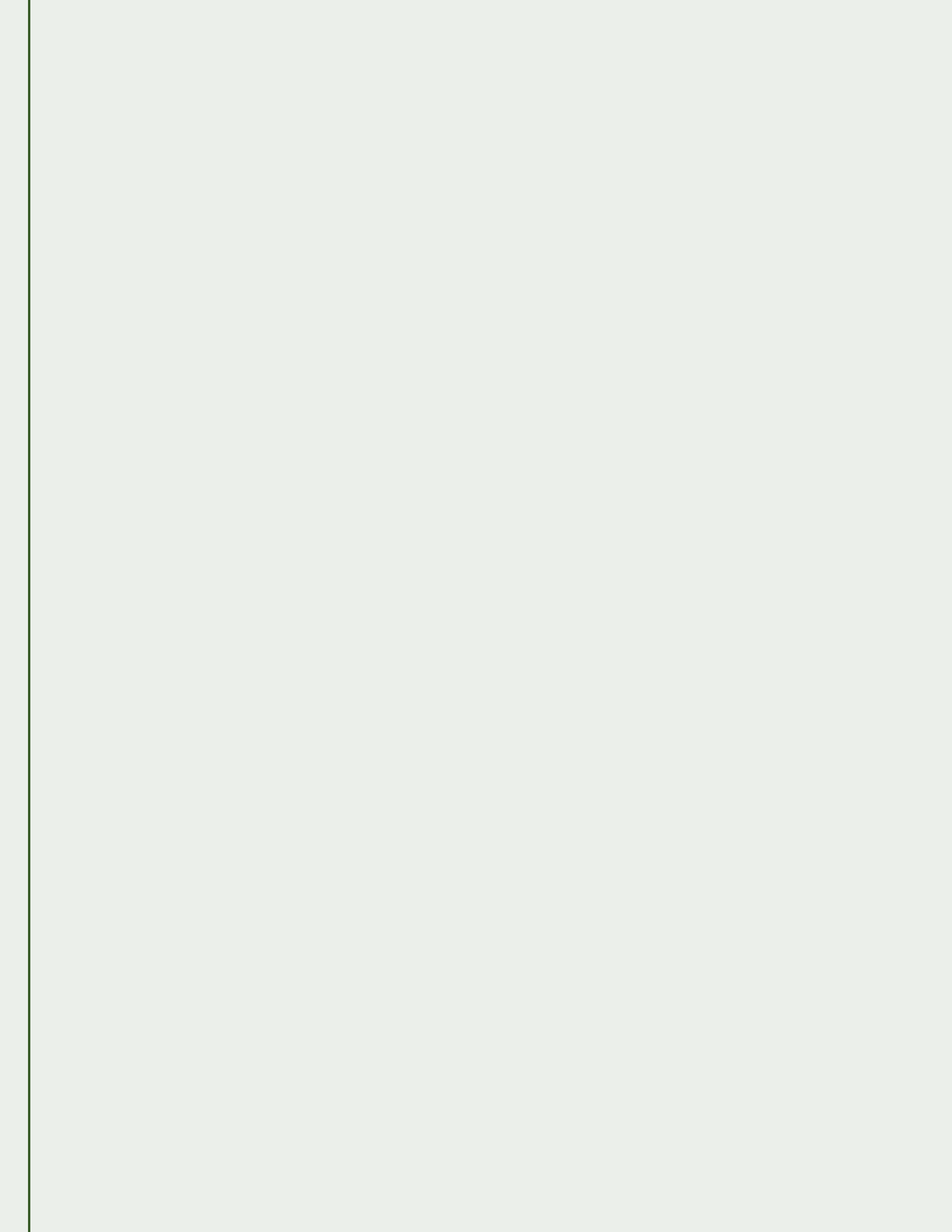


Appendices and References



*Optimizing Neonatal, Maternal
and Fetal Health*



Appendix 1 – Definitions and Notes on Indicators

Alcohol in Pregnancy (Risk)

Care provider lists mother's use of alcohol as a risk factor in this pregnancy.

Anesthetic Complications

(see *Severe Maternal Morbidity*)

Antepartum

Occurring before birth.

Antepartum Hemorrhage with Transfusion

(see *Severe Maternal Morbidity*)

Antepartum Length of Stay (APLOS)

Length of hospital stay calculated from admission date/time to delivery date/time of mother. This category excludes those who delivered at home with a B.C. Registered Midwife in attendance.

Apgar Score

Evaluates five criteria of the newborn that can be used as indicators of the need for immediate medical attention: skin tone, pulse, reflexivity, activity and respiration.

Assisted Vaginal Delivery

A vaginal delivery involving forceps or vacuum to facilitate delivery of the fetus; includes vaginal breech deliveries.

Appropriate-for-Gestational-Age (AGA)

Term used to describe babies who are born within the normal range of weight for that gestational age. AGA babies have birth weights between the 10th and 90th percentile of a gender specific weight versus gestational age plot.

Birth weight

First weight of the fetus or newborn obtained after birth, expressed in grams.

Caesarean Section Delivery

A delivery involving the surgical incision of the abdomen and uterine walls.

Elective Caesarean Section – A caesarean section delivery in which the decision for Caesarean section is made prior to labour; a booked caesarean section.

Emergent Caesarean Section – A caesarean section delivery in which there is a threat to maternal or fetal health; the patient may or may not be in labour at the time of emergent caesarean section.

Primary Caesarean Section – The woman is having her first caesarean section (not necessarily her first delivery).

Repeat Caesarean Section – The woman is having a second or subsequent caesarean section in the current pregnancy, after a previous caesarean section.

Care Provider Algorithm

Differs from the 'Care Provider at Delivery' indicator in that it includes all the care providers involved in the delivery admission (i.e. most responsible provider, consultants, other providers, etc) It does not necessarily assess the type of care provider seen during the antenatal period. It includes three different care provider categories, as follows:

Midwife (MW +/-OB +/-FP) – Any patient with a midwife coded during the delivery admission (may or may not be the most responsible care provider). This patient could also have an obstetrician or family physician coded in conjunction with the midwife code.

Family Physician (FP +/- OB -MW) – Any patient with a family physician coded during the delivery admission (may or may not be the most responsible care provider). This patient could also have an obstetrician coded in conjunction with the family physician but will not have a midwife coded.

Obstetrician (OB -MW -FP) – Any patient with an obstetrician coded during the delivery admission (may or may not be the most responsible care provider). This patient does not have either a family physician or midwife coded.

Care Provider At Delivery

Person who provides the actual, hands-on care for the delivery of the baby. The categories are: OB/GYN – includes obstetricians (or fellow) and obstetrical residents; Family physician – includes general practitioners, and family practice residents; Midwife – includes registered midwife and midwife trainee; Nurse – includes nurses; Other/Unknown – includes surgeons, family members, ambulance attendants, medical student intern (MSI), if there was no one in attendance or if there was no documentation.

Congenital Anomaly

Refers to abnormalities of structure or function that are present in a neonate at birth; that is, conditions that develop prior to birth (See Appendix 2 for codes used to identify congenital anomalies for this report).

Appendix 1 – Definitions and Notes on Indicators (continued)

Delivery Health Authority (HA)

Refers to the Health Authority in which the patient delivered. The BC Ministry of Health has defined six macro level administrative boundaries called health authorities, which govern the manner in which health care services are delivered within the province of BC. There may be more than one institution in a HA.

Delivery Health Service Delivery Area (HSDA)

Refers to the Health Service Delivery Area in which the patient delivered. The BC Ministry of Health has defined 15 HSDA's that reside within the five health authorities to ensure community participation in health care decision making and protect local input into the delivery of health services. There may be more than one institution in an HSDA.

Diabetes

Abnormal Glucose – Impaired glucose tolerance (one abnormal GTT value only), carbohydrate intolerance.

Gestational – Diabetes in pregnancy (was not pre-existing), with or without the use of insulin.

Pre-Existing – Pre-existing diabetes (pre-pregnancy), with or without the use of insulin.

