

Number	Data source	CMDS	Data item Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Data definition
Identifiers and basic information for the delivery episode						
1	PAS	*	NHS number			10 digits
2	Obs/Mid		Parity			Number of previous pregnancies resulting in a registerable birth
3	Obs/Mid	*	Number of fetus/babies this pregnancy			Identifiable at delivery, including papyraceous
4	Obs/Mid		Time of delivery			24 hour clock. ANSI format with integral date for computerised systems
5	Obs/Mid	*	Most experienced person at delivery			
				Consultant obstetrician		
				Accredited specialist non consultant		
				Staff grade obstetrician		
				SpR 3/4/5		
				SpR 1/2		
				Acting obstetric registrar		
				Experienced obstetric SHO		
				Midwife > 2yrs experience		
				Midwife < 2yrs experience		
				GP		
				SHO <6/12 experience		
				Other non specialist doctor		
				Student midwife		
				Medical student		
				Paramedic		
				Friend, relative or other		
				Unattended		
Anaesthesia and Analgesia						
6	Obs/Mid		Time anaesthetist called			24 hour clock. ANSI format with integral date for computerised systems. Definition = time call logged on pager/telephone system.
7	Anaes		Time anaesthetist attended			24 hour clock. ANSI format with integral date for computerised systems
8	Anaes		First anaesthetist			Should be recorded in an information system as personal identifiers which are analysable into the classification given
				Consultant		
				Associate Specialist		
				Staff Grade		
				SpR 3/4/5		
				SpR 1/2		
				SHO		
				Other		
9	Anaes		Grade of second anaesthetist present			As 8 above
				Consultant		
				Associate Specialist		
				Staff Grade		
				SpR 3/4/5		
				SpR 1/2		
				SHO		
				Other		
				Not present		
10	Anaes		Grade of third anaesthetist present			As 8 above
				Consultant		

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				Associate Specialist		
				Staff Grade		
				SpR 3/4/5		
				SpR 1/2		
				SHO		
				Other		
				Not present		
11	Anaes		Reason for presence of more than 1 anaesthetist	Supervision and training		
				Clinical need		
				Failed, unsatisfactory or repeat procedures		
12	Anaes/Mid	*	Analgesia in labour	Epidural	Other	Includes all regimens except specific low dose techniques and PCEA.
					Low dose epidural	Bupivacaine concentration < or = 0.125% or ropivacaine = or < 0.2%
					Patient controlled epidural analgesia	
				Combined spinal/epidural analgesia		Implies both components used
				Spinal		
				Nerve block	Pudendal	
					Paracervical	
				Local anaesthetic infiltration		Perineal
				Opioids	Bolus	
					Infusion	
					PCA	
				Isoxane		
				Entonox		
				TENS		
				Immersion		Water immersion for analgesia
				Other		
				None		
13	Midwife/Anaes	*	Anaesthetic active at delivery	General anaesthetic		
				Combined spinal/epidural		Intrathecal injection and presence of epidural catheter
				Spinal		
				Epidural		
				Caudal		
				Nerve block	pudendal	
				Local anaesthetic infiltration	perineal	
					abdominal	abdominal wall infiltration for Caesarean section
				Field block of abdomen		
				None		
14	Midwife/Anaes	*	Anaesthetic given post labour/delivery	General anaesthetic		
				Combined spinal/epidural		Spinal, epidural or both components active
				Spinal		
				Epidural		
				Caudal		
				Nerve block	pudendal	
				Local anaesthetic infiltration	perineal	
					abdominal	abdominal wall infiltration
				Field block of abdomen		
				None		
15	Obs/Mid	*	Method of Delivery	Vaginal	Normal delivery	

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					Manually assisted, non instrumental	eg vaginal breech, shoulder dystocia
					Vacuum delivery	
					Forceps delivery	
				Caesarean Section		Caesarean Section at time convenient to mother and maternity team
					Elective	
					Scheduled	Needing early delivery but no distress
					Urgent	Distress not immediately life threatening (whether or not it responds to treatment)
					Emergency	Immediate threat to life of mother or baby
			<u>Data relating to Caesarean Section</u>			
16	Obs/Mid		Time of decision to perform LSCS			24 hour clock. ANSI format with integral date for computerised systems
17	Anaes		Reasons for regional analgesia	Maternal request		
				Obstetric considerations		Implies an obstetric "diagnosis" or "condition"
				Labour epidural in situ		
				Failed general anaesthesia		
				Other technique unsuitable		
18	Anaes		Reasons for general anaesthesia	Maternal request		Includes maternal refusal of regional block
				Obstetric considerations		Implies an obstetric imperative for use of general anaesthesia
				Insufficient time for regional block		
				Failed regional block		
				Unsuitable for regional block		
19			<u>Untoward events and Critical Incidents</u>			
	Anaes		Airway Problem	Failed intubation		
	Anaes		CVS Problem	Hypotension		Systolic pressure <80mmHg or >30% fall from previously recorded BP
				Cardiopulmonary arrest		
	Obs/Mid			Haemorrhage	Ante/intrapartum haemorrhage	Haemorrhage requiring >2 units blood
					Post partum haemorrhage	Haemorrhage requiring >2 units blood
	Anaes		Respiratory Problem	Hypoxia		SpO2 <85% requiring specific intervention
	Anaes		Regional Anaesthesia	Failed regional anaesthesia		Failure to provide regional anaesthesia of any type for the indication or intervention proposed
				Accidental dural puncture		
				Post dural puncture headache		Headache which meets acceptable diagnostic criteria for PDPH
				Excessively high regional block		Includes total spinal and presumed/proven subdural block. Suggested definition = block of T1 dermatome or higher
				Local anaesthetic toxicity		Includes LA induced convulsion
				Backache		Only include new presentations requiring investigation or treatment not previously present

