Module Presentation

How to best use the Modules

To make the best use of this training we encourage you to complete each Module in order following the format below:

- 1. Read *Module Presentation*. Added explanations can be found in the HELPER Guidelines and in the extra information section if there is one.
- 2. Complete the *Extraction/Scenario* training exercises.
 - The extraction exercises use de-identified and altered patient medical records.
 - Enter the requested information into the provided section from the Birth Certificate Workbook.
 - The Scenarios are situations you may encounter as you collect information from your patients' medical records.
- 3. Check your responses using the answer sheets immediately following the segment completed
- 4. Complete the Module specific *Evaluation*, as before the answers are immediately following the *Evaluation*
- 5. If not already done, read extra training materials, if available.

If you have questions about how to answer any of the requests for information in the NYS Certification of Live Birth Training Modules, please contact Rosemary Varga (585-275-8737).

*"Coding" is a convenient although slightly misleading term for entering the needed information in the Statewide Perinatal Data system. True "coding" is the entry of predetermined numbers into a system that can then rate the material. We do not use numbers rather we enter the requested information.



Module Three

Labor & Delivery Part I



Labor & Delivery Fields

	Labor & Delivery					
Labor & Delivery	Mother Transferred in Antepartum: ☐Yes ☐ No	NYS Facility Mot	her Transferro	ed From:	State/Terr./Province:	
Lal	Mother's Weight at Delivery: lbs.					
	Fetal Presentation: (select one) Cephalic Breech Other	er				
Method of Delivery	Route & Method: (select one) Spontaneous Forceps – Mid	Forceps – Low / Outlet	□Vacuum [CesareanUnkno	own	
hod of	Cesarean Section History:					
Met	Attempted Procedures: Was delivery with forceps attempted but uns Was delivery with vacuum extraction attempted	_	Yes No			
	Trial Labor: If Cesarean section, was trial labor attempte	d? □	Yes No			
ery	Indications for C-Section: Unknown					
Method of Delivery		oresentation ernal Condition – Not Preg tive	nancy Related	Previous C-Section Maternal Condition Other	– Pregnancy Related	
Meth	Indications for Vacuum: Unknown Select all that apply	1	Indications Unknow Select all that)[
	Failure to progress	Fetus at Risk		to progress [Fetus at Risk	
Labor	Onset of Labor None Unknown at this time Select all that apply					
Lat	Prolonged Rupture of Membranes (12 or more hours) Prolonged Labor (20 or more hours)	Premature Rupture of (prior to labor)	f Membranes	☐ Precipitous Labo	r (less than 3 hours)	

•Labor & Delivery information is found in the mother's chart with much of the information on the L & D flowsheet/summary. A copy of this information may also be found in the infant's chart.

Mother Transferred in Antepartum

Mother Frans	sterred in Antepartum:]No		
	NYS Facility Mother	Transferred From:	State/Terr./Province:

Only complete these fields if the mother was transferred for medical reasons

NYS GUIDELINES

MOTHER TRANSFERRED FROM ANOTHER FACILITY IN ANTEPARTUM?

Indicate Yes or No. Indicate 'yes' only if the mother was transferred from another hospital prior to delivery because the delivery was believed to be high risk.

NYS FACILITY MOTHER WAS TRANSFERRED FROM

If the mother was transferred from a hospital within New York State, choose from the list in the SPDS. If the mother was transferred from a hospital that is not in New York State, enter the US state/territory or Canadian province of the transferring hospital.

Mother's Weight at Delivery

Mother's Weight at Delivery:

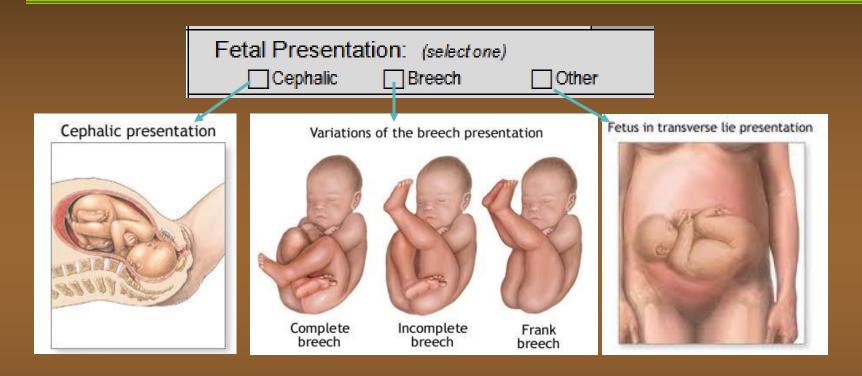
lbs.

Mother's weight at delivery will often be found on the L&D flowsheet



If you can't find mother's weight at delivery in the L&D information you can use the mother's weight at her last prenatal visit if the visit was within 2 weeks of delivery.

Fetal Presentation



- You will find Fetal Presentation in the "delivery" section of the L&D summary
- •Presentation refers to the part of the infant's body which is lying over the pelvic inlet. In other words it's what is presenting at or through the cervix.

Fetal Presentation (continued)

Fetal Presenta		
Cephalic	Breech	Other

Fetal Presentation

- •<u>Cephalic</u> any part of the fetal head is presenting (the <u>Vertex</u> [VTX], <u>Face</u>, or <u>Brow</u>, <u>Occiput Anterior</u> [OA], <u>Occiput Posterior</u> [OP], <u>Occiput Transverse</u> [OT]
- •<u>Breech</u> presentation of the fetal buttocks or feet; the feet may be alongside the buttocks (complete breech); the legs may be extended against the trunk and the feet lying against the face (frank breech); or one or both feet or knees may be prolapsed into the maternal vagina (footling or incomplete breech)
- Other 'Other' presentation includes compound and transverse presentations. These are rare. *Transverse lie is different from Occiput Transverse*

When the fetus is unexpectedly found in the breech position during a C-section, code presentation as 'breech' but do not code 'Malpresentation' as an indication for the C-section (since breech presentation was not identified until after uterus was opened).