Drugs in Pregnancy (Risk)

Care provider lists mother's use of drugs (prescription, non-prescription, illicit) as a risk factor in this pregnancy.

Eclampsia (see Severe Maternal Morbidity)

Elective Caesarean Section (see Caesarean Section)

Emergent Caesarean Section (see Caesarean Section)

Episiotomy

A surgical incision into the perineum and vagina at the time of birth. If it is unknown if mother received an episiotomy, this case would be included in the category "No".

Fetal Surveillance

Mother received fetal heart monitoring during 1st or 2nd stage of labour. May include patients with fetal monitoring during latent phase of labour.

Auscultation – Monitoring of the fetal heart during the first and/or second stage of labour with an acoustical device (fetoscope) or hand held ultrasound, done intermittently.

Electronic

External – Monitoring of the fetal heart during the first and/or second stage of labour using an external monitoring device.

Internal – Monitoring of the fetal heart during the first and/or second stage of labour using an internal monitoring device.

None – No monitoring of the fetal heart rate during first and/or second stage of labour.

First Contact with Physician or Midwife

Date of mother's first contact with a physician/midwife for the current pregnancy. (May be left blank if first visit is after the first ultrasound date.)

Fiscal Year

The fiscal year (April 1 to March 31) during which the patient was discharged.

Gestational Age

The number of completed weeks a fetus has developed since the beginning of the pregnancy (gestation).

Health Authority (HA)

The BC Ministry of Health has defined six macro level administrative boundaries called health authorities, which govern the manner in which health care services are delivered within the province of BC. There may be more than one institution in a HA.

Health Service Delivery Area (HSDA)

The BC Ministry of Health has defined 15 HSDA's that reside within the five health authorities to ensure community participation in health care decision making and protect local input into the delivery of health services. There may be more than one institution in an HSDA..

High Birth Weight

The first weight of the fetus or newborn after birth was at least 4,500 grams.

Home Birth

Birth that occurred at home and mother was not admitted to an inpatient facility within 24 hours of the birth. The primary care provider was a BC College Registered Midwife.

Appendix 1 – Definitions and Notes on Indicators (continued)

Hypertension (see also Postpartum Readmission)

Gestational – If patient had a blood pressure reading of $\geq 140/90$ on two consecutive readings during the pregnancy, prior to labour.

Pre-Existing – Hypertension that existed in the patient prior to her pregnancy. (See Appendix 2 for codes used to identify pre-existing hypertension for this report.)

Iatrogenic Preterm Birth

Birth occurring following preterm labour induction and/or preterm caesarean section in the absence of labour.

Induction of Labour

Patient who received instrumental or pharmacological assistance to promote labour, prior to the onset of first stage of labour. A patient may be induced by any of the following methods: artificial rupture of membranes (ARM), oxytocin, prostaglandin or other methodology. A failed medical induction is classified as an induction. Induction is categorized as “unknown” if it is unknown how the patient’s labour was initiated. Inductions performed prior to a delivery admission (e.g., as an antepartum admission or an outpatient visit) that have resulted in labour with subsequent admission are also classified as an induction.

Induction of Labour – Method

Prostaglandin – Mother received prostaglandin to induce labour, generally prior to the onset of first stage of labour.

Oxytocin – Mother received oxytocin, pitocin, syntocinon or any other medicinal assistance to induce labour, generally prior to the first stage of labour.

Artificial Rupture of Membranes (ARM) – Mother received instrumental assistance to rupture the membranes to induce labour, generally prior to the onset of first stage of labour.

Other – Mother received another method (not previously listed) to induce labour, generally prior to the onset of first stage of labour.

>1 – Mother received more than one type of method of induction to induce labour, generally prior to the onset of first stage of labour.

Induction of Labour – Primary Indication

Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM) – Rupture of membranes occurred before onset of uterine contractions.

Post Dates – Pregnancy has gone beyond the due date (≥ 41 weeks).

Fetal Compromise – Medical concern about newborn's condition.

Maternal Condition – Medical concern about mother's condition, severe enough to compromise mother's health (e.g. Diabetes, pregnancy-induced hypertension, etc.).

Other – Any other condition not listed above (includes logistics, fetal demise).

Infection of Surgical Wound/Postpartum

(see Postpartum Readmission)

Intracranial Hemorrhage (see Neonatal Morbidity)

Intrapartum (IP)

The period between the onset of the first stage of labour and the delivery of the placenta.

Laceration

A tear and/or rupture occurred to the vagina or perineum during labour, excluding abrasions. The degree of laceration may be first, second, third or fourth (the highest degree is chosen to be abstracted in the BC Perinatal Database Registry).

Large-for-Gestational-Age (LGA)

Term used to describe babies born weighing more than the usual amount for the number of weeks of pregnancy. LGA babies have birth weights greater than the 90th percentile of a gender specific weight versus gestational age plot.

Late Termination

The medical termination of a pregnancy beyond 20 weeks of gestation. Gestation is measured in weeks and estimated from the first day of the last normal menstrual period.

Live Birth

The complete expulsion or extraction from the mother, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, of a fetus in which there is breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or unmistakable movement of voluntary muscle, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

Appendix 1 – Definitions and Notes on Indicators (continued)

Low Birth Weight

The first weight of the fetus or newborn after birth was less than 2,500 grams. (Very low birth weight (VLBW) – birth weight is less than 1,500 grams. (Excludes newborns with weight between 0-300 grams)).

Macrosomia

A baby with a birth weight of at least 4,500 grams.

Maternal Age

Age was calculated using mother's date of birth and delivery date.

Advanced Maternal Age – Mothers aged 35 or older.

Young Maternal Age – Mothers aged 19 years or younger.

Multiple Birth

Birth in which more than one infant is born, including live births and stillbirths.

Multiple Pregnancy

A pregnancy with more than one fetus.

Neonatal Morbidity

In this report, refers to morbidity in the newborn that is diagnosed among newborns with an NICU stay, during their birth admission. The morbidity categories include sepsis, intracranial hemorrhage, respiratory distress syndrome, transient tachypnea and other respiratory morbidity. (See Appendix 2 for codes used to identify neonatal morbidities for this report.)

Newborn Feeding

Breastfeeding definitions in the BCPDR have been updated to include the WHO/UNICEF recommendations.

Exclusive breastfeeding – No food or liquid other than breast milk, not even water, is given to the infant from birth by the mother, health care provider or family member/ supporter with the exception of undiluted drops of syrups consisting of vitamin or mineral supplements or medicines (BCC adapted from WHO/UNICEF, 2004).

Breast milk and Formula (Partial Breast milk) – Infant receives both breast milk and supplementation (such as formula, water, glucose water) with the exception of undiluted drops and syrups consisting of vitamins or mineral supplements or medicines during the hospital period.

No Breast milk – The infant/child receives no breast milk.

Not Applicable – The baby was immediately transferred to another hospital, was a stillbirth or neonatal death or a mid-wife case.

Nulliparous

A woman who has never delivered a baby (500 grams birth weight or 20 weeks gestation) in a previous pregnancy.

Other Respiratory Morbidity (see Neonatal Morbidity)

Other Specified Diseases/Conditions Complicating Pregnancy, Childbirth or Postpartum (see Postpartum Readmission)

Other Specified Surgical Follow-up Care (see Postpartum Readmission)

Parity ≥ 1

The condition of having carried a previous pregnancy to a point of viability (500 grams birth weight or 20 weeks gestation) regardless of outcome.

Postpartum Care and Exam after Delivery (see Postpartum Readmission)

Postpartum Hemorrhage (see Postpartum Readmission)

Postpartum Hemorrhage with Hysterectomy (see Severe Maternal Morbidity)

Postpartum Hemorrhage with Transfusion (see Severe Maternal Morbidity)

Appendix 1 – Definitions and Notes on Indicators (continued)

Postpartum Length of Stay (PPLOS)

Length of hospital stay calculated from delivery date/time to discharge date/time of mother. This category excludes those who delivered at home with a B.C. Registered Midwife in attendance.

