



BCI GUIDE

COMPLETING 22 KEY VARIABLES IN THE FLORIDA BIRTH CERTIFICATE

Data that is accurate and complete is of great importance to improve the health of mothers and babies. Although all the information collected in the birth certificate is significant, there are 22 key variables that have been identified as essential to supporting Florida's efforts for healthier mothers and babies. By reporting quality data, you help improve perinatal health.

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PARTNERING TO IMPROVE HEALTH CARE
QUALITY FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES



DEFINITION	ITEM #	TIPS FOR ENTRY
1. Birth weight		
The weight of the infant at birth.	Item #4	Enter the weight of the infant in grams. If weight in grams is not available, enter the birth weight in pounds and ounces. Please do not convert. This is the infant's weight at delivery, NOT at discharge.
2. Total number of prenatal visits		
The total number of visits recorded in the most current medical record available. A prenatal visit is one in which the health care professional examines or counsels the pregnant woman for her pregnancy.	Item #36d	Do not estimate additional visits when the prenatal record is not current. Do not include visits for classes, laboratory or other testing in which a health care professional did not individually examine or counsel the pregnant woman.
3. Prepregnancy weight		
The mother's weight BEFORE current pregnancy started.	Item #39a	Use pounds in whole numbers only. Do not enter fractions or decimals. If weight is 125 lbs. 4 ½ oz, enter 125 lbs. only. If weight is 155.75 lbs. enter 155 lbs. only.
4. Weight at delivery		
The mother's weight at the time of delivery.	Item #39b	Use pounds in whole numbers only. Do not enter fractions or decimals. If weight is 125 lbs. 4 ½ oz, enter 125 lbs. only. If weight is 155.75 lbs. enter 155 lbs. only.
5. Pregnancy risk factors: prepregnancy diabetes		
Glucose intolerance diagnosed BEFORE this pregnancy.	Item #43	If diabetes is present prior to becoming pregnant, check pre-pregnancy diabetes, NOT gestational. Do not check both.
6. Pregnancy risk factors: gestational diabetes		
Glucose intolerance that was diagnosed DURING this pregnancy.	Item #43	If diabetes is present only during this pregnancy, check gestational diabetes NOT pre-pregnancy. Do not check both.
7. Pregnancy risk factors: pre-pregnancy or chronic hypertension		
Elevation of blood pressure above normal for age and physiological condition diagnosed PRIOR to the onset of this pregnancy.	Item #43	If hypertension was present prior to this pregnancy, check pre-pregnancy NOT gestational hypertension. Do not check both.

DEFINITION	ITEM #	TIPS FOR ENTRY
8. Pregnancy risk factors: gestational hypertension		
Elevation of blood pressure above normal for age and physiological condition diagnosed DURING this pregnancy.	Item #43	If hypertension is present only during this pregnancy, check gestational NOT pre-pregnancy or chronic hypertension. Do not check both.
9. Pregnancy risk factors: hypertension-eclampsia		
Hypertension and generalized seizure or coma.	Item #43	Eclampsia can be checked with either pre-pregnancy or gestational hypertension.
10. Pregnancy risk factors: previous preterm birth		
A history of pregnancies resulting in a <u>live</u> infant born prior to 37 completed weeks (include live births born up to and including 36 weeks 6 days).	Item #43	If the mom has older children, were any of them born early? Do not include miscarriages, stillbirths or fetal deaths that occurred before 37 weeks; that is a different variable.
11. Characteristics of labor and delivery: induction of labor		
Initiation of uterine contractions by medical or surgical means for the purpose of delivery BEFORE labor has begun .	Item #47	Please note: Some of the same techniques and medications that are used to induce labor are also the same as those used to augment labor. Examples are Pitocin (oxytocin) and artificial rupture of membranes (AROM). Check whether labor has begun before deciding which category is correct. If this information is unclear or unavailable, check with the birth attendant. Induction of labor should be checked even if the attempt to initiate labor is not successful or the induction follows a spontaneous rupture of the membrane without contractions.
12. Characteristics of labor and delivery: augmentation of labor		
Stimulation of uterine contractions by drug or manipulative technique with the intent to reduce the time of delivery. Stimulation is done AFTER labor has begun .	Item #47	Remember: Some medications and treatments used to induce labor are the same as those used to augment labor. (e.g.: Pitocin (oxytocin), artificial rupture of membranes). Be certain to check when labor started.
13. Characteristics of labor and delivery: antenatal corticosteroids		
Steroids received by the mother prior to delivery to accelerate fetal lung maturation . Typically administered in anticipation of preterm (less than 37 completed weeks of gestation) delivery.	Item #47	This medication also could have been given at MD office or at another hospital prior to arrival at your facility. Three conditions must be met for this item. Check this item when 1) steroid medication was given to the mother 2) prior to delivery 3) for fetal lung maturation. Does not include steroid medication given to the mother for anti-inflammatory treatment before or after delivery.

DEFINITION**ITEM #****TIPS FOR ENTRY****14. Characteristics of labor and delivery: antibiotics received by the mother during labor**

Includes antibacterial medications given systemically (intravenous or intramuscular) to the mother in the interval between the onset of labor and the actual delivery.

