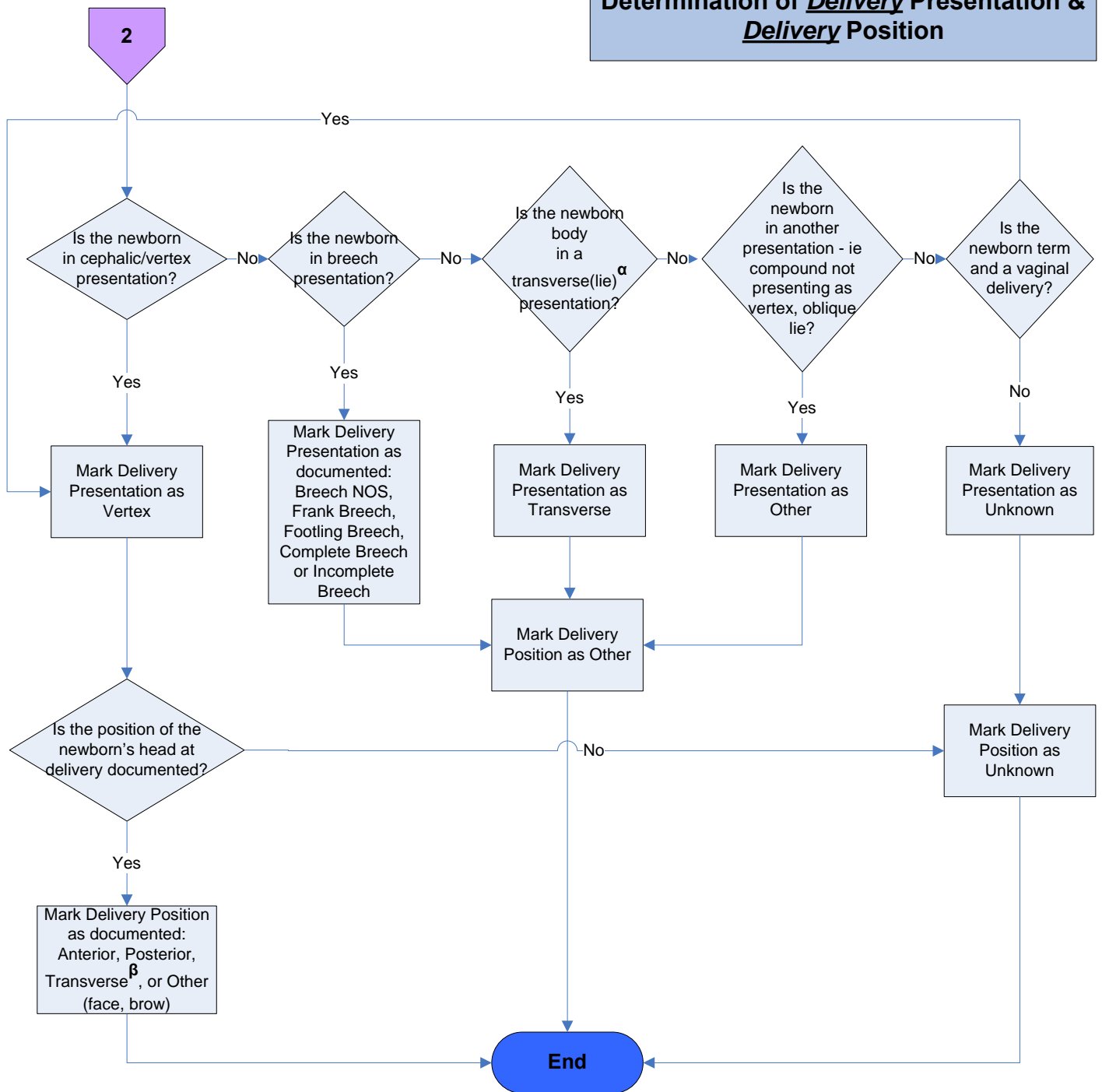
- Refers to the relationship of the fetal presenting part to the maternal pelvis (anterior, posterior or transverse) during labour

Look for documentation of Labour Presentation & Position in the:

- Triage & Assessment Record (as long as mother is in labour) – Section 4
- Labour and Birth Summary Record – Section 3 & Section 4
- Labour Partogram – Section 2 (presenting part position)
- Progress Notes



Determination of Delivery Presentation & Delivery Position



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^β **Transverse Position** - refers to the fetal presenting part lying towards the side (left or right) of the maternal pelvis

Definitions:

Presentation

- Refers to the fetal presenting part that lies directly over the pelvic inlet during delivery

Position

- Refers to the relationship of the fetal presenting part to the maternal pelvis (anterior, posterior or transverse) during delivery

Look for documentation of Delivery Presentation & Position in the:

- Labour and Birth Summary Record – Section 4
- Labour Partogram – Section 2 (presenting part position)
- Progress Notes
- C/S Report/Delivery Note
Pre & Post Dx
Body of Report