Postpartum Puerperal Sepsis

(see *Postpartum Readmission*)

Postpartum Readmission

Any mother who is readmitted to hospital as an inpatient or as a surgical daycare patient, within 42 days of delivery. The following conditions were identified as the top diagnoses for postpartum readmission in this report: postpartum hemorrhage, postpartum puerperal sepsis, postpartum care and exam after delivery, infection of surgical wound (postpartum), routine postpartum follow-up, hypertension, other specified surgical follow-up care, other specified diseases/conditions complicating postpartum period, spinal/epidural headache, and retained placenta/portions without postpartum hemorrhage. (See Appendix 2 for codes used to identify postpartum readmission conditions for this report.)

Prenatal Visits

Total number of primary care antenatal visits. Does not include consultations and clinic visits (e.g. Diabetes Clinic).

Pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI)

Ratio of weight to height, as measured pre-pregnancy or up to 12 weeks gestation. It is calculated using the formula: BMI = weight (kg)/height (m)².

Classification	BMI Category (kg/m ²)
Underweight	<18.5
Normal Weight	18.5 – 24.9
Overweight	25.0 – 29.9
Obese	≥ 30
Unclassified	Not Available

Source: Health Canada, Canadian Guidelines for Body Weight Classification in Adults, Ottawa: Minister of Public Works and Government Service Canada; 2003.

Preterm Live Birth

Live birth after 20 and before 37 weeks completed weeks of gestation.

Primary Indication for Caesarean Section (C/Section)

Repeat CS – Mother had a previous C/Section and is not a candidate for a vaginal birth after C/Section.

VBAC Declined/Maternal Request – VBAC Declined: Mother had a previous C/Section and is eligible for a vaginal birth after C/Section but declines the VBAC. Maternal Request: Mother is either a nullipara or has had a previous vaginal delivery and has requested a C/Section. (*This is a new indication in the BCPDR beginning with fiscal 2004/2005 discharges*).

Active Herpes – Mother has active herpes.

Placenta Previa – Placenta is lying low in the uterus and partially or completely covers the cervix.

Abruptio Placentae – Premature separation of the placenta from the uterus.

Nonreassuring Fetal Heart Rate – Increased or decreased fetal heart rate especially during and after a contraction. Decreased variability in fetal heart rate.

Dystocia/CPD – abnormal or difficult childbirth or labour (includes failure to progress, incoordinate uterine activity, cephalopelvic disproportion (CPD)).

Breech – position of the baby in the uterus is such that it will be delivered buttocks first as opposed to head first position.

Malposition/Malpresentation – Abnormal position of the fetus at birth, making normal delivery difficult or impossible (includes persistent occipito-posterior, brow presentation and transverse lie).

Other – Other reason not listed in the other indication categories.

Proportion

A proportion is a measure of the number of persons having a specific condition or intervention at a designated time. It is defined as the number of existing cases divided by total population from which those arose. It is reported as a percent, for example, the percent of women giving birth in a specific health region, of all women in the region.

Pulmonary Embolism (see *Severe Maternal Morbidity*)

Appendix 1 – Definitions and Notes on Indicators (continued)

Rate

“A rate is a measure of the frequency of occurrence of a phenomenon. In epidemiology, demography and vital statistics, a rate is an expression of the frequency with which an event occurs in a defined population; the use of rates rather than raw numbers is essential for comparison of experience between populations at different times, different places or among different classes of persons.

The components of a rate are the numerator, the denominator, the specified time in which events occur and usually a multiplier, a power of 10, which converts the rate from an awkward fraction to a decimal or whole number”. (A Dictionary of Epidemiology, 3rd Edition. John M. Last, Oxford University Press, 1995.)

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate

May be expressed mathematically as the formula:

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths among infants less than 7 days during a given period} \times 1000}{\text{Total live births during that period}}$$

Infant Mortality Rate

May be expressed mathematically as the formula:

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths among infants under 1 year during a given period} \times 1000}{\text{Total live births during that period}}$$

Late Neonatal Mortality Rate

May be expressed mathematically as the formula:

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths among infants between 7-27 days during a given period} \times 1000}{\text{Total live births during that period}}$$

Neonatal Mortality Rate

May be expressed mathematically as the formula:

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths among infants less than 28 days during a given period} \times 1000}{\text{Total live births during that period}}$$

Neonatal Survival Rate

May be expressed mathematically as the formula:

$$= \frac{\text{Number of total live births} - \text{total neonatal deaths} \times 1000}{\text{Total live births during that period}}$$

Perinatal Mortality Rate

May be expressed mathematically as the formula:

$$= \frac{\text{Total stillbirths} + \text{total early neonatal deaths during a given period} \times 1000}{\text{Total births during that period}}$$

Post Neonatal Mortality Rate

May be expressed mathematically as the formula:

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths among infants between 28 days to 1 year during a given period} \times 1000}{\text{Total live births during that period}}$$

Stillbirth Rate

May be expressed mathematically as the formula:

$$= \frac{\text{Number of stillbirths during a given period} \times 1000}{\text{Total births during that period}}$$

Appendix 1 – Definitions and Notes on Indicators (continued)

Resident Health Authority (HA)

Refers to the Health Authority in which the patient resided at the time of delivery. Statistics relating to the patient's residence are determined via the Translation Master File (TMF). The TMF file is a comprehensive demographic mapping file, which consists of valid BC postal codes and their associated Health Authorities (HA). The geographic area to which a postal code belongs seldom changes over time but in cases where the postal code has changed, appropriate amendments have been made to reflect that postal code's associated HA for that particular year.

Resident Health Service Delivery Area (HSDA)

Refers to the Health Service Delivery Area in which the patient resided at the time of delivery. Statistics relating to the patient's residence are determined via the Translation Master File (TMF). The TMF file is a comprehensive demographic mapping file, which consists of valid BC postal codes and their associated Health Service Delivery Areas (HSDA). The geographic area to which a postal code belongs seldom changes over time but in cases where the postal code has changed, appropriate amendments have been made to reflect that postal code's associated HSDA for that particular year.

Respiratory Distress Syndrome (see Neonatal Morbidity)

Retained Placenta/Portions without Postpartum Hemorrhage (see Postpartum Readmission)

Routine Postpartum Follow-Up (see Postpartum Readmission)

Sepsis (newborn) (see Neonatal Morbidity)

Septic Shock (see Severe Maternal Morbidity)

Severe Maternal Morbidity

Refers to a variety of severe, life-threatening conditions that may affect mothers as a consequence of labour and delivery. In this report, these conditions include anesthetic complications, postpartum hemorrhage (with transfusion or hysterectomy), antepartum hemorrhage with transfusion, eclampsia, pulmonary embolism, obstetric shock, and stroke. (See Appendix 2 for codes used to identify severe maternal morbidities for this report.)

Shock (see Severe Maternal Morbidity)

Small-for-Gestational-Age (SGA)

Term used to describe babies who are born weighing less than the usual amount for the number of weeks of pregnancy. SGA babies have birth weights below the 10th percentile of a gender specific weight versus gestational age plot.

Smoking In Pregnancy (Risk)

There is documentation that the patient smoked during the current pregnancy. If a patient smoked at any time during pregnancy, even if she quit during the pregnancy, she is categorized as a smoker in the current pregnancy.

Spinal/Epidural Headache (see Postpartum Readmission)

Spontaneous Vaginal Delivery

The complete separation of an infant from the maternal body via the vaginal canal, without the use of forceps and/or vacuum to facilitate delivery.

Stillbirth

The complete expulsion or extraction from the maternal body after at least 20 weeks of gestation or after attaining a weight of at least 500 grams of a fetus in which at birth, there is no breathing, beating heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or unmistakable movement of voluntary muscle. (Source: BC Vital Statistics)

Stroke (see Severe Maternal Morbidity)

Term Live Birth

Live birth after 37 completed weeks of gestation.

Total Births

All live births and stillbirths in the province of British Columbia for the given year.