See added page under 'Extra Information"

• GUIDELINES

FETAL PRESENTATION

- o Cephalic Synonyms include vertex. Presenting part of the fetus listed as occiput anterior (OA), occiput posterior (OP).
- Breech Presenting part of the fetus listed as breech, complete breech, frank breech, footling breech.
- o Other -- Any other presentation or presenting part not listed above.
- o Unknown

Route & Method

Route & Method: (select one)				
Spontaneous Forceps – Mid	Forceps – Low / Outlet	Vacuum	Cesarean	Unknown

Route & Method of delivery can be found in the "delivery" section of the L&D summary. Only indicate how the delivery was *finally* accomplished.

- •<u>Spontaneous</u> birth of an infant without the use of forceps, vacuum, or Cesarean section.
- Forceps extraction of the child from the birth canal by application of a metal tong-like instrument (forceps) to the fetal head.
 - ➤ Designated **low/outlet** or **mid** based on where the fetal head is located when forceps are applied. (see illustration on next slide).
- •<u>Vacuum</u> —a plastic cup attaches to the baby's head and suction is used to guide the baby out of the birth canal.
- •<u>Cesarean</u> surgical procedure in which one or more incisions are made to the mother's abdomen and uterus to deliver the baby.
- •<u>Unknown</u>- use when method of delivery is not known (this would be very rare).

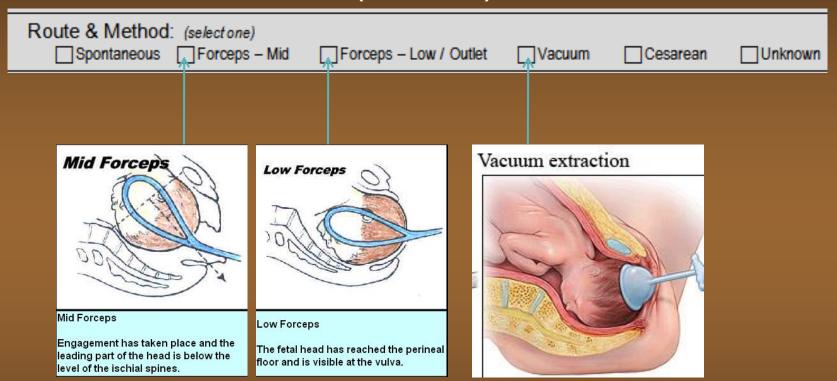
NYS GUIDELINES

ROUTE & METHOD

Indicate how delivery was finally accomplished, regardless of whether other procedures were attempted prior to successful delivery.

Route & Method

(continued)



Route & Method of delivery can be found in the "delivery" section of the labor summary. Only indicate how the delivery was finally accomplished.

Cesarean Section History

Cesarean Section Histo	ry:	
Previous C-Section	Number	

- •Indicate the number of <u>previous</u> C-sections mother has had.
- •This information may be found in the notes in the mother's chart or in the prenatal record.

NYS GUIDELINES

- CESAREAN SECTION HISTORY
 - o **Previous C-section** Select 'Yes' if mom has had a previous operative delivery in which the fetus was extracted through an incision in the maternal abdominal and uterine walls.
 - o Number Indicate the number of previous c-section deliveries.

Attempted Procedures

Attempted Procedures:		
Was delivery with forceps attempted but unsuccessful?	Yes	□ No~
Was delivery with vacuum extraction attempted but unsuccessful?	Yes	□No

The use of forceps or vacuum to extract the baby from the uterus during a C-section is NOT coded.

- Enter YES If delivery with forceps/vacuum was attempted but was unsuccessful (leading to another method for the final delivery)
- •Enter NO If delivery with forceps/vacuum was not attempted or was attempted and was successful. A successful attempt would include use that bought the baby to a better position for the mother to complete the delivery vaginally.

NYS GUIDELINES

- ATTEMPTED PROCEDURES
 - o Forceps Select 'yes' if forceps delivery was attempted unsuccessfully.
 - o Vacuum Select 'yes' if vacuum delivery was attempted unsuccessfully.

Trial Labor

_	 			
		- 24	no	

If Cesarean section, was trial labor attempted?

Yes

No

•If the baby was born by C-section check the medical record prior to the birth to see if the mother was allowed to labor and attempt a vaginal birth. If yes, then code *Trial of Labor (TOL)* as 'Yes'.

If a woman is admitted in labor and a C-section delivery was planned <u>prior</u> to the onset of labor and the baby is delivered by C-section then <u>Trial of Labor</u> should be coded as 'No'.

NYS GUIDELINES

TRIAL OF LABOR

If infant was delivered by cesarean, indicate whether mother had a trial of labor before the cesarean.

Indications for C-S Unknown Select all that apply	ection:	
Failure to progres	Malpresentation	Previous C-Section
Fetus at Risk / NF	S Maternal Condition – Not Pregna	ncy Related Maternal Condition – Pregnancy Related
Refused VBAC	☐ Elective	Other

It is very important that the reason(s) for the C-section be accurately reported.

NYS GUIDELINES

INDICATIONS FOR C-SECTION

- Failure to progress Select this item if a cesarean was performed because labor progressed more slowly than normal or because labor stopped before full dilation of the cervix: synonym: dystocia and arrest of descent
- Refused VBAC Select this item if the mother was eligible for a trial of labor, but refused, opting for repeat cesarean delivery instead. Synonym: refused voluntary trial of labor.

