

NHS West Midlands

Investing for Health Programme: Maternity and Newborn

Key Performance Indicators - 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"> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">Red</td> <td><70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: orange;">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:</p> <p><u>Number of women seen who have had a health and social care assessment before 13 weeks gestation</u></p>	<p>Rationale:</p> <p>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 before 13 weeks gestation</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 ▪ IfH Project 2C - http://www.ifh.westmidlands.nhs.uk/InvestingforHealthKeyProjects/P02cReducingPerinatalandInfantMortality.aspx <p>Existing Data item for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quarterly Health Improvement report ▪ Payment by results, DH (2012) – Antenatal care pathway payment is contingent upon risk assessment at booking http://www.dh.gov.uk/health/2012/02/maternity-pathway-payment-system ▪ National Vital Signs (2008) http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/publicationsandstatistics/publications/publicationspolicy_and_guidance/DH_082542 <p>Required data item from 2013 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commissioning outcomes framework, NCB (2012) http://www.nice.org.uk/aboutnice/cof/MaternityAndReproductive.jsp
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 the setting

Thresholds

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

Definition:
Total number of antenatal visits divided by number of visits with either of 2 lead professionals in the 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
- 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: <http://www.perinatal.nhs.uk/pc-aims/main.htm>
- Saving Mother's Lives, BJOG (2006-08) http://www.bjog.org/details/news/1025937/New_BJOG_supplement_published_today_CMACE_Saving_Mothers_Lives_report.html
- Patient experience in adult NHS services (2012) <http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qualitystandards/patientexperience/ContinuityOfCare.jsp>
- IfH Project 2C - <http://www.ifh.westmidlands.nhs.uk/InvestingforHealthKeyProjects/P02cReducingPerinatalandInfantMortality.aspx>

Existing Data item for:

- Quarterly Health Improvement report
- The NHS Outcomes Framework, DH, 2011/12 - Domain 4.5 improving women and their families experience of care <http://healthandcare.dh.gov.uk/outcomes-frameworks/>

Note: This KPI was initially defined as visits with one midwife; revised in quarter 3 2010/11

<p>3a. PREVALENCE OF FETAL GROWTH RESTRICTION</p>	<p>Definition: <u>Number of babies with FGR at birth</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, as well as many other complications and perinatal and childhood morbidity. 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"> Stillbirths in the West Midlands 2011 Update http://www.perinatal.nhs.uk/pnm/clusterreports/2011/WM_2011_Stillbirth_Update_Sept_2012.pdf West Midlands Confidential Enquiry into Stillbirths with IUGR www.pi.nhs.uk/rpm/CE_SB_Final.pdf IfH Project 2C - http://www.ifh.westmidlands.nhs.uk/InvestingforHealthKeyProjects/P02cReducingPerinatalandInfantMortality.aspx Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. The Investigation and Management of the small-for-gestational-age Fetus. Green Top Guideline No. 31. November 2002. www.rcog.org.uk/index.asp?PageID=531 (Revision expected 2013) 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/ Tonks A M, Gardosi J O. Evaluating a midwifery-led service of ultrasound scans to monitor fetal growth. International Conference on Fetal Growth, 2012. http://www.fetalgrowth.org/documents/Fetal_Growth_2012_Book_of_Abstracts.pdf (P235, page 49) www.ifh.westmidlands.nhs.uk/FileDocs/pdf/323.pdf NOT found! Payment by results, DH (2012) http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_133229.pdf 						
<p>3b. DETECTION OF FETAL GROWTH RESTRICTION</p> <p>Target – increase in antenatal detection of growth restricted babies detected by 10% year on year.</p> <p>Thresholds</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="62 863 387 1026"> <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. <i>'Record of either SGA/FGR/IUGR in the notes, or : 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.</i></p> <p>Indicator collected at birth</p>	<p>Existing Data item - relates to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Health Improvement report Public Health Outcomes Framework for England, 2013-2016 (DH 2012) http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_132358 NHS Outcomes Framework, 2012/13 (DH 2011) Domain 1 Preventing people from dying prematurely indicator 1.6i Infant Mortality & 1.6ii Perinatal Mortality (including stillbirths) http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_131700 <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%							

<p>4a. SMOKING at booking:</p>	<p>Definition: <u>Number of women smoking at the time of the booking visit</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?IdcService=GET_FILE&dID=116196&Rendition=Web How to stop smoking in pregnancy and following childbirth, NICE Public Health Guidance 26. 2010 http://guidance.nice.org.uk/PH26 IfH Project 2C - http://www.ifh.westmidlands.nhs.uk/InvestingforHealthKeyProjects/P02cReducingPerinatalandInfantMortality.aspx <p>Existing Data item for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Health Improvement report National Vital Signs (2008) http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/publicationsandstatistics/publications/publicationspolicy_and_guidance/DH_082542 Public Health Outcomes Framework for England, 2013-2016 (DH 2012) http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_132358 Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A Tobacco Control Plan for England (DH 2011) http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_124960.pdf <p>Required data item (from 2013) for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioning outcomes framework, NCB (2012) http://www.nice.org.uk/aboutnice/cof/MaternityAndReproductive.jsp 						
<p>4b. SMOKING at delivery:</p> <p>Target - Reduced to a prevalence of 11% by 2015</p> <p>Thresholds</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="62 783 360 946"> <tr> <td>Red</td> <td>>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amber</td> <td>12-15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Green</td> <td><11%</td> </tr> </table>	Red	>15%	Amber	12-15%	Green	<11%	<p>Definition: <u>Number of women smoking at delivery</u></p>	
Red	>15%							
Amber	12-15%							
Green	<11%							

5. BREAST FEEDING

Target - Increase in breast feeding initiation rates by 2% per year

Thresholds

Red	<1%
Amber	>1-2%
Green	>2%

Definition:
Number of babies that received breast milk within 48 hours of birth

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.

Associated Evidence:

- 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.
- IfH Project 2C - <http://www.ifh.westmidlands.nhs.uk/InvestingforHealthKeyProjects/P02cReducingPerinatalandInfantMortality.aspx>
- Maternity and Child Health Data Set Benefits Realisation (2012)

Existing Data item for:

- Quarterly Health Improvement report
- National Vital Signs (2008) http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/publicationsandstatistics/publications/publicationspolicy_and_guidance/DH_082542
- Public Health Outcomes Framework for England, 2013-2016 (DH 2012) http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_132358

Required data item (from 2013) for:

- Commissioning outcomes framework, NCB (2012) <http://www.nice.org.uk/aboutnice/cof/MaternityAndReproductive.jsp>