Total Length of Stay (LOS)

Length of hospital stay calculated from admission date/time to discharge date/time of patient. This category excludes those who delivered/were born at home with a BC Registered Midwife in attendance.

Transient Tachypnea (see Neonatal Morbidity)

Appendix 1 – Definitions and Notes on Indicators (continued)

Uterine Dehiscence

An obstetric complication that involves a partial breakdown of the uterus at the site of a prior caesarean incision (scar).

Uterine Rupture

An obstetric complication that involves a complete tear through the thickness of the uterine wall at the site of a prior caesarean incision (scar).

Vaginal Birth After Caesarean (VBAC)

Eligible – Mother had a previous C/Section delivery and documentation indicates that she is a candidate to attempt a vaginal delivery in the current pregnancy. In this report, VBAC eligibility includes women with a previous caesarean who, in the current pregnancy, are at term (≥ 37 weeks' gestation) with a singleton fetus in cephalic presentation at delivery.

Attempted – Mother had a previous C/Section delivery and for the current pregnancy, a vaginal delivery was attempted. This field indicates the intent, not the outcome of the attempted VBAC.

Successful – Mother had a previous C/Section delivery and for the current pregnancy, a vaginal delivery was attempted and was successful.

Weight Gain in Pregnancy

Calculated using the difference between pre-pregnancy weight and weight at admission time for delivery episode of care (or last weight documented up to 7 days prior to delivery).

Appendices and References

Appendix 2 – ICD-9 and ICD-10 Codes used for Selected Indicators

In the BC Perinatal Database Registry (BCPDR), diagnoses and procedures from fiscal 2000/2001 to 2003/2004 were coded using the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9) and the Canadian Classification of Diagnostic, Therapeutic and Surgical Procedures (CCP). Beginning with discharges occurring during fiscal 2004/2005 and onwards, diagnoses and procedures

were coded using International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) and the Canadian Classification of Health Interventions (CCI). The table below lists the ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes used for selected indicators throughout the report.

Selected Indicator	ICD-9	ICD-10	Notes	
Section 2.3 Weight Gain in Pregnancy				
Pre-existing hypertension	642	O10, O11, O15		
Section 3.7 Vaginal Birth After Caesarean				
Uterine rupture/dehiscence	665.0 and 665.1	O71	In ICD9, it is difficult to differentiate between uterine rupture and uterine dehiscence	
Section 4.2 Severe Maternal Morbidity				
Anesthetic complications		O29, O74, O89 (excluding Spinal & Epidural headaches O29.4, O74.5 and O89.4)	As these conditions were only analyzed for fiscal years 2004/2005 to 2007/2008, only ICD-10 codes were used.	
Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) with transfusion		PPH-072002 to 072309 Transfusion – coded directly in the BCPDR (no ICD codes used)		
Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) with hysterectomy		IRM87LAGX, IRM89, 5MD60CB, 5MD60KE, 5MD60RC, 5MD60RD		
Antepartum hemorrhage with transfusion		APH – O20003 to O20909, O45001 to O45909, O46001 to O46909, O67001 to O67909, O44101 to O44109, O69401 or O69409 Transfusion – coded directly in the BCPDR (no ICD codes used)		
Eclampsia		O15		
Pulmonary embolism		O88		
Shock		O75.1		
Stroke		G45.9, I60 to I98		
Section 4.4 Readmissions to Hospital Post-Discharge				As these conditions were only analyzed for the fiscal year 2006/2007, only ICD-10 codes were used.
Postpartum hemorrhage		O72204, O72104, O72004		
Postpartum puerperal sepsis		O85004, O86204, O86804, O86104, O86404, O98804		
Postpartum care and exam after delivery		Z390		
Infection of surgical wound (postpartum)		O86004		
Routine postpartum follow-up		Z392		
Hypertension (postpartum)		O13004, O14004, O10004, O16004, O15204		
Other specified surgical follow-up care		Z488		
Other specified diseases/conditions complicating postpartum period		O99804		
Spinal/epidural headache		O89404, O74504		
Retained placenta/portions without postpartum hemorrhage		O73004, O73104		
Section 5.2 Neonatal morbidity				
Sepsis (neonatal)	771.8	P36		
Intracranial hemorrhage (neonatal)		P10, P52		
Respiratory distress syndrome (neonatal)		P22.0		
Transient tachypnea		P22.1		
Other respiratory morbidity (neonatal)		A48.1, J00 to J94.9, P22.0 to P28.9, Q30.0 to Q34.9, Q79.1, R09.1, Z90.2		
Section 5.3 Congenital anomalies				
Congenital anomaly	≥740.0 and ≤759.9 or 756.6 or ≥748.0 and ≤748.9	G90.1 or P29.3 or ≥Q00.0 and ≤Q99.9		

Appendix 3 – British Columbia Perinatal Database Information Resources

Multiple reports can be accessed and various methods can be used to obtain BCPDR data in order to conduct analysis on perinatal processes and outcomes in British Columbia:

- **Hospital Reports** – these are hospital-specific, pre-programmed reports, which can be run at all locations where the database is installed. Other participating sites, where the database is not installed, may obtain their specific hospital reports from the BCPDR central office.
- **Ad hoc Reports** – the database can be used to answer specific requests through user-defined queries. These queries can be developed and run at the hospital installation sites or at the BCPDR central office.
- **BC Facility Comparison Reports** – these reports are created annually and allow the individual facility to compare and benchmark selected maternal and newborn events and outcomes with provincial and similar sized sites.
- **Perinatal Database Reporting Tool** – The Perinatal Reporting Tool is an interactive CD, which has been designed to allow health care providers, administrators and data analysts access to summarized data sets extracted from the BC Perinatal Database Registry and is updated yearly. The PRT can be used for analysis of population based and comparative reporting between institutions, Health Authorities and against provincial totals for some of the most common and/or important practices and health outcomes related to perinatal care.
- **Specific Requests for Data** – clients, health care professionals, researchers etc., may request specific data via the web at www.bcrp.ca. See Appendix 11.

Appendices and References

Appendix 4 – Health Authorities, Health Service Delivery Areas and Institutions*

Health Authority	Health Service Delivery Area	Institution Name	Hospital Code Number
Fraser	Fraser East	Abbotsford Regional Hospital and Cancer Centre	609
		Chilliwack General Hospital	601
		Fraser Canyon Hospital (Hope)	606
		Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford General Hospital	603
		Mission Memorial Hospital	602
	Fraser North	Burnaby Hospital	130
		Eagle Ridge Hospital & Health Care Centre (Port Moody)	136
		Ridge Meadows Hospital & Health Care Centre (Maple Ridge)	604
		Royal Columbian Hospital (New Westminster)	109
	Fraser South	Delta Hospital	134
Langley Memorial Hospital		115	
Peace Arch District Hospital (White Rock)		131	
Surrey Memorial Hospital		116	
Interior	East Kootenay	Creston Valley Hospital	654
		East Kootenay Regional Hospital (Cranbrook)	756
		Elk Valley Hospital (Fernie)	753
		Golden and District General Hospital	409
		Invermere and District Hospital	755
		Kimberley and District Hospital	752
		Sparwood Health Centre	754
		Kootenay Boundary	Arrow Lakes Hospital (Nakusp)
	Boundary Hospital (Grand Forks)		803
	Castlegar and District Community Health Centre		804
	Kootenay Boundary Regional Hospital (Trail)		801
	Kootenay Lake Hospital (Nelson)		651
	Slocan Community Health Centre (New Denver)		652
	Victorian Community Health Centre of Kaslo		653
	Okanagan	Enderby & District Memorial Hospital	306
		Kelowna General Hospital	302
		Penticton Regional Hospital	303
		Princeton General Hospital	305
		South Okanagan General Hospital (Oliver)	309
		Summerland Memorial Health Centre	308
		Vernon Jubilee Hospital	301
	Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	100 Mile District General Hospital	708
		Ashcroft and District General Hospital	408
		Cariboo Memorial Hospital (Williams Lake)	406
		Dr. Helmcken Memorial Hospital (Clearwater)	419
		Lillooet Hospital and Health Centre	417
		Nicola Valley Health Centre (Merritt)	403
		Queen Victoria Hospital (Revelstoke)	402
		Royal Inland Hospital (Kamloops)	401
		Shuswap Lake General Hospital (Salmon Arm)	404
St. Bartholomew's Hospital (Lytton)		405	

