

## **2014 ADDITIONAL**



## **IPHIS VARIABLES**

Twelve new additional variables have been added to Ohio's IPHIS Database. Each is listed below with the corresponding tab and tips for accurate data entry. Enhanced clarification of a number of key existing variables is also described. These variables are important to an understanding of prenatal health and will assist us in improving health outcomes for women and babies in Ohio.



DEFINITION	IPHIS TAB	TIPS FOR ENTRY
1. Pregnancy/Ultrasound Do	ating	
The gestational age at which the first ultrasound for the current pregnancy was obtained.	Prenatal	<ul> <li>Use gestational age at time of ultrasound, not gestational age determined by LMP if they are different.</li> <li>Choose one of the following:         <ul> <li>Ultrasound BEFORE/ = 20 weeks gestation</li> <li>Ultrasound AFTER 20 weeks gestation</li> <li>Unknown OR no ultrasound performed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2. Previous Cesarean Deliv	ery	
<ul> <li>Previous delivery by extracting the fetus, placenta, and membranes through an incision in the mother's abdominal and uterine walls</li> <li>Do NOT count current pregnancy delivery</li> </ul>	Pregnancy Risk Factors	<ul> <li>If the mother has had a previous Cesarean delivery, indicate the number of previous cesarean deliveries she has had.</li> <li>After entering the number of previous C/S deliveries, select different types of C/S from following list:         <ul> <li>Prior classical (Vertical Uterine Incision) cesarean section</li> <li>Prior low transverse cesarean section (LTCS)</li> <li>Prior uterine rupture or window discovered during previous cesarean section</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
3. Intrauterine Growth Restri	ction (IUGF	R)
Fetus with an estimated fetal weight less than the 10th percentile for gestational age as determined by prenatal ultrasound.	Pregnancy Risk Factors	<ul> <li>IUGR is diagnosed before delivery; never after the infant is born</li> <li>Look for documentation in maternal record of:         <ul> <li>Poor fetal growth</li> <li>Fetal growth restriction</li> <li>IUGR</li> <li>Estimated fetal weight &lt; 10<sup>th</sup> percentile</li> <li>Fetal abdominal circumference &lt; 10<sup>th</sup> percentile</li> </ul> </li> <li>Abnormal fetal Doppler studies</li> </ul>
4. Renal (Kidney) Disease		
Maternal medical condition that involves her kidneys	Pregnancy Risk Factors	<ul> <li>If the record indicated that the patient has renal disease and high blood pressure the proper choice is listed under hypertension</li> <li>Do not list Fetal congenital kidney abnormalities here</li> <li>Look for designation in maternal record of: <ul> <li>Renal disease or Kidney disease</li> <li>Acute or chronic renal failure or insufficiency</li> <li>Proteinuria without hypertension</li> <li>Nephrotic syndrome</li> <li>Renal transplant</li> <li>Maternal congenital kidney abnormalities affecting this pregnancy</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5. Cholestasis		
Reversible maternal liver condition of late pregnancy associated with increased bile in the blood stream and intense itching of skin	Pregnancy Risk Factors	<ul> <li>May be associated with increased risk of stillbirth; baby may be delivered in the late preterm period.</li> <li>Look for documentation in maternal record of: <ul> <li>Cholestasis of pregnancy</li> <li>Obstetric cholestasis</li> <li>Intrahepatic cholestasis</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

DEFINITION	IPHIS TAB	TIPS FOR ENTRY
6. Blood Group Allo-Immuni	zation	
Maternal antibody formation that may lead to fetal red blood cell destruction and fetal anemia	Pregnancy Risk Factors	<ul> <li>Mark only if a mother has a positive antibody screen not due to Rh immunoglobulin (Rhogam or Rhophylac). Do not mark as positive in a mother recently given Rh immunoglobulin.</li> <li>Look for history of intrauterine transfusion during this pregnancy, suspected fetal anemia, MCA Doppler ultrasound, immune hydrops or anti-D, C, c, E, e, Kell, Kidd or Duffy.</li> </ul>
7. Prior Non-Pregnant Surge	ry	
A previous surgery performed <b>outside pregnancy</b> that increases the risk of     uterine rupture in current pregnancy	Pregnancy Risk Factors	Does not include uncomplicated D & C or surgical abortion, hysteroscopy or laparoscopy.      Look for documentation in maternal record of:         Prior Myomectomy         Prior perforation of uterus during surgery         Prior uterine reconstruction         Uterine window during prior uterine surgery         Prior surgical repair of uterine rupture outside of pregnancy
8. HIV - Human Immunodefi	ciency Viru	US
<ul> <li>Maternal infection with HIV virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)</li> </ul>	Pregnancy Infections	<ul> <li>Look for documentation in maternal record of:</li> <li>HIV</li> <li>AIDS</li> <li>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</li> </ul>
9. Progesterone		
<ul> <li>Was progesterone or "progestin" or "progestogen" treatment (in any formulation) prescribed or received after the 1st trimester?</li> </ul>	Pregnancy Progesterone	<ul> <li>Look for: 17-OHPC, 17-P, 17alpha-hydroxy-progesterone caproate, Makena®, vaginal progesterone suppositories or gel or capsules, Prometrium®, Prochieve®, Crinone®.</li> <li>Was cervical length measured with ultrasound?</li> </ul>
10. Obstetric estimate of ge	stational a	ge (updated)
This estimate of gestation should be in completed weeks and days only and determined by all prenatal factors and assessments such as ultrasound (not the neonatal exam).	Newborn	<ul> <li>Enter the obstetric estimate of the infant's gestation in completed weeks in the weeks box and additional completed days in the days box (0 to 6).</li> <li>If only the completed weeks are known or if gestational age given in weeks and a "+" then leave days box blank.</li> <li>If the days box is left blank, record only the number of fully completed weeks. DO NOT ROUND UP OR DOWN.</li> </ul>
11. Exclusive breast milk fee	eding throu	ugh entire stay
<ul> <li>Is the infant being exclusively breast fed or receiving human milk throughout entire hospital stay? Breast fed is the action of breast feeding or pumping (or expressing) human milk.</li> </ul>	Newborn	<ul> <li>If the reply to the initial question "Is infant being breast fed at discharge" is YES, then move on to the new question/variable regarding whether or not breast milk is used exclusively.</li> <li>If the infant IS receiving breast milk, is he or she being exclusively breastfed with no infant formula supplementation.</li> </ul>
12. Critical Congenital Hear	t Disease S	creening/Pulse Oximetry
<ul> <li>Has the infant been screened for a critical congenital heart defect, through the use of a physiologic test prior to discharge?</li> </ul>	CCHD Tab	<ul> <li>Look in the newborn record for results of pulse oximetry reading.</li> <li>Only nationally recommended screening methods that detect critical congenital heart defects at least as accurately as pulse oximetry may be used.</li> </ul>

## Clarification of Key Existing Variables

The following variables are not new to IPHIS, but have been further clarified:

- Further clarification for **Risk Factors e.) hypertension, gestational:** 
  - Changed to: e.) hypertension, gestational (include preeclampsia)
- Further clarification for Risk Factors o.) hydramnios/oligohydramnios
  - Changed verbiage to: o.) polyhydramnios (excessive amniotic fluid)/oligohydramnios (reduced amniotic fluid)
- The unknown option has been removed:
  - on the **Pregnancy tab** from Risk, Infections and Obstetric Procedures sections,
  - on Labor & Delivery tab from Characteristics of Labor and Delivery section and Maternal Morbidity section
  - and on the Newborn tab from Abnormal Conditions and Congenital Anomalies sections