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				Neurological deficit		New neurological deficit present after anaesthetic procedure -does not imply causation
				Urinary retention		Duration greater than 12 hours or necessitating more than one non indwelling catheterisation
			Critical care	Unexpected ITU admission		Implies not an elective planned ITU admission
				Unexpected HDU admission		
				HDU care on labour ward		
	Anaes		GA Problem	Awareness or recall under GA		
	Anaes		Equipment Failure			
	Anaes		Drug error			
	Anaes		Organisational error			
20	Anaes		Adverse event severity	0-No effect		RCA Severity scale
				1-Transient abnormality unnoticed by patient		One severity rating per patient defined on most significant event in the presence of more than one adverse event
				2-Transient abnormality with full recovery		
				3-Potentially permanent - not disabling		
				4-Potentially permanent disabling		
				5-Death		
21	Anaes		Anaesthetic interventions	Epidural blood patch		
				Ante natal assessment		Obstetric, midwifery or patient referral for assessment or advice
				Post natal investigation or treatment		
<u>Additional data items to support the Royal College of Anaesthetists Hospital Episode Statistics Data Set</u>						
RCA1	Information system		Intervention number			Automatically generated sequential identifier for each anaesthetic episode
RCA2			Anaesthetic Intervention type	Anaesthesia/sedation for procedures		Defined in Annex 1, Royal College of Anaesthetists document. "The Case for Recording Anaesthetic Data within contract minimum data sets and hospital episode statistics"
				Acute Pain Management (excluding childbirth)		
				Anaesthesia and pain relief for childbirth		
				Resuscitation		Cardiac arrest, A&E trauma, Pre anaesthesia
				Anaesthetic Assessment		not for routine surgery. Emergency anaesthesia, outpatient clinic, prior to ICU/HDU admission
				Chronic Pain Management		
				Critical Care during inter hospital transfers		
RCA3			Date and time of start of anaesthetic period			24 hour clock. ANSIII format with integral date for computerised systems. Time defined as when the anaesthetist takes charge of the patient for an anaesthetic procedure
RCA4			Specialty providing anaesthetic service for this period			NHS specialty code
RCA5			Most senior grade of anaesthetist providing the anaesthetic service			Included in datalist fields 8,9,10
RCA6			Number of medical staff providing the service			Included in datalist fields 8,9,10
RCA7			Predominant location during anaesthetic period			Not to be used at present. Developmental field only

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RCA8			Method of general anaesthesia/sedation			Included in datalist fields 12,13,14
RCA9			Method of local anaesthesia			Included in datalist fields 12,13,14
RCA10			Other procedures in the anaesthetic period			Included in datalist fields 12,13,14,21
RCA11			ASA of patient			Not appropriate for obstetric anaesthetic practice
RCA12			Urgency of surgery relating to this anaesthetic period			Included in datalist field 15
RCA13			Date and time of end of anaesthetic period			When the anaesthetist concludes management of a particular intervention transferring care to the attending midwife or other healthcare professional
Local Extensions to the Datalist						
				Personal Identifiers		
L1		*O	Mother's surname			
L2		*O	Mother's first name			
L3		*	Date of birth	Preferred identifier if NHS number not implemented		
L4			Hospital number			
L5			Post operative analgesia	simple analgesics non steroidal antiinflammatory drugs I.M/S.C. opioids PCA opioids Epidural opioids Spinal opioids Epidural top ups Epidural infusion wound infiltration with local anaesthetics ilioinguinal/iliohypogastric nerve blocks		
L6			Maternal satisfaction with analgesia/anaesthesia	Very satisfied Satisfied Dissatisfied Unknown		maternal assessment
L7			Quality of analgesia in labour	Good Moderate Poor Unknown		
L8			Quality of analgesia for delivery	Good Moderate Poor Unknown		Allows analysis for non CS and CS delivery analysed by method of delivery
L9			Quality of analgesia post Caesarean Section	Good Moderate Unknown Poor		CS delivery only
L10			Mother seen before discharge?	Yes No		

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				Regional anaesthesia details		
L11			Site of regional block			level of interspace
L12			Position for regional block	Right lateral Left lateral Sitting		
L13			Anatomical approach for regional block	Midline Paramedian		
L14			Depth of epidural space			cm
L15			Length of epidural catheter in space			cm
L16			Epidural needle	16g 17g 18g		
L17			Loss of resistance technique	Air Saline Both saline and air Other fluid Other loss of resistance device or method		includes LA solutions
L18			Total duration of epidural			hours
L19			Method of regional block drug administration	Single bolus Intermittent bolus Continuous infusion Patient controlled epidural analgesia (PCEA)		
L20			Combined spinal epidural	Single space technique Separate spaces technique		
L21			Spinal needle type	Quincke Pencil point Sprotte		
L22			Gauge of spinal needle			Gauge of needle
L23			Drugs used			Local anaesthetic and adjuvants
L24			Local anaesthetic concentration			%
L25			Opioid concentration			mcg/ml
CMDS = Data items in NHS data manual Version 5.2 April 99						