*For a list of the level of services provided at BC hospitals, refer to the BCPHP website at www.bcphp.ca/publications
Refer to document: BC Deliveries By Maternal Residence Tables

Appendices and References

Appendix 4 – Health Authorities, Health Service Delivery Areas and Institutions* (continued)

Health Authority	Health Service Delivery Area	Institution Name	Hospital Code Number
Northern Health	Northeast	Chetwynd General Hospital	716
		Dawson Creek and District Hospital	704
		Fort Nelson General Hospital	714
		Fort St. John General Hospital	701
	Northern Interior	G.R. Baker Memorial Hospital (Quesnel)	705
		Lakes District Hospital and Health Centre (Burns Lake)	707
		MacKenzie and District Hospital	715
		McBride and District Hospital	713
		The University Hospital of Northern British Columbia (Prince George)	703
		St. John Hospital (Vanderhoof)	702
Stuart Lake Hospital (Fort St. James)	717		
Northwest	Bulkley Valley District Hospital (Smithers)	903	
	Kitimat General Hospital	917	
	Mills Memorial Hospital (Terrace)	912	
	Prince Rupert Regional Hospital	902	
	Northern Haida Gwaii Hospital and Health Centre (Masset)	918	
	Queen Charlotte Islands General Hospital (Village of Queen Charlotte)	907	
	Stewart General Hospital	910	
	Wrinch Memorial Hospital (Hazelton)	901	
	Vancouver Coastal	North Shore/ Coast Garibaldi	Bella Coola General Hospital
Lions Gate Hospital (North Vancouver)			112
Powell River General Hospital			111
R.W. Large Memorial Hospital (Bella Bella)			904
Squamish General Hospital			128
St. Mary's Hospital (Sechelt)			113
Richmond		The Richmond Hospital	121
Vancouver	Mount Saint Joseph Hospital	106	
	St. Paul's Hospital	102	
	Vancouver General Hospital	101	
Vancouver Island	Central Vancouver Island	Cowichan District Hospital (Duncan)	203
		Ladysmith Community Health Centre	506
		Nanaimo Regional General Hospital	501
		Tofino General Hospital	854
		West Coast General Hospital (Port Alberni)	851
	North Vancouver Island	Campbell River and District General Hospital	508
		Port Alice Hospital	859
		Port Hardy Hospital	510
		Port McNeill and District Hospital	511
		Cormorant Island Community Health Centre (Alert Bay)	507
St. Joseph's General Hospital (Comox)	502		
South Vancouver Island	The Lady Minto Gulf Islands Hospital (Salt Spring Island)	206	
	Saanich Peninsula Hospital (Saanichton)	217	
	Victoria General Hospital	202	
PHSA	Provincial Health Services Authority	BC Women's Hospital and Health Centre	104

*For a list of the level of services provided at BC hospitals, refer to the BCPHP website at www.bcpnp.ca/publications
Refer to document: BC Deliveries By Maternal Residence Tables

Appendices and References

Appendix 5 – Birth Weight and Gestational Age Charts for British Columbia Population for Singleton Males (1981-2000)

Descriptive Statistics for Singleton Males													
Weeks of Gestation	Number of Cases	Lower 95% Conf. Limit	Mean	Upper 95% Conf. Limit	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Percentile (Raw)						
							3rd	5th	10th	Median	90th	95th	97th
20	57	383.90	423.12	462.35	147.84	1.97	265	275	290	380	590	800	885
21	81	411.37	478.27	545.17	302.54	7.39	320	340	360	430	550	620	650
22	137	509.98	535.01	560.05	148.18	2.39	360	375	400	520	675	757	800
23	162	584.24	604.34	624.44	129.55	1.44	380	400	460	600	710	800	900
24	231	710.61	735.53	760.44	192.19	2.94	500	520	590	710	870	1,000	1,310
25	237	793.79	812.41	831.02	145.49	1.95	580	600	640	810	937	1,020	1,060
26	313	909.42	933.16	956.90	213.46	1.17	550	620	700	920	1,150	1,295	1,370
27	326	1,035.57	1,061.80	1,088.02	240.67	2.12	630	700	809	1,045	1,300	1,375	1,492
28	457	1,212.63	1,244.87	1,277.11	350.73	2.24	680	780	930	1,200	1,540	1,790	2,009
29	479	1,373.65	1,407.64	1,441.62	378.57	3.52	850	925	1,049	1,380	1,690	1,910	2,100
30	671	1,591.72	1,631.47	1,671.22	524.42	1.97	880	990	1,160	1,550	2,060	2,905	3,260
31	737	1,733.17	1,765.98	1,798.80	453.79	1.98	1,040	1,135	1,300	1,730	2,130	2,380	2,975
32	1,323	1,951.36	1,974.07	1,996.78	421.03	0.93	1,235	1,340	1,520	1,950	2,410	2,669	2,940
33	1,642	2,159.62	2,179.57	2,199.53	412.28	0.78	1,450	1,559	1,700	2,160	2,630	2,880	3,077
34	3,143	2,396.59	2,411.70	2,426.81	431.98	0.58	1,637	1,760	1,900	2,381	2,900	3,160	3,335
35	4,721	2,603.65	2,616.22	2,628.78	440.41	0.44	1,835	1,944	2,116	2,600	3,155	3,375	3,515
36	11,433	2,879.96	2,888.48	2,897.00	464.78	0.36	2,060	2,180	2,340	2,863	3,480	3,690	3,835
37	21,134	3,096.64	3,102.82	3,108.99	457.83	0.20	2,280	2,390	2,560	3,085	3,680	3,870	4,010
38	57,855	3,327.10	3,330.75	3,334.39	447.69	0.21	2,525	2,637	2,790	3,311	3,900	4,090	4,220
39	87,266	3,484.89	3,487.82	3,490.75	441.36	0.20	2,696	2,800	2,948	3,470	4,050	4,231	4,360
40	157,563	3,631.98	3,634.20	3,636.43	450.37	0.19	2,830	2,928	3,080	3,620	4,215	4,400	4,520
41	67,662	3,768.60	3,772.06	3,775.51	458.34	0.15	2,948	3,046	3,201	3,760	4,360	4,540	4,670
42	22,931	3,818.51	3,824.70	3,830.88	477.55	0.10	2,948	3,060	3,232	3,813	4,440	4,621	4,750
43	2,032	3,841.95	3,863.08	3,884.21	485.75	0.12	2,977	3,090	3,260	3,856	4,480	4,677	4,800
44	255	3,747.81	3,812.22	3,876.62	522.26	0.11	2,807	2,948	3,175	3,770	4,550	4,734	4,904

Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency

Appendices and References

Appendix 6 – Birth Weight and Gestational Age Charts for British Columbia Population for Singleton Females (1981-2000)