Table 1. Presentation and Position for Labour and Delivery

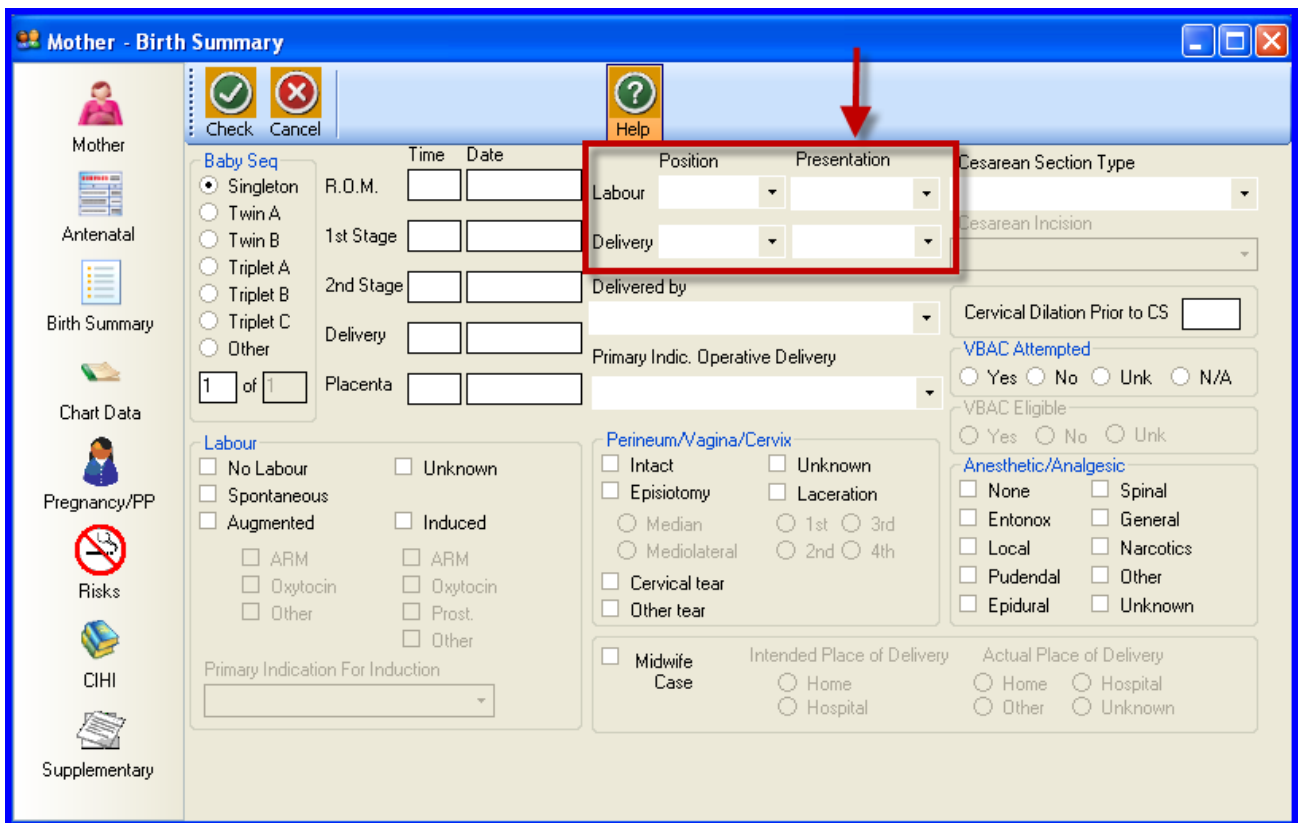
<u>Presentation</u>	<u>Body Part Presenting</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Fetal Head Position</u>
Vertex (Cephalic)	Head	Anterior	ROA, LOA, direct OA
		Posterior	ROP, LOP, direct OP
		Transverse	ROT or LOT
		Other^ψ	Other position where presentation is cephalic (Example: brow, face)
		Unknown[§]	Head first, but none of the above
Breech NOS	Breech, not otherwise specified	Other^ψ	Other position where presentation is not vertex or cephalic (Example: breech, transverse lie, oblique lie)
Frank Breech	Buttocks down, legs extend straight up in front of body, feet near head		
Footling Breech	One or both feet stretched out below buttocks		
Complete Breech	Buttocks down, legs folded at knees, feet near buttocks		
Incomplete Breech	Feet or knees presenting		
Transverse	Long axis of fetal body being perpendicular to the long axis of the mother		
Other	Presentation known, but none of above Example: compound not presenting as vertex, oblique lie		
Unknown	Presentation unknown or not documented	Unknown[§]	Head position is uncertain or unknown or not documented

NOTES:

- ^ψ Other Fetal Head Position can be chosen if:
 - the head is presenting but position is **NOT** anterior, posterior or transverse **OR**
 - presentation is **NOT** vertex or cephalic
- [§] Unknown Fetal Head Position can be chosen if:
 - the head is presenting but there is no documentation on the position of the head **OR**
 - the head position is uncertain, unknown or not documented
- Vertex Presentation in Delivery can be chosen (even if not stated) if the newborn is term and the delivery is vaginal.
- Not Applicable Position in Labour **AND** Not Applicable Presentation in Labour (not described in Table 1) are to be used when a mother is **NOT** in labour
- Labour Presentation/Position can be located in the specific sections of the chart:
 - Triage and Assessment Record (Section 4 Vaginal Exam) (if the mother is in labour at the time)
 - Labour and Birth Summary Record (Section 3 Intrapartum; Section 4 Delivery)
 - Labour Partogram (Section 2 Presenting part/position)
 - Progress Notes
- Delivery Presentation/Position can be located in the specific sections of the chart:
 - Labour and Birth Summary Record (Section 4 Delivery)
 - Labour Partogram (Section 2 Presenting part/position – just before delivery)
 - Progress Notes
 - C/S Operative Report or Delivery Note (Pre & Post Diagnosis, Body of Report)



An additional suggestion that may assist you in correctly identifying the appropriate delivery presentation/position and labour presentation/position is to complete the presentation fields prior to the position fields in the **Birth Summary Screen** of the Perinatal Data Registry.



We hope that the information provided in this bulletin will assist you in completing the **Presentation** and **Position** fields of the Perinatal Data Registry. We welcome any comments that you might have.

Please address your questions to:

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