Term: Sometimes noted as **FTP=** (Failure to progress)

> Term: VBAC= Vaginal Birth After Csection

- •If mother is eligible for a vaginal delivery after a previous C-section but refuses, select "Refused TOLAC" (Formerly called VBAC).
- •If mother is eligible for a vaginal delivery after a C-section but hospital does not perform VBACs then select "Elective" and "Other". (see slide 17) 12

(continued)

Indications for C-Section: Unknown Select all that apply	QI	
Failure to progress	Malpresentation	Previous C-Section
Fetus at Risk / NFS	Maternal Condition – Not Pregnancy Related	Maternal Condition – Pregnancy Related
Refused VBAC	☐ Elective	Other

NYS GUIDELINES

- Fetus at Risk/NFS Select this item if a cesarean was performed because of concerns about the fetus's wellbeing and ability to tolerate labor.
 - o Evidence from a biophysical profile of a disturbance in utero
 - o Positive contraction stress test, the presence of late decelerations, during oxytocin stimulation with half or more of the contractions
 - o Breech or a malpresentation such as transverse lie, shoulder presentation
 - o Frank prolapse of the cord
 - o Fetal structural anomaly, such as fetal hydrocephalus
 - o Persistent late decelerations during most contractions
 - o Persistent variable decelerations during most contractions, often 60 to 80 bpm
 - o Prolonged bradycardia below 120 to 100 bpm 10 minutes or longer
 - o Prolonged tachycardia above 160 to 180 bpm persisting longer than 10 minutes
 - o Fetal scalp pH of less than 7.2. Include acidosis.

See guidelines for concern here

- •Caution: If breech or malpresentation is noted but there are no signs that the fetus was at risk then <u>do not</u> code "Fetus at Risk/NFS" as an indicator for the C-section
- •When "Fetal Intolerance" is coded [under "Characteristics of Labor and Delivery" (see next learning module)] and the delivery is hastened due to the infant's status then "Fetus at risk/NFS" should be considered as an indicator for the C-section.

(continued)

Indications for C-Section: ☐Unknown	Q	
Select all that apply		
Failure to progress	Malpresentation	Previous C-Section
Fetus at Risk / NFS	Maternal Condition – Not Pregnancy Related	Maternal Condition - Pregnancy Related
Refused VBAC	Elective	Other

NYS GUIDELINES

- Malpresentation Select this item if the presenting part of the fetal body within the birth canal, or nearest to it was NOT the vertex or the occipital fontanel. Synonyms include face presentation, brow presentation, frank breech, complete breech, footling breech, transverse lie, shoulder presentation and oblique lie.
- Maternal Condition Pregnancy Related Select this item if the mother had an obstetric condition that led to cesarean delivery, e.g. abruptio placenta, placenta previa

If a C-section was planned for a later date but the mother came to the hospital in labor prior to 39 weeks gestation, code "Maternal Condition Pregnancy Related" in addition to "Elective" (planned) and other relevant indicators for the C-section.

If the fetus was <u>unexpectedly</u> found to be breech when the uterus was opened, do not code "malpresentation" as an indication for C-section (since the C-section was not done for the malpresentation).

(continued)

Indications for C-Section: □Unknown	Q	
Select all that apply		
Failure to progress	Malpresentation	Previous C-Section
Fetus at Risk / NFS	Maternal Condition – Not Pregnancy Related	Maternal Condition – Pregnancy Related
Refused VBAC	Elective	Other

NYS GUIDELINES

- Maternal Condition Not Pregnancy Related Select this item if the mother had a nonobstetric medical condition that led to cesarean delivery, e.g. active genital herpes, HIV infection.
- Elective Select this item if the cesarean delivery was planned and scheduled prior to the onset of labor. In addition to selecting "Elective", you must also select a specific indication for the cesarean, unless it was done for a non-medical indication.

"Elective" means that the C-section was planned prior to the onset of labor. Because there should be a clinical reason for a C-section it generally will not stand alone as an indicator, another indicator should also be selected (unless C-section was done just because mother requested it before labor started).

(Continued)

Indications for C-Section: ☐ Unknown	Q	
Select all that apply		
Failure to progress	Malpresentation	Previous C-Section
Fetus at Risk / NFS	Maternal Condition – Not Pregnancy Related	Maternal Condition – Pregnancy Related
Refused VBAC	Elective	Other

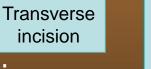
NYS GUIDELINES

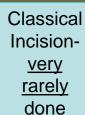
Previous C-Section Select this item if the mother had a previous cesarean delivery and was not eligible for trial of labor, e.g. due to classical uterine scar.

Do not code "Previous C-section" as an indication for "C-section" solely on the basis that the mother had <u>one</u> prior C-section as a trial of labor is an option.

Select "Previous C-section" if mother has had 2 or more consecutive transverse cut C-sections or just one prior C-section where a classical (longitudinal) incision was used.







(Continued)

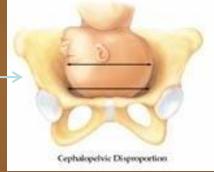
Indications for C-Section: ☐ Unknown		
Select all that apply		
☐ Failure to progress	Malpresentation	Previous C-Section
Fetus at Risk / NFS	Maternal Condition – Not Pregnancy Related	Maternal Condition – Pregnancy Related
Refused VBAC	Elective	Other

Some examples where "Other" might be used as a reason for the C-section:

- If C-section is done for "cephalopelvic disproportion" (CPD) means that the baby's head or body was too large to fit through the mother's pelvis).
- •If mother is eligible for a <u>v</u>aginal <u>b</u>irth <u>a</u>fter one previous <u>C</u>-section (*VBAC*) but the hospital does not perform VBAC's then code indication as "Elective" and "Other". (Select "Refused VBAC" if mother refuses vagina birth after C-section (see slide 12)

NYS GUIDELINES

• Other Select this item if the indication for cesarean does not fall into any of the other categories.