Descriptive Statistics for Singleton Females													
Weeks of Gestation	Number of Cases	Lower 95% Conf. Limit	Mean	Upper 95% Conf. Limit	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Percentile (Raw)						
							3rd	5th	10th	Median	90th	95th	97th
20	37	357.88	461.30	564.71	310.17	2.79	200	200	260	380	850	1,500	1,500
21	83	415.74	444.61	473.49	132.25	1.92	280	300	320	420	570	728	810
22	98	478.67	497.56	516.46	94.25	0.29	310	360	400	495	630	670	700
23	139	551.05	567.79	584.53	99.83	0.31	415	440	454	560	700	765	800
24	183	652.76	682.59	712.42	204.52	4.81	410	490	520	655	840	907	975
25	171	767.54	804.52	841.50	244.97	2.82	454	540	600	780	964	1,070	1,389
26	276	873.74	911.11	948.48	315.37	4.50	540	570	685	873	1,100	1,260	1,370
27	278	988.27	1,014.61	1,040.95	223.10	0.63	555	660	740	1,010	1,260	1,370	1,480
28	369	1,168.98	1,215.36	1,261.74	453.08	3.05	705	755	850	1,160	1,500	1,860	2,800
29	353	1,281.94	1,325.32	1,368.70	414.39	2.40	700	770	930	1,295	1,640	1,830	2,320
30	494	1,579.02	1,628.96	1,678.89	564.89	1.87	880	940	1,150	1,520	2,280	3,005	3,340
31	560	1,641.78	1,680.63	1,719.48	468.03	1.91	980	1,083	1,235	1,645	2,046	2,517	2,880
32	1,055	1,862.63	1,890.12	1,917.60	455.02	1.06	1,110	1,247	1,401	1,843	2,381	2,693	2,980
33	1,325	2,087.82	2,111.82	2,135.83	445.38	0.72	1,315	1,440	1,620	2,080	2,600	2,900	3,180
34	2,377	2,308.51	2,326.38	2,344.26	444.53	0.66	1,570	1,670	1,820	2,300	2,852	3,130	3,374
35	3,824	2,527.88	2,541.97	2,556.07	444.59	0.39	1,740	1,885	2,020	2,521	3,090	3,317	3,487
36	9,450	2,782.68	2,792.06	2,801.43	464.90	0.30	1,950	2,075	2,250	2,770	3,400	3,600	3,750
37	18,260	2,988.23	2,994.70	3,001.16	445.44	0.29	2,183	2,305	2,460	2,977	3,550	3,750	3,895
38	51,757	3,206.86	3,210.61	3,214.36	435.07	0.25	2,435	2,530	2,680	3,193	3,770	3,941	4,080
39	82,769	3,351.27	3,354.16	3,357.05	424.44	0.23	2,600	2,695	2,835	3,340	3,900	4,080	4,196
40	155,547	3,483.26	3,485.41	3,487.55	432.38	0.20	2,720	2,807	2,950	3,470	4,040	4,220	4,337
41	66,228	3,606.69	3,610.06	3,613.43	442.37	0.22	2,815	2,920	3,062	3,600	4,180	4,350	4,480
42	21,306	3,652.96	3,659.10	3,665.24	457.18	0.19	2,840	2,940	3,090	3,650	4,245	4,430	4,545
43	1,853	3,681.13	3,703.54	3,725.94	491.73	0.17	2,800	2,892	3,090	3,710	4,330	4,540	4,650
44	153	3,610.57	3,692.87	3,775.17	515.26	0.18	2,736	2,863	3,025	3,660	4,309	4,706	4,763

Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency

Appendices and References

Appendix 7 – Birth Weight and Gestational Age Charts for British Columbia Population for Multiple Births (1981-2000)

Weeks of Gestation	Number of Cases	Birth Weight (grams)			Standard Deviation	Skewness	Percentiles (Raw)						
		Lower 95% Conf. Limit	Mean	Upper 95% Conf. Limit			3rd	5th	10th	Median	90th	95th	97th
20	22	308.94	354.50	400.06	102.76	1.38	229	245	255	328	475	535	650
21	37	383.02	409.57	436.12	79.63	0.62	280	280	320	410	530	580	580
22	62	458.27	487.18	516.08	113.82	0.05	245	270	360	480	640	665	700
23	80	524.03	545.56	567.10	96.77	0.20	375	380	425	545	656	710	737
24	111	609.10	633.19	657.28	128.06	1.13	400	420	495	630	750	800	820
25	110	699.53	732.64	765.74	175.18	1.93	440	482	555	705	895	940	960
26	134	814.64	846.46	878.28	186.21	0.93	480	600	640	845	1,020	1,130	1,150
27	142	962.21	995.64	1,029.07	201.50	0.66	624	690	780	980	1,200	1,340	1,390
28	243	1,110.52	1,139.31	1,168.10	227.84	1.11	700	800	879	1,160	1,361	1,445	1,502
29	205	1,243.66	1,275.90	1,308.13	234.07	-0.04	800	860	1,000	1,290	1,620	1,655	1,730
30	282	1,396.77	1,426.41	1,456.06	252.91	0.79	940	1,005	1,117	1,434	1,690	1,800	1,843
31	348	1,541.85	1,570.10	1,598.36	267.97	0.02	1,050	1,115	1,240	1,575	1,900	2,000	2,040
32	658	1,730.86	1,755.46	1,780.05	321.33	0.06	1,120	1,225	1,370	1,769	2,155	2,290	2,353
33	811	1,912.76	1,934.63	1,956.49	317.26	-0.09	1,310	1,420	1,540	1,950	2,300	2,400	2,495
34	1,243	2,096.75	2,115.74	2,134.73	341.22	-0.18	1,420	1,546	1,690	2,127	2,510	2,660	2,743
35	1,521	2,263.61	2,281.30	2,298.98	351.59	-0.22	1,600	1,673	1,835	2,285	2,720	2,835	2,930
36	2,403	2,479.15	2,494.67	2,510.19	387.91	0.00	1,775	1,880	2,020	2,495	2,970	3,111	3,210
37	3,245	2,661.85	2,675.31	2,688.78	391.27	0.03	1,950	2,040	2,190	2,673	3,160	3,315	3,407
38	3,678	2,810.85	2,823.56	2,836.28	393.28	-0.01	2,100	2,200	2,345	2,810	3,320	3,464	3,550
39	1,813	2,906.44	2,925.61	2,944.78	416.19	0.00	2,155	2,268	2,400	2,920	3,459	3,610	3,720
40	1,071	2,979.06	3,006.72	3,034.39	461.47	0.02	2,126	2,260	2,438	3,000	3,596	3,800	3,910
41	186	3,050.02	3,124.61	3,199.20	515.62	-0.25	2,100	2,210	2,485	3,155	3,780	3,990	4,100
42	69	2,978.33	3,078.22	3,178.11	415.81	0.22	2,381	2,450	2,590	3,062	3,622	3,799	3,827
43	4	2,359.31	2,863.00	3,366.69	316.54	-0.44	2,466	2,466	2,466	2,892	3,203	3,203	3,203

Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency

Appendices and References

Appendix 8 – Live Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Stillbirths for British Columbia, 1950-2007

