

NHS West Midlands Investing for Health Project 2C

Key Performance Indicators - Perinatal & Infant Mortality Project

Definitions and Rationale

Key Performance Indicator	Definition	Rationale						
<p>1. EARLY BOOKING</p> <p>Target - 80% in first trimester (12+6 weeks of pregnancy)</p> <p>Thresholds</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">Red</td> <td><60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: orange;">Amber</td> <td>60-79%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: green;">Green</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> </table>	Red	<60%	Amber	60-79%	Green	80%	<p>Definition: <u>Number of women seen who have had a full health and social care assessment before 12 completed weeks of pregnancy</u></p>	<p>Rationale: National policy and guidelines recommend that all women have seen a midwife or a maternity healthcare professional, for health and social care assessment of needs, risks and choices by 12 completed weeks of pregnancy</p> <p>Associated evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternity Matters: Choice, Access and Continuity of Care in a Safe Service (2007) www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_073312 NICE Clinical Guideline. Antenatal Care: Routine Care for the Healthy Pregnant Woman. NICE March 2008 www.nice.org.uk/guidance/index.jsp?action=download&o=40115 NSF for Children, Young people and Maternity Services: www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4089100 <p>Existing Data item for: National target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Indicator: NI 126 – Quarterly returns of summary data www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/nationalindicatorsupdate Vital Signs indicator: www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_082542 <p>Regional target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHS West Midlands IfH Project 2C Workstream 4: Building Commissioning Capacity www.ifh.westmidlands.nhs.uk/FileDocs/pdf/323.pdf Reducing Perinatal Mortality Project indicator: www.pi.nhs.uk/rpnm/rpnmmain.htm Birmingham Infant Mortality indicator: www.pi.nhs.uk/rpnm/rpnmmain.htm
Red	<60%							
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<p>Thresholds</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">Red</td> <td><40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: orange;">Amber</td> <td>40-59%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: green;">Green</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> </table>	Red	<40%	Amber	40-59%	Green	60%	<p>Secondary Indicator: Number of women who have 2 AN contacts before 13/40</p>	
Red	<40%							
Amber	40-59%							
Green	60%							
<p>2. CONTINUITY OF CARER</p> <p>Target - 75% of visits with the same maternity health care professional in community setting</p> <p>Thresholds</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">Red</td> <td><40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: orange;">Amber</td> <td>40-74%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: green;">Green</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> </table>	Red	<40%	Amber	40-74%	Green	75%	<p>Definition:</p> <p><u>1. Number of antenatal visits</u></p> <p>a. Total number of antenatal visits in primary care setting divided by number with lead professional in community</p> <p><u>2. Number of postnatal visits</u></p> <p>b. Total number of postnatal visits in primary care setting</p>	<p>Rationale: National policy and guidance supports continuity of carer during pregnancy. Maternity Matters states 'every woman will be supported by a midwife she knows and trusts throughout her pregnancy and after birth' (p5)</p> <p>Associated evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternity Matters: Choice, Access and Continuity of Care in a Safe Service (2007): www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_073312 NSF for Children, Young people and Maternity Services: www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4089100 NICE Clinical Guideline. Antenatal Care: Routine Care for the Healthy Pregnant Woman. NICE March 2008 www.nice.org.uk/guidance/index.jsp?action=download&o=40115 Local evidence: The Bellevue Model. Please refer to: www.pi.nhs.uk <p>Existing Data item for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHS West Midlands IfH Project 2C - Workstream 4: Building Commissioning Capacity www.ifh.westmidlands.nhs.uk/FileDocs/pdf/323.pdf
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Green	75%							