Don't code Chorioamnionitis as 'Other' Indication for C-section unless the MD so stated, rather code it as a Characteristic of L&D (next module)

Indications for Vacuum

Indications for Vacuum:			ī		
Unknown		Code rea	asons a vacuu	ım was used	or attempted
Select all that apply					
Failure to progress	□F	etus at Risk			
Other					

NYS GUIDELINES

INDICATIONS FOR VACUUM

- Failure to progress Select this item if a vacuum extractor was used because delivery (second stage of labor) was progressing more slowly than normal; other related terms: dystocia, maternal exhaustion.
- Fetus at Risk / NFS Select this item if a vacuum extractor was used because of concerns about the fetus's wellbeing.
 - o Evidence from a biophysical profile of a disturbance in utero
 - o Positive contraction stress test, the presence of late decelerations, during oxytocin stimulation with half or more of the contractions
 - o Breech or a malpresentation such as transverse lie, shoulder presentation
 - o Frank prolapse of the cord
 - o Fetal structural anomaly, such as fetal hydrocephalus
 - o Persistent late decelerations during most contractions
 - o Persistent variable decelerations during most contractions, often 60 to 80 bpm
- o Prolonged bradycardia below 120 to 100 bpm 10 minutes or longer
- o Prolonged tachycardia above 160 to 180 bpm persisting longer than 10 minutes
- o Fetal scalp pH of less than 7.2. Include acidosis.
- Other Select this item if an indication other than those listed above was given for the use of vacuum extraction.

When "Fetal Intolerance" is coded under "Characteristics of Labor and Delivery" (see next learning module) and vacuum is used to hasten delivery due to the infant's status then "Fetus at Risk/ NFS" should be considered as an indicator for the vacuum extraction.

Vacuum is only used during cephalic deliveries and is never supposed to be applied to malpresenting fetuses (i.e., breech, face, transverse, etc.).

Indications for Forceps

Indications for Forceps: ☐Unknown		Code reason(s) forceps were used or attempted
Select all that apply		
Failure to progress	Fetus at	When "Fetal Intolerance" is coded
Other		under "Characteristics of Labor

NYS GUIDELINES

INDICATIONS FOR FORCEPS

- Failure to progress Select this item if forceps were used because delivery (second stage of labor) was progressing more slowly than normal; other related terms: dystocia, maternal exhaustion.
- Fetus at Risk / NFS Select this item if forceps were used because of concerns about the fetus's wellbeing.
 - o Evidence from a biophysical profile of a disturbance in utero
 - o Positive contraction stress test, the presence of late decelerations, during oxytocin stimulation with half or more of the contractions
 - o Breech or a malpresentation such as transverse lie, shoulder presentation
 - Frank prolapse of the cord
 - o Fetal structural anomaly, such as fetal hydrocephalus
 - o Persistent late decelerations during most contractions
 - o Persistent variable decelerations during most contractions, often 60 to 80 bpm
 - o Prolonged bradycardia below 120 to 100 bpm 10 minutes or longer
 - o Prolonged tachycardia above 160 to 180 bpm persisting longer than 10 minutes
 - o Fetal scalp pH of less than 7.2. Include acidosis.
- Other Select this item if an indication other than those listed above was given for the use of forceps.
- Unknown

rance" is coded tics of Labor and Delivery" (see next learning module) and forceps is used to hasten delivery due to the infant's status then "Fetus at Risk/NFS" should be considered as an indicator for forceps use.

If breech or malpresentation is noted but there are no other signs of the fetus being at risk then do not code "Fetus at Risk/NFS" as an indication for forceps use.

*Forceps can be applied to breech or face presentations, but not to any other malpresentations.

Onset of Labor

Onset of Labor		
☐ None ☐ Unknown at this time		
Select all that apply		
□ Prolonged Rupture of Membranes	Premature Rupture of Membranes	Precipitous Labor (less than 3 hours)
(12 or more hours)	(prior to labor)	
Prolonged Labor (20 or more hours)		

NYS GUIDELINES

ONSET OF LABOR

- **Precipitous Labor** Select this if the total time between onset of labor and delivery was fewer than 3 hours. Precipitous labor and prolonged labor are mutually exclusive and therefore both may not be chosen for the same delivery.
- Premature Rupture of Membranes Select this item if there was spontaneous tearing of the amniotic sac (natural breaking of the 'bag of waters') before labor begins.
- **Prolonged Labor** Select this item if the total time between onset of labor and delivery was 20 hours or longer, regardless of mother's parity. Precipitous labor and prolonged labor are mutually exclusive and therefore both may not be chosen for the same delivery.
- Prolonged Rupture of Membranes Select this item if the mother's membranes ruptured 12 hours or more before delivery, regardless of whether the mother was in labor or not.

Use the delivery room record to determine date and time of birth. Compare this information with time labor started (onset) and time membranes ruptured to assist you as you code these fields.

The End

Extraction Exercises

Module 3 - L&D I

Extraction Exercise #1

Below are abridged chart notes and an abridged example of a patient summary created for Birth Certificate Registrars. You will only be entering data for the first half of the L&D portion of the work book.

Fill in the appropriate answers on the Birth Certificate Work Book excerpts (last page).

Chart Note: Attending DELIVERY NOTE:

Patient is a 30 y.o., now G2P2202, female with a pregnancy complicated by infertility conceived with ART resulting in a triplet pregnancy subsequently reduced to singleton. She underwent an uncomplicated primary C-section delivery for breech presentation and tubal ligation for desired permanent contraception, delivering a viable male infant weighed 3033 grams with APGARs of 8 & 9. Intact placenta with 3-vessel cord delivered manually. No complications encountered. EBL 700cc. Uterus firm at the umbilicus -2. Mother and baby transferred to the PACU doing well. Please see operative note for further details.