Year	Mid-Year Population	Live Births		Deaths		Marriages		Stillbirths	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1950	1,137,000	27,116	23.85	11,581	10.19	11,110	9.77	369	13.43
1951	1,165,210	28,077	24.10	11,638	9.99	11,272	9.67	365	12.83
1952	1,205,000	29,827	24.75	12,080	10.02	11,081	9.20	375	12.42
1953	1,248,000	31,746	25.44	12,218	9.79	11,298	9.05	375	11.67
1954	1,295,000	32,946	25.44	12,414	9.59	10,991	8.49	373	11.19
1955	1,342,000	34,138	25.44	12,816	9.55	11,011	8.20	381	11.04
1956	1,398,464	36,241	25.91	13,415	9.59	11,950	8.55	413	11.27
1957	1,482,000	38,744	26.14	13,711	9.25	12,620	8.52	422	10.77
1958	1,538,000	39,577	25.73	13,741	8.93	12,094	7.86	414	10.35
1959	1,567,000	39,971	25.51	14,336	9.15	11,910	7.60	404	10.01
1960	1,602,000	40,116	25.04	14,696	9.17	11,203	6.99	437	10.78
1961	1,629,100	38,591	23.69	14,403	8.84	10,935	6.71	410	10.51
1962	1,660,000	38,128	22.97	14,912	8.98	11,196	6.74	377	9.79
1963	1,699,000	37,478	22.06	15,029	8.85	11,677	6.87	476	12.54
1964	1,745,000	35,897	20.57	16,051	9.20	12,158	6.97	485	13.33
1965	1,797,000	33,669	18.74	15,784	8.78	13,639	7.59	447	13.10
1966	1,873,674	32,502	17.35	16,290	8.69	14,682	7.84	409	12.43
1967	1,945,000	32,899	16.91	16,170	8.31	16,026	8.24	422	12.66
1968	2,003,000	33,687	16.82	16,828	8.40	16,914	8.44	433	12.69
1969	2,060,000	35,383	17.18	17,377	8.44	18,284	8.88	468	13.05
1970	2,128,000	36,861	17.32	17,020	8.00	20,020	9.41	407	10.92
1971	2,184,620	34,852	15.95	17,783	8.14	20,389	9.33	442	12.52
1972	2,241,400	34,563	15.42	18,021	8.04	20,659	9.22	356	10.20
1973	2,302,400	34,352	14.92	18,095	7.86	21,303	9.25	339	9.77
1974	2,375,700	35,450	14.92	19,177	8.07	21,734	9.15	364	10.16
1975	2,433,200	36,281	14.91	19,151	7.87	21,824	8.97	414	11.28
1976	2,466,610	35,848	14.53	18,788	7.62	21,536	8.73	361	9.97
1977	2,493,800	36,691	14.71	18,021	7.23	21,156	8.48	330	8.91
1978	2,530,100	37,231	14.72	19,057	7.53	21,388	8.45	331	8.81
1979	2,571,200	38,432	14.95	19,204	7.47	22,087	8.59	313	8.08
1980	2,640,100	40,104	15.19	19,371	7.34	23,830	9.03	316	7.82
1981	2,744,470	41,679	15.19	19,857	7.24	24,694	9.00	371	8.82
1982	2,787,700	42,942	15.40	20,704	7.43	23,831	8.55	317	7.33
1983	2,813,800	43,047	15.30	19,895	7.07	23,692	8.42	310	7.15
1984	2,847,700	44,040	15.47	20,781	7.30	23,394	8.22	303	6.83
1985	2,990,000	42,989	14.38	21,131	7.07	22,270	7.45	333	7.69
1986	3,004,104	41,711	13.88	21,009	6.99	21,845	7.27	308	7.33
1987	3,050,160	41,611	13.64	21,618	7.09	23,417	7.68	291	6.94
1988	3,115,357	42,861	13.76	22,357	7.18	24,519	7.87	295	6.84
1989	3,197,880	43,587	13.63	22,786	7.13	25,181	7.87	324	7.38
1990	3,290,814	45,347	13.78	23,415	7.12	25,225	7.67	298	6.53
1991	3,373,464	45,345	13.44	23,820	7.06	23,667	7.02	298	6.53
1992	3,468,445	46,010	13.27	24,463	7.05	23,762	6.85	298	6.44
1993	3,567,406	45,928	12.87	25,603	7.18	23,479	6.58	292	6.32
1994	3,675,699	46,819	12.74	25,830	7.03	23,776	6.47	312	6.62
1995	3,777,004	46,683	12.36	26,225	6.94	23,636	6.26	350	7.44
1996	3,874,276	45,953	11.86	27,391	7.07	22,880	5.91	292	6.31
1997	3,948,544	44,392	11.24	27,263	6.90	21,883	5.54	335	7.49
1998	3,983,077	42,868	10.76	27,808	6.98	21,778	5.47	278	6.44
1999	4,011,342	41,740	10.41	27,888	6.95	21,629	5.39	313	7.44
2000	4,039,198	40,495	10.03	27,350	6.77	22,094	5.47	311	7.62
2001	4,078,447	40,385	9.90	28,237	6.92	20,573	5.04	301	7.40
2002	4,115,413	39,900	9.70	28,714	6.98	21,262	5.17	309	7.68
2003	4,155,370	40,306	9.70	29,155	7.02	21,986	5.29	311	7.66
2004	4,203,807	40,334	9.59	29,722	7.07	22,086	5.25	282	6.94
2005	4,260,246	40,658	9.54	30,092	7.06	22,639	5.31	314	7.66
2006	4,320,255	41,673	9.65	30,536	7.07	23,517	5.44	335	7.97
2007	4,380,256	43,517	9.93	31,105	7.10	22,961	5.24	350	7.98

Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency

Notes: Rates shown for live births, deaths and marriages are crude rates per 1,000 population. Stillbirth rate is per 1,000 total births (live births plus stillbirths).

The definition of a stillbirth was revised in 1963 and 1986 (see glossary).

Population information from BC Stats, Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services.

Above information includes late registrations and amendments.

Gender unknown included. Non-residents are excluded from all data except marriages.

Appendices and References

Appendix 9 – Infant Mortality for British Columbia and Canada, 1965-2007

Year	British Columbia Age at Death (in Days)							Total		Canada
	0-6 Days		0-27 Days		28-364 Days		N.S.	Number	Rate	Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate				
1965	415	12.33	453	13.45	227	6.74	3	683	20.29	24.0
1966	435	13.38	494	15.20	263	8.09	4	761	23.41	23.1
1967	429	13.04	470	14.29	218	6.63	1	689	20.94	22.0
1968	375	11.13	438	13.00	214	6.35	4	656	19.47	21.0
1969	329	9.30	374	10.57	199	5.62	–	573	16.19	19.0
1970	369	10.01	416	11.29	193	5.24	2	611	16.58	19.0
1971	409	11.74	450	12.91	185	5.31	–	635	18.22	17.5
1972	322	9.32	373	10.79	195	5.64	1	569	16.46	17.0
1973	317	9.23	363	10.57	185	5.39	3	551	16.04	16.0
1974	310	8.74	348	9.82	196	5.53	2	546	15.40	15.0
1975	278	7.66	321	8.85	169	4.66	1	491	13.53	14.3
1976	292	8.15	324	9.04	152	4.24	2	478	13.33	13.5
1977	246	6.70	276	7.52	200	5.45	–	476	12.97	12.4
1978	245	6.58	286	7.68	178	4.78	–	464	12.46	12.0
1979	196	5.10	239	6.22	167	4.35	–	406	10.56	10.9
1980	188	4.69	235	5.86	186	4.64	–	421	10.50	10.4
1981	232	5.57	259	6.21	140	3.36	3	402	9.65	9.6
1982	217	5.05	251	5.85	150	3.49	–	401	9.34	9.1
1983	193	4.48	212	4.92	145	3.37	2	359	8.34	8.5
1984	184	4.18	205	4.65	150	3.41	1	356	8.08	8.1
1985	180	4.19	198	4.61	133	3.09	–	331	7.70	8.0
1986	164	3.93	195	4.68	147	3.52	–	342	8.20	7.9
1987	158	3.80	194	4.66	160	3.85	–	354	8.51	7.3
1988	191	4.46	220	5.13	136	3.17	–	356	8.31	7.2
1989	186	4.27	215	4.93	138	3.17	–	353	8.10	7.3
1990	183	4.04	221	4.87	112	2.47	–	333	7.34	6.8
1991	140	3.09	164	3.62	126	2.78	–	290	6.40	6.4
1992	153	3.33	173	3.76	104	2.26	–	277	6.02	6.1
1993	121	2.63	139	3.03	110	2.40	–	249	5.42	6.3
1994	175	3.74	198	4.23	90	1.92	–	288	6.15	6.3
1995	158	3.38	181	3.88	94	2.01	–	275	5.89	6.1
1996	133	2.89	160	3.48	68	1.48	–	228	4.96	5.6
1997	125	2.82	146	3.29	56	1.26	–	202	4.55	5.5
1998	94	2.19	114	2.66	60	1.40	–	174	4.06	5.3
1999	87	2.08	108	2.59	51	1.22	–	159	3.81	5.3
2000	84	2.07	105	2.59	45	1.11	–	150	3.70	5.3
2001	103	2.55	126	3.12	36	0.89	–	162	4.01	5.2
2002	98	2.46	126	3.16	54	1.35	–	180	4.51	5.4
2003	104	2.58	120	2.98	47	1.17	–	167	4.14	5.3
2004	108	2.68	122	3.02	49	1.21	–	171	4.24	5.3
2005	104	2.56	124	3.05	50	1.23	–	174	4.28	5.4
2006	83	1.99	118	2.83	50	1.20	–	168	4.03	*
2007	99	2.27	115	2.64	57	1.31	–	172	3.95	*