	divided by number with lead professional in community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing Perinatal Mortality Project indicator: www.pi.nhs.uk/rpnm/rpnmmain.htm Birmingham Infant Mortality indicator: www.pi.nhs.uk/rpnm/rpnmmain.htm 						
<h3>3. DETECTION OF FETAL GROWTH RESTRICTION</h3> <p>*Target – increase in antenatal detection of growth restricted babies detected by 10% per year.</p> <p>Long term target of 60% should be achieved over duration of project.</p> <p>Thresholds</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Red</td> <td><5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amber</td> <td>5-10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green</td> <td>>10%</td> </tr> </table>	Red	<5%	Amber	5-10%	Green	>10%	<p>Definition: <u>Number of babies with FGR at birth who were diagnosed with FGR antenatally</u> Total number of babies with FGR at birth</p> <p>Note Fetal growth restriction defined as <10th customised birth centile. Indicator collected at birth</p>	<p>Rationale: Fetal growth restriction is the largest contributory factor associated with antepartum stillbirths. Antenatal detection of fetal growth restriction is essential to provide information to the mother about increased risk for the baby, and to initiate additional investigations of fetal well-being as required</p> <p>Associated evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. The Investigation and Management of the small-for-gestational-age Fetus. Guideline No. 31. November 2002. www.rcog.org.uk/index.asp?PageID=531 Born Unequal : Why we need a progressive pre-birth agenda. The Fabian Society, 2007 Policy Report 61 fabians.org.uk/publications/policy/bamfield-prebirth-07/ Stillbirth and infant mortality, West Midlands 1997-2005: Trends, Factors, Inequalities. Perinatal Institute.2007. www.pi.nhs.uk/pnm/WM_SB&IMR_2007report.pdf Gardosi J and Francis A. A controlled trial of fundal height measurement plotted on customized antenatal growth charts. British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. 1999. 106 309-317. Result of West Midlands Confidential Enquiry into Stillbirths with IUGR www.pi.nhs.uk/rpnm/CE_SB_Final.pdf <p>Existing Data item for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHS West MidlandsIfH Project 2C Workstream 4: Building Commissioning Capacity www.ifh.westmidlands.nhs.uk/FileDocs/pdf/323.pdf Reducing Perinatal Mortality Project indicator: www.pi.nhs.uk/rpnm/rpnmmain.htm Birmingham Infant Mortality indicator: www.pi.nhs.uk/rpnm/rpnmmain.htm
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<h3>4. SMOKING IN PREGNANCY:</h3> <p>Target - Reduced to a prevalence of 15% by 2010, or 1% reduction per year</p> <p>Thresholds</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Red</td> <td>>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amber</td> <td>15-18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green</td> <td><15%</td> </tr> </table>	Red	>18%	Amber	15-18%	Green	<15%	<p>Definition: <u>Number of women smoking at booking</u> <u>Number of women smoking at delivery</u></p>	<p>Rationale: Smoking in pregnancy causes adverse outcomes, including increased risk of miscarriage, fetal growth restriction and perinatal death.</p> <p>Associated Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NICE public Health Programme Guidance. Smoking Cessation Services. 2008. www.nice.org.uk/guidance/index.jsp?action=byID&o=11925 Review of Health Inequalities - Infant Mortality PSA Target . Department of Health, 2007 www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/idcplg?ldcService=GET_FILE&dID=116196&Rendition=Web Tackling Health Inequalities: A programme for action - Department of Health 2003 www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/idcplg?ldcService=GET_FILE&dID=10311&Rendition=Web <p>Existing Data item for: National target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local delivery plan return PSA Target 06a:www.connectingforhealth.nhs.uk/dscn/dscn2002/502002.pdf
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<p>5a. BREAST FEEDING</p> <p>Target - Increase in breast feeding initiation rates by 2% per year</p> <p>Thresholds</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Red</td><td><1%</td></tr> <tr><td>Amber</td><td>>1-2%</td></tr> <tr><td>Green</td><td>>2%</td></tr> </table>	Red	<1%	Amber	>1-2%	Green	>2%	<p>Definition: <u>Number of babies that received breastmilk within 48 hours of birth</u></p>	<p>Rationale: Breastfeeding protects babies and their mothers from a wide range of illnesses, including infection, sudden infant death syndrome, allergic diseases in babies and breast and ovarian cancer in mothers.</p> <p>Associated Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NICE public Health Programme Guidance. Maternal and Child Nutrition Programme. NICE. Guidance March 2008. www.nice.org.uk/guidance/index.jsp?action=byID&o=11943 NICE. Postnatal care: Routine postnatal care of women and their babies July 2006. www.nice.org.uk/CG037 Demott K, Bick D, et al (2006) Clinical Guidelines and Evidence Review for Post Natal Care Of Recently Delivered Women and Their babies. London: National Collaborating Centre for Primary Care and Royal College of General Practitioners. <p>Existing Data item for: National target:</p>						
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<p>5b. BREAST FEEDING</p> <p>Target – to establish Breast Feeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks from birth</p> <p>NB. This indicator is outside the scope of the IfH maternity denominator data collection and will be collected via mandatory PCT Child Health Information systems at quarterly intervals</p>	<p>Definition: <u>Number of babies being breastfed (exclusively, mixed or supplemented) at 6-8 weeks</u></p>	<p>Rationale: Breastfeeding protects babies and their mothers from a wide range of illnesses, including infection, sudden infant death syndrome, allergic diseases in babies and breast and ovarian cancer in mothers.</p> <p>Associated Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NICE public Health Programme Guidance. Maternal and Child Nutrition Programme. NICE. Guidance March 2008. www.nice.org.uk/guidance/index.jsp?action=byID&o=11943 ▪ NICE. Postnatal care: Routine postnatal care of women and their babies July 2006. www.nice.org.uk/CG037 ▪ Demott K, Bick D, et al (2006) Clinical Guidelines and Evidence Review for Post Natal Care Of Recently Delivered Women and Their babies. London: National Collaborating Centre for Primary Care and Royal College of General Practitioners <p>Existing Data item for: National target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Indicator: NI 126 – Quarterly returns of summary data www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/nationalindicatorsupdate 												

* Detection of fetal growth restriction target revised 11/12/2008