Working El	DD: 12/21	/ <u>xx</u>	set by	RN on 10/0)7/XX	based	on Last M	enstr	ual Perio	od on (03/16,	/XX	
Based On				EDD		GA Di	f GA	Use	er			Date	
Last Menst	rual Peric	od on 03/	16/XX	12/2	1/XX	Work	ing	RN				10/07/X	X
OB History													
Gravida	Para	Term		Preterm	AB		ТАВ	SAI	В	Ectop	oic	Multiple	Living
2	2	2										0	2
# Outcom	e Date	GA	Labor/	2nd Weigh	t Se	x Deliv	ery Anes	PTL	. Living N	lame	Locat		Delivering Clinician
1 Term	07/XXX		8h 29n 0h 21n	n / 3274 g n lb. 3.5	(7 F	Vag- Spon	EPI	N	Υ ,(GIRL	Othe	r	MD

		oz.)			
2 Term	12/XXXX 39w5d	3033 g (6 F C	SLT SPINAL-N Y	,BOY Other	MD

OB Episode Encounters

Date	Encounter Type	Provider	Department	Reason
12/19/XX	Labor and Delivery Encounter	, MD	ОВ	Pregnancy-Breech presentation, no version [O32.1XX0], Pregnancy
12/19/XX	Anesthesia Event	, MD	ОВ	Not found
12/19/XX	Surgery	, MD	ОВ	C-SECTION BREECH
12/19/XX	Procedure Pass	Not found	ОВ	Not found
12/19/XX	Anesthesia	, MD	ОВ	Not found
12/19/XX	History	, MD	ОВ	Not found
12/19/XX	Orders Only	Provider Unknown	ОВ	Not found
10/7/XX	Routine Prenatal Clinical Support	, RN	ОВ	NON STRESS TEST; NON STRESS TEST

Hospital Problems			
	Priority	Class	Noted - Resolved
Active Problems			
Breech presentation			12/18/XX -
			Present
Pregnancy			12/19/XX -
			Present
Status post primary low transverse cesarean section			12/19/XX -

				Present
Status post tubal ligation				12/19/XX - Present
Non-Hospital Problems				
		Priority	Class	Noted - Resolved
Active Problems				
Hyperlipidemia				12/15/XX -
				Present
Hypothyroidism				10/29/XX -
				Present
Nipple discharge in female				7/24/XX -
				Present
Resolved Problems				
RESOLVED: Female infertility of unspe	cified origin			8/2/XX - 7/17/X
RESOLVED: Pregnancy with history of	infertility			11/27/XX -
				7/17/XX
RESOLVED: Active labor				7/17/XX -
				7/17/XX
Medical History				
Past Medical History	Date	Comments		
Ovarian cyst [N83.209]	Conversion Data - ^Resolved			
Hypothyroidism [E03.9]				
Endometriosis [N80.9]				
Infertility associated with anovulation [N97.0]	n			

Surgical History

Past Surgical History	Laterality	Last (Occurrence	Comments
HX OVARIAN CYSTECTOMY [SHX326]				Ovarian Cystectomy Conversion Data
Fimbriectomy, right [Other]				
PR FULL ROUT OBSTE CARE,CESAREAN DELIV [59510]	N/A	12/19	9/XX	Procedure: C-SECTION
CARE, CESAREAIN DELIV [55510]				BREECH and BTL;
				Surgeon:;
				Location: L&D Service: OBGYN
Pertinent Negatives		Last Occurrence	Comments	S
CONVERTED PROCEDURE [SHX99	99]	12/19/XX	Salpingect	tomy Conversion Data

Social History	
Category	History
Smoking Tobacco Use	Never Smoker
Smokeless Tobacco Use	Unknown
Tobacco Comment	
Alcohol Use	No
Drug Use	No
Sexual Activity	Yes; Male partners; Birth Ctrl/Protection: None, Condom
ADL	Not Asked

Concurrent Nursing Documentation Maternal Information

ABO RH BLOOD TYPE

Date	Value	Ref Range	Status
12/15/XX	A RH POS		Final

HBV S AG

Date	Value	Ref Range	Status
07/28/XX	NEG		Final
Comment	:		
Test Meth	od: CMIA		
RUBELLA IGG AB			
Date	Value	Ref Range	Status
07/28/XX	POSITIVE		Final
Comment	:		
TEST MET	HOD: Multiplex flow immui	noassay	
HIV 1&2 AB SCREEN	, ,	,	
Date	Value	Ref Range	Status
12/03/XX	NEG	J	Final
Comment			
TEST MET			
HIV 1&2 ANTIGEN/A		D (D	6 1.
Date	Value	Ref Range	Status
05/31/XX	Nonreactive		Final
Comment	:		
Test Meth	od: CMIA		
SYPHILIS SCREEN			
Date	Value	Ref Range	Status
12/19/XX	Neg		Final
Comment	:		
TEST MET	HOD: BioPLEX(Multiplex Flo	ow Immunoassay)	
GROUP B STREP CUL	TURE		
Date	Value	Ref Range	Status
11/28/XX			Final
Facility-Administered	d Medications as of 12/22/XX		
Medication		Dose	Frequency Last Dose

Chromosome Analysis

Component	Value	Units
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Chromosome analysis [183195423]

Collected: 06/06XX 1102

Updated: 06/15XX 0941

Lab Status: Edited Result - FINAL

Specimen Type Chorionic villi

Path Case # BBB

Indication See text

multifetal reduction

Band Level 350-450

Cells Analyzed 20

Cells Counted 20

Karyo Made 2

Karyo Diag 46,XY

Interp,CHROM see text

Chromosome G-banding analysis revealed that the fetus of this patient has a normal male chromosome complement, i.e., 46XY. However, it is important to note that this analysis does not rule out fetal abnormalities of non-chromosomal etiology, nor those requiring unusual technical modification for their identification.