Item
#47

Check this item only if medications were received systemically by the mother **during labor**. If onset of labor cannot be determined from the records, check with the birth attendant. Do not check if mother did not go into labor, such as during a scheduled cesarean section.

15. Characteristics of labor and delivery: fetal intolerance of labor

Fetal intolerance of labor refers to an abnormal or concerning fetal heart rate during labor that does not respond to procedures to improve the fetal heart rate and therefore requires an operative vaginal delivery (forceps or vacuum assisted vaginal delivery) or cesarean delivery in order to shorten time to delivery.

Item
#47

Fetal intolerance of labor may also be called:
non-reassuring fetal heart rate tracing
non-reassuring fetal status
prolonged category 2
category 3 fetal heart rate tracing
persistent decelerations
fetal bradycardia
fetal distress

16. Maternal transfusion

Includes any type of blood products given to the mother.

Item
#49

Look for any of the following words in the patient's record: transfused, blood transfusion, packed red blood cells (PRBC), whole blood, red cells, white cells, platelets and/or clotting factors (FFP, Cryo).

17. Obstetric Estimate of Gestation

The best estimate of the infant's gestation in completed weeks based on the prenatal care provider's estimate of gestation. Ultrasound completed in 1st trimester is preferred. This estimate of gestation should be determined by all perinatal factors and assessments but NOT the neonatal exam.

Item
#50

When entering this number, NEVER round up or down. Enter the number of completed weeks. If the infant is 36 weeks and 6 days, you should only report 36 weeks.

18. Breastfeeding at discharge

Information on whether the infant was given human milk or colostrum during the period between birth and discharge from the hospital. It includes breastfeeding, pumping and any attempt to breastfeed.

Item
#52

The infant DOES NOT need to be exclusively breastfed. It is NOT simply the mother's intent to breastfeed.

DEFINITION	ITEM #	TIPS FOR ENTRY
19. Abnormal conditions of the newborn: Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery		
Infant given manual breaths for any duration with bag and mask or bag and endotracheal tube within the first several minutes from birth.	Item #54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help with breathing DOES NOT include blow by or free flow oxygen or laryngoscopy for aspiration of meconium. • This DOES NOT include nasal cannula. • Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery could be checked with assisted ventilation required for ≥ 30 minutes and/or ≥ 6 hours. Check all that apply.
20. Abnormal conditions of the newborn: Assisted ventilation required for ≥ 30 minutes		
Infant given mechanical ventilation (breathing assistance) by any method for 30 minutes or more. Includes conventional, high frequency, or continuous positive pressure (CPAP).	Item #54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of minutes of mechanical ventilation given. • Help with breathing DOES NOT include blow by or free flow oxygen or laryngoscopy for aspiration of meconium. • This DOES NOT include nasal cannula or hand ventilation by bag. • Assisted ventilation required for ≥ 30 minutes could be checked with assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery and/or assisted ventilation required for ≥ 6 hours. Check all that apply.
21. Abnormal conditions of the newborn: Assisted ventilation required for ≥ 6 hours		
Infant given mechanical ventilation (breathing assistance) by any method for six hours or more. Includes conventional, high frequency, or continuous positive pressure (CPAP).	Item #54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count the number of hours of mechanical ventilation given. • Help with breathing DOES NOT include blow by or free flow oxygen, nasal cannula, laryngoscopy for aspiration of meconium or hand ventilation by bag. <p>Please note: If the infant was manually ventilated immediately following delivery and mechanically ventilated for six hours or more, all three variables for assisted ventilation should be checked. Check all that apply.</p>
22. Abnormal conditions of the newborn: NICU admission		
Admission to a facility or unit with staffing and equipment to provide continuous mechanical ventilator support for a newborn.	Item #54	<p>Do not include units that do not provide continuous mechanical ventilation.</p> <p>Do not include if the newborn was taken to the NICU for observation but is not admitted to the NICU.</p>

Use of “Unknown / 99”

Unknown or “99” is often misused when the birth abstractor does not know or is unsure of the answer to a question. Birth abstractors should use all available resources to find the required information. Resources such as admitting records, face sheets, medical records, worksheets, and labor and delivery records should be thoroughly revised to provide the most accurate entry. Contacting the provider should be considered when the information in record is unclear or unavailable. The key variable should only be marked unknown if the provider and hospital record cannot provide the information.

The key variable that is most often reported as “unknown” in Florida is *total number of prenatal visits*. Remember to carefully search all available medical records and resources to correctly complete this variable. Please do not ask the mother, who may state not knowing how many prenatal visits she had or provide an incorrect answer. The total number of prenatal visits must be counted from the prenatal or medical record. If you cannot ultimately find prenatal visits in the prenatal or medical record, or cannot get the information from the prenatal provider, then report the number as “unknown”. Please note that if there is a date entered in the first prenatal visit and a date in the last prenatal visit, there must be at least a “2” in the number of prenatal visits.

Contact information:

For technical assistance, webinar access, or information on the Birth Certificate Data Accuracy Initiative (BCI), please contact the Florida Perinatal Quality Collaborative (FPQC) at fpqc@health.usf.edu or visit our website at www.fpgc.org.