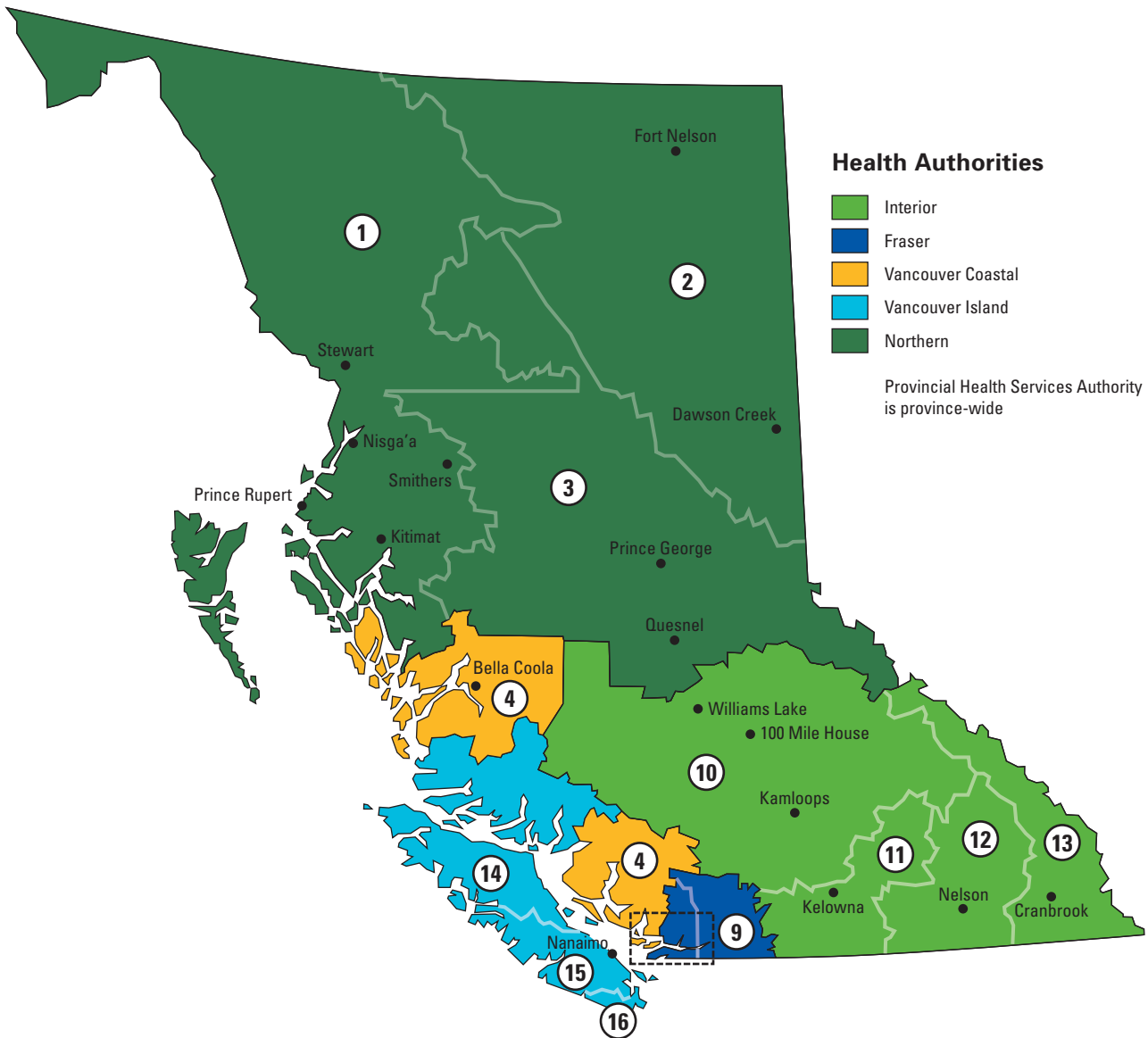
Source: BC Vital Statistics Agency

Notes: Rates per 1,000 live births in the specified year.

N.S. – Not stated. Above information includes late registrations and amendments.

Canadian rates from Statistics Canada. *Rates were not available. Non-residents are excluded.

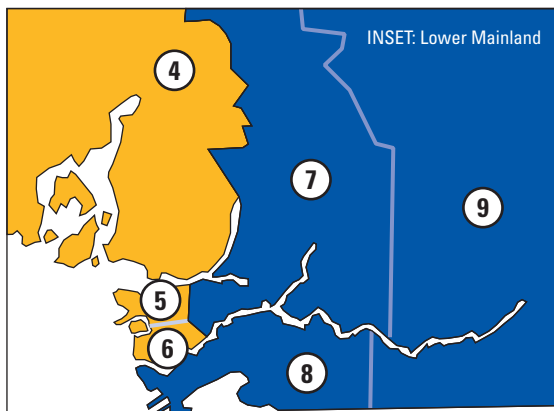
Appendix 10 – Health Authorities and Health Service Delivery Areas



Health Authorities

- Interior
- Fraser
- Vancouver Coastal
- Vancouver Island
- Northern

Provincial Health Services Authority is province-wide



Health Service Delivery Areas

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| ① Northwest | ⑨ Fraser East |
| ② Northeast | ⑩ Thompson Cariboo Shuswap |
| ③ Northern Interior | ⑪ Okanagan |
| ④ Coastal | ⑫ Kootenay Boundary |
| ⑤ Vancouver | ⑬ East Kootenay |
| ⑥ Richmond | ⑭ North Vancouver Island |
| ⑦ Fraser North | ⑮ Central Vancouver Island |
| ⑧ Fraser South | ⑯ South Vancouver Island |

Based on a map prepared by: BC STATS, June 2003

Note: Nisga'a is a separate governance health board.

Appendices and References

Appendix 11 – British Columbia Perinatal Database Registry Information Request Form

Fields marked with * are required

Requester Information

Request#:

* Name:	<input type="text"/>
* Profession:	<input type="text" value="--- Please Select ---"/> <input type="text"/>
* Health Authority:	<input type="text" value="--- Please Select ---"/> <input type="text"/>
Organization:	<input type="text"/>
Address:	<input type="text"/>
* Telephone #:	<input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> Local <input type="text"/> Fax #: <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/>
* Email Address:	<input type="text"/>

Data Request

* Purpose: (Briefly describe the purpose for which the data is being requested. How will this information be used?)
<input type="text"/>
* Data: (Describe the data requirements. Include fields, selection requirements, exclusion criteria as required. A list of data fields is available at the BCRCP website)
<input type="text"/>
* Time Period: From: <input type="text" value="Day"/> - <input type="text" value="Month"/> - <input type="text" value="Year"/> To: <input type="text" value="Day"/> - <input type="text" value="Month"/> - <input type="text" value="Year"/>
* Frequency of data request:
<input checked="" type="radio"/> One time Only <input type="radio"/> Annually <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="text"/>
* Date required by: <input type="text" value="Day"/> - <input type="text" value="Month"/> - <input type="text" value="Year"/>
* Format of output: <input type="text" value="-- Please Select --"/> <input type="text"/>
Special Instructions:
<input type="text"/>

The website for the BC Perinatal Database Registry Information For Request form is: www.bcrp.ca

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LEGEND

Health Authority (HA)

FHA	Fraser HA
IHA	Interior HA
NHA	Northern HA
VCHA	Vancouver Coastal HA
VIHA	Vancouver Island HA
PHSA	Provincial Health Services Authority

Health Service Delivery Area (HSDA)

FE	Fraser East
FN	Fraser North
FS	Fraser South
EK	East Kootenay
KB	Kootenay Boundary
OK	Okanagan
TCS	Thompson Cariboo Shuswap
NE	Northeast
NI	Northern Interior
NW	Northwest
CST	Coastal
RICH	Richmond
VANC	Vancouver
CVI	Central Vancouver Island
NVI	North Vancouver Island
SVI	South Vancouver Island



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