Reviewed By tech

Weights (last 4 days) before discharge

Date/Time	Height	Weight	PrePregnancy Weight	Pregnancy weight change (kg)	BMI (Calculated)	BSA (Calculated - sq m)	Who I
12/19/XX 0728	1.626 m (5' 4")	69.9 kg (154 lb)			26.5	1.78 sq meters	

Nursing Epidural Events

None

Anesthesia Record

Anesthesia Record

Steroidal Medications (Filter: ERX GENERAL PQRI GLUCOCORTICOID MEDICATIONS MEASURE 180 Medications Shown)

None

Events

Date/Time	Event	Pt Class	Unit	Room/Bed	Service
12/19/XX 0606	Admission	Inpatient	ОВ	ОВ	Surgery
12/19/XX 0607	Patient Update	Inpatient	ОВ	ОВ	Surgery
12/19/XX 0748	Surgery	Surgery Admit	L&D	S_OR_	OBGYN
12/19/XX 0819	Patient Update	Inpatient	ОВ	ОВ	Surgery

Girl	Mad	Rec#	

Delivery Information

Boy Sex: male Gestational Age: 39w5d MRN: _____ PCP: ____ MD

Delivery Date/Time: 12/19/XX

Time of Head Delivery: 12/19/XX 8:19 AM

Delivery Type: C-Sec, Low Transverse Meconium at time of delivery: none

Delivery Location: OR

Labor Onset Date/Time: Dilation Complete Date/Time:

Preterm labor: No Antenatal steroids: None Antibiotics received during labor: No

First Cervical ripening date/time: / Cervical ripening Type:

Rupture Date: 12/19/XX Rupture Time: 8:18 AM Details: Rupture Type: Spontaneous Color: Clear Amount:

Moderate

Induction:

Indications: Augmentation: .None

Labor complications: None

@OBDELIVERYPROVIDERS@Anesthesia Method: Spinal- Analgesics:

Presentation: Footling Breech **Position:**

Prophylactic Maneuver: No

Shoulder Dystocia: No

Resuscitation: Dry; Tactile Stimulation; Bulb Suctioning

Living Status: Yes

APGARs	Total	Color	Reflex irritability	Breath	Heart Rate	Muscle Tone	Assigned By (greater than 7 no need for next measurement)
							(greater than 7 no need for next measurement)
1 min	8	1	2	1	2	2	RN
5 min	9	1	2	2	2	2	RN
10 min							
15 min							
20 min							
25 min							

		1		T	1	1			
30 min									
Birth Weight: Height: Head Circumference: Observed Anomalies:									
Cord: 3 Vessels Complications: NONE Clamping Delayed: 0 Clamped Date/Time:12/19 8:19 AM Cord blood disposition: Lab Gases sent: No Stem cell collection -by MD-: No									
Maternal Inf	0:								
Placenta Del pathology	ivery Date/T	ime: 12/1	9 8:20 AN	∕l Remov	al: C-Sect	ion Removal Ap	pearance: Abno	ormal Disposition:	
Bonding:									
Stages of Lal	or: Stage Or	ne: h m Sta	age Two:	0h 0m St	age Thre	e: 0h 1m			
Episiotomy:	None								
Perineal lace	rations:								
Delivery est.	blood loss (r	mL):							
Procedures:									
*Labor Events	•								
Preterm labor	?: No								
Rupture date:	12/19/XX				Rup	ture type: Spon	taneous		
Rupture Time:	8:18 AM								
nduction: .No	ne				Aug	mentation: .No	ne		
Hospital Prob	lems								
						Priority	Class	Noted - Resolved	
Active Proble	ms								
Term newbo	rn delivered	by C-sect	ion, curre	ent hospi	talization	<u> </u>		12/19/XX -	

		Present
		12/19/XX -
		Present
		12/19/XX -
		Present
Priority	Class	Noted -
		Resolved
	Priority	Priority Class

Low

1/2/XX - Present

Concurrent Nursing Documentation Newborns

Concurrent Nursing Documentation

Worried well

NYS Shaken Baby Syndrome Signature Complete:: 12/21/XX

Newborn Safe to Sleep Complete:: 12/21/XX

DOHM Finalized (Mom and Baby): Yes

NYS NB Screen Number:: 999 999 999

Newborn Hearing Rt Ear Results: Pass

Newborn Hearing Lt Ear Results: Pass

Hepatitis B Vaccine:: Given

Cord Clamp Removed:: Yes

CCHD Results: Passed-Negative Screen

Immunization History

Administered Date(s) Administered

Hepatitis B Ped/Adol(ENGERIX-B/RECOMBIVAX HB)

12/19/XX

Pertussis educational material presented to patients family concerning Pertussis vaccination availability. (Year-Round)

Pertussis Edu Material Presented: Yes

Influenza educational material presented to patients family concerning Influenza vaccination availability.(FLU season only)

Influenza Edu Material Presented: Yes

Antibiotics (Filter: RX BROAD SPECTRUM ABX Medications Shown)

None

Events

Date/Time	Event	Pt Class	Unit	Room/Bed	Service
12/19/XX 0819	Admission	Inpatient	OBN	ОВ	

Module 3 - L&D I

Extraction Exercise #1 Work Book excerpts

Enter the correct information

	Labor & Delivery									
	Mother Transferred in Antepartum:	NYS Facility Mot	her Transferre	d From:	State/Terr./Province:					
Labor & Delivery	Yes No									
돌	Mother's Weight at Delivery:									
	lbs.									
	Fetal Presentation: (selectione)									
	Cephalic Breech Oth	er								
Very	Route & Method: (select one)									
Method of Delivery	Spontaneous Forceps – Mid Forceps – Low / Outlet Vacuum Cesarean Unknown									
jo I	Cesarean Section History:									
ě.	Previous C-Section Number									
ě	Attempted Procedures:									
	Was delivery with forceps attempted but uns	successful?	Yes No							
	Was delivery with vacuum extraction attemp	ted but unsuccessful? 🔲	Yes No							
		Labor & D	Delivery							
	Trial Labor:									
	If Cesarean section, was trial labor attempte	ed?	Yes No							
	Indications for C-Section:									
>	Unknown									
Method of Delivery	Select all that apply									
e G	☐ Failure to progress ☐ Ma	presentation		Previous C-Section						
ð	Fetus at Risk / NFS Ma	ternal Condition – Not Preg	nancy Related	■ Maternal Condition	 Pregnancy Related 					
횰.		ctive		Other						
Met	Indications for Vacuum:			for Forceps:						
	Unknown		Unknow		l I					
	Select all that apply		Select all that		* -					
	Failure to progress	Fetus at Risk	_	to progress [Fetus at Risk					
	Other		Other							
	Onset of Labor									
<u>_</u>	None Unknown at this time									
abor	Select all that apply	December Destruction	f Mambanaa	□ Beneiuiteur I abe	u /lees than 2 hours					
_	Prolonged Rupture of Membranes (12 or more hours)	Premature Rupture of (prior to labor)	i wellipranes	Frecipitous Labo	er (less than 3 hours)					
	Prolonged Labor (20 or more hours)									

See next page for answers

Module 3 - L&D I Extraction Exercise #1 Answers

Labor & Delivery

Mother transferred in Antepartum:Yes _X_ No	NYS Facility Mother Tra	ransferred From: State/Terr./Province
Mother's Weight at Delivery:		•
_ 154 lbs.		
Fetal Presentation: (select one) CephalicX_ BreechOther	r	
Route & Method: (select one)		
SpontaneousForceps-Mid	Forceps-Low/Outlet _	VacuumX Cesarean Unknown
Cesarean Section History: Previous C-section Number		
Attempted Procedures:		
Was delivery with forceps attempted but	unsuccessful?	Yes _X_ No
Was delivery with vacuum extraction atte	empted but unsuccessful?	Yes _X_No
Trial of Labor		
If Cesarean section, was trial labor attempt	pted? YesX_ No	ı
Indications for C-section		
Unknown		
Select all that apply		
Failure to ProgressX_ Malprese		Previous C-sect
Fetus at Risk (NRFHT)Maternal (Condition-Preg. Related	Maternal Condition-Not Preg. Related
Refused VBAC Elective		Other
Indications for Vacuum:		Indications for Forceps:
Unknown		Unknown
Select all that apply		Select all that apply
Failure to progress Fetus at Ris	k	Failure to progress Fetus at Risk
Other		Other
Onset of Labor		
X None Unknown at	this time	
Select all that apply		
Prolonged ROM (12 or more hrs.)	Premature ROM (befo	ore onset of labor)
Precipitous labor (less than 3 hrs.)	Prolonged labor (20 c	or more hrs.)

A thing to remember – 'Previous C-sect' under 'Indications for C-Section' is only coded if there are two or more consecutive C-sections or one classical incision C-section.

Module 3 - L&D I

Extraction Exercise #2

Below are abridged chart notes and an abridged example of a patient summary created for Birth Certificate Registrars. You will only be entering data for the first half of the L&D portion of the work book.

Fill in the appropriate answers on the Birth Certificate Work Book excerpts (last page).

Chart Note 1: Attending Delivery note:

Patient is a 27 y.o. G2P0010, now G2P1011, who was admitted on 1/1/XX 3:52 am at 39w5d for labor. She received Pitocin for augmentation and an epidural for pain management. At 08:58, membranes were artificially ruptured for meconium. During the intrapartum period, she was diagnosed with chorioamnionitis and pre-eclampsia without severe features. She received antibiotics in labor. At 18:01, she spontaneously delivered a viable male infant in the LOA position. The head was delivered with maternal expulsive effort only, followed immediately by the shoulders with no additional maneuvers needed. There was no nuchal cord. The infant weighed 3235g with APGARs of 8 and 8. The cord was clamped and cut, and the infant was passed to awaiting personnel active and crying. On inspection of the vulva and perineum, a 2nd degree perineal laceration was repaired in two layers with 3-0 Vicryl. Mother and infant tolerated the delivery well. EBL 300 cc.

Chart Note 2: Attending Post-partum note:

Patient is a 27 y.o. G2P0010, now G2P1011, who was admitted on 1/1/XX for labor. Her pregnancy was complicated by an elevated 1 hr GTT with a normal 3 hr GTT. During her labor, she received an epidural for pain management. On 1/1/XX, she delivered a viable male infant via spontaneous vaginal delivery. Her delivery was complicated by chorioamnionitis as well as pre-eclampsia without severe features. She and her baby boy tolerated the delivery well. Her postpartum course was uncomplicated and she was discharged home in good condition after meeting all postpartum milestones.

Dating Su	ımm	nary									
Working E	DD:	01/03/XX	K se	t by MD or	n 10/21/XX I	pased on	Ultrasou	und on 05	5/09/XX		
Based On					EDD	GA Dif	GA	User		Date	
Last Mens	trual	Period or	n 03/23/	ΧX	12/28/XX	+6d		MD		10/21/XX	
Ultrasound	d on (05/09/XX			01/03/XX	Working	5w6d	MD		10/21/XX	
OB Histo	ry										
Gravida	Pai	ra .	Term	Preter	m AB	TA	В	SAB	Ectopic	Multiple	Living
2	1		1		1			1		0	1
# Outcome)	Date	GA	Labor/2nd	l Weight Sex	Delivery	Anes	PTL	Living Name	Location	Delivering Clinician
1 Spontane Abortion	eous	;									
2 Term		01/XXXX	(39w5d	16h 43m / 2h 18m	7 3235 g M (7 lb. 2.1 oz.)	Vag- Spont	EPIDUF	RAL- N	Y ,BOY	Other	MD
Complicat	tions	: Chorioa	mnioniti	S							

OB Episode Encounters

Encounter	Encounters related to Labor and Delivery Encounter on 1/1/XX with MD						
Date	Encounter Type	Provider	Department	Reason			
1/1/XX	Labor and Delivery Encounter	MD	ОВ	Pregnancy with one fetus			
1/1/XX	Anesthesia Event	MD	OB	Not found			
1/1/XX	Anesthesia	MD	ОВ	Not found			

1/1/XX	History	MD	ОВ	Not found
12/31/XX	Labor and Delivery Encounter	MD	ОВ	Not found
12/31/XX	Labor and Delivery Encounter	MD	ОВ	Not found
10/21/XX	Labor and Delivery Encounter	MD	ОВ	Not found

Hospital Problems			
	Priority	Class	Noted - Resolved
Active Problems			
SVD (spontaneous vaginal delivery)			1/1/XX - Present
Resolved Problems			
RESOLVED: Pregnancy with one fetus			1/1/XX - 1/1/XX
Non-Hospital Problems			
	Priority	Class	Noted -

	Resolved
Active Problems	
39 weeks gestation of pregnancy	12/31/XX - Present
Resolved Problems	
RESOLVED: Yeast infection	10/21/XX - 1/3/XX

Medical History None

Surgical History				
Past Surgical History	Laterality	Last Occurrence	Comments	
tonsillectomy [Other]				

Social History	
Category	History
Smoking Tobacco Use	Never Smoker
Smokeless Tobacco Use	Unknown
Tobacco Comment	
Alcohol Use	No
Drug Use	No
Sexual Activity	Yes; Male partners
ADL	Not Asked

Concurrent Nursing Documentation Maternal Information

ABO RH BLOOD TYPE				_	
Date	Value		Ref Range	Status	
01/01/XX	O RH NEG			Final	
HBV S AG					
Date	Value		Ref Range	Status	
05/25/XX	NEG			Final	
Comment:					
Test Method: CN	ΛIA				
RUBELLA IGG AB					
Date	Value		Ref Range	Status	
05/25/XX	POSITIVE		rtorrtango	Final	
Comment:	1 OOIIIVL			i iliai	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. N. A I (!:				
TEST METHOD.	•	mmunoassay			
HIV 1&2 ANTIGEN/ANTIB			D (D	2: :	
Date OF WW	Value		Ref Range	Status	
05/25/XX	Nonreactive			Final	
Comment:					
Test Method: CN	ΛIA				
SYPHILIS SCREEN					
Date	Value		Ref Range	Status	
01/01/XX	Neg			Final	
Comment:					
TEST METHOD.	: BioPLEX(Multir	nlex Flow Immur	noassav)		
GROUP B STREP CULTU	· ·		,		
	alue			Ref Range	Status
12/08/XX .	0.00			i to: i tarigo	Final
Facility-Administered Me	diantians as of 1	DIVV			ı ıııa
Medication	dications as of i	Dose	Frequency	Last Dose	
[COMPLETED] gen	tomicin	5 mg/kg	Once	422 mg at	
(GARAMYCIN) 40 I		5 mg/kg	Office	01/01/XX 1541	
				01/01/88 1541	
in sodium chloride ().9 % 110 ML				
IVPB					
 [COMPLETED] amp 				2 g at 01/01/XX	
(OMNIPEN) injectio	n 2 gram ADS			1511	
Med					
 [DISCONTINUED] 8 		2,000 mg	4 times per day		
(OMNIPEN) 2,000 r	ng in sodium				
chloride 0.9 % mini-	-bag				
• [DISCONTINUED] a	-	2,000 mg	4 times per day	2,000 mg at	
(OMNIPEN) 2,000 r		, ,	. ,	01/01/XX 1511	
chloride 0.9 % mini-					
	~~9				

Chromosome Analysis

** No results found for the last 7440 hours. **

Weights (last 3 days) before discharge Date/Time Height PrePregnancy Pregnancy BMI BSA Who Weight Weight weight (Calculated) (Calculated change - sq m) (kg) 01/01/XX 0404 84.4 kg ΑL 1.499 m 37.6 1.87 sq (186 lb) (4' 11") meters

Shown)					
nalbuphine (NUB	AIN) injection 15 mg (mg)			Total dose: 15 mg	ѷ
Dose	Action	Route	Admin Date/Time	Admin User	
15 mg	Given	Intravenous Medication (Se	01/01/XX 1153 ee eMAR)	RN	
nalbuphine (NUB	AIN) 10 MG/ML injection (mg	J)		Total dose: 15 mg	*
		Davita	Admin Date/Time	Admin User	
Dose	Action	Route	Admin Date/Time	Admin 036i	

Nursing Epidural Events

None

Anesthesia Record

Anesthesia Record

Steroidal Medications (Filter: ERX GENERAL PQRI GLUCOCORTICOID MEDICATIONS MEASURE 180

Medications Shown)

None

Events					
Date/Time	Event	Pt Class	Unit	Room/Bed	Service
01/01/XX 0352	Admission	Observation	ОВ	OB	
01/01/XX 1806	Patient Update	Inpatient	ОВ	ОВ	

Garnier, Vincent Charles [3224549]

^

Delivery Information

Boy Sex: male Gestational Age: 39w5d MRN: _____ PCP: MD

Delivery Date/Time: 1/1/XX

Time of Head Delivery: 1/1/XX 6:01 PM

Delivery Type: Vaginal, Spontaneous Delivery Meconium at time of delivery: mod/heavy

Delivery Location: LDRP

Labor Onset Date/Time: 12/31/XX 11:00 PM Dilation Complete Date/Time: 1/1/XX 3:43 PM

Preterm labor: No Antenatal steroids: None Antibiotics received during labor:

First Cervical ripening date/time: / Cervical ripening Type:

Rupture Date: 1/1/XX Rupture Time: 8:58 AM Details: Rupture Type: Artificial Color: Non Particulate Meconium

Amount: Moderate

Induction:

Indications: Augmentation: Oxytocin Labor complications: Chorioamnionitis

@OBDELIVERYPROVIDERS@Anesthesia Method: Epidural- Analgesics:

Presentation: Vertex Position: Left Occiput Anterior

Prophylactic Maneuver: No

Shoulder Dystocia: No

Resuscitation: Dry; Tactile Stimulation; Bulb Suctioning; Tracheal Suctioning

Living Status: Yes

APGARs	Total	Color	Reflex irritability	Breath	Heart Rate	Muscle Tone	Assigned By (greater than 7 no need for next measurement)
1 min	8	1	2	1	2	2	NICU
5 min	8	1	2	1	2	2	NICU
10 min							
15 min							
20 min							
25 min							
30 min							

Birth Weight: Height: Head Circumference: Observed Anomalies:

Cord: 3 Vessels Complications: NONE Clamping Delayed: 0 Clamped Date/Time: Cord blood disposition: Lab