

NHS West Midlands Investing for Health Project

Key Performance Indicators - Perinatal & Infant Mortality 2011

Definitions and Rationale

Key Performance Indicator	Definition	Rationale						
<p>1. EARLY BOOKING</p> <p>Target - 90% in first trimester (12+6 weeks of pregnancy)</p> <p>Thresholds</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">Red</td> <td><70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: yellow;">Amber</td> <td>70-89%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: green;">Green</td> <td>90+%</td> </tr> </table>	Red	<70%	Amber	70-89%	Green	90+%	<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:</p> <p>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"> • Quarterly Health Improvement report • 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 <p>For baseline 2009/10 data for this target: http://www.pi.nhs.uk/pnm/maternitydata/lfH2c_WM_Q4_Report.pdf</p>
Red	<70%							
Amber	70-89%							
Green	90+%							

2. CONTINUITY OF CARER

Target - 75% of visits with the same 2 maternity health care professionals in community setting

Thresholds

Red	<40%
Amber	40-74%
Green	75%

Definition:

Total number of antenatal visits in primary care setting divided by number with 2 lead professionals in community

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)

Associated evidence

- 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

Existing Data item for:

- Quarterly Health Improvement report
- 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

<p>3. DETECTION OF FETAL GROWTH RESTRICTION</p> <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" data-bbox="62 497 387 660"> <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></p> <p>Note Fetal growth restriction defined as <10th customised birth centile.</p> <p>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"> • Quarterly Health Improvement report • NHS West Midlands IfH Project 2C Work stream 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 <p>For baseline 2009/10 data for this target: http://www.pi.nhs.uk/pnm/maternitydata/Q2_2010-11_Perinatal_KPI_report.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data item – ‘Record of <i>either</i> SGA/FGR/IUGR in the notes, <i>or</i> : EFW <10th customised centile recorded on growth scan. 2009 total should be used as baseline data unless numbers are insufficient (n IUGR <100) in which case 2010 Total should be used. • An increase from the baseline of 10% is required e.g. if baseline is 25% for 2009, target for 2010 is 35% • For an average unit with 3000 births and an IUGR rate of 14%, 420 babies will be IUGR at birth. Achievement of a 10% increase in the detection rate will require detection of an extra 42 IUGR babies per year (less than 1 baby per week). <p>For examples of good practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Growth Scanning Project - http://www.pi.nhs.uk/cogs/
Red	<5%							
Amber	5-10%							
Green	>10%							

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

<p>4. SMOKING IN PREGNANCY:</p> <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> <p>Thresholds</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Red</td><td>>20%</td></tr> <tr><td>Amber</td><td>15-20%</td></tr> <tr><td>Green</td><td><15%</td></tr> </table> <p>Thresholds</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Red</td><td>>30%</td></tr> <tr><td>Amber</td><td>15-30%</td></tr> <tr><td>Green</td><td><15%</td></tr> </table>	Red	>18%	Amber	15-18%	Green	<15%	Red	>20%	Amber	15-20%	Green	<15%	Red	>30%	Amber	15-30%	Green	<15%	<p>Definition: <u>Number of women smoking at booking</u> <u>Number of women smoking at delivery</u></p> <p>Secondary indicators: (i) Numbers of Europeans smoking at delivery</p> <p>(ii) Numbers of teenagers smoking at delivery</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?IdcService=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?IdcService=GET_FILE&dID=10311&Rendition=Web <p>Existing Data item for:</p> <p>National target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local delivery plan return PSA Target 06a: www.connectingforhealth.nhs.uk/dscn/dscn2002/502002.pdf <p>Regional target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Health Improvement report NHS WM 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 <p>For baseline 2009/10 data for this target: http://www.pi.nhs.uk/pnm/maternitydata/lfH2c_WM_Q4_Report.pdf</p>
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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> <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> <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%	Red	<1%	Amber	1-2%	Green	>2%	Red	<1%	Amber	1-2%	Green	>2%	<p>Definition: <u>Number of babies that received breastmilk within 48 hours of birth</u></p> <p>Secondary Indicators: (i) Numbers of Europeans initiating breastfeeding (ii) Numbers of Teenagers initiating breastfeeding</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:</p> <p>National target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local delivery plan return PSA Target 06b <p>Regional target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Health Improvement report 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 <p>For baseline 2009/10 data for this target: http://www.pi.nhs.uk/pnm/maternitydata/lfH2c_WM_Q4_Report.pdf</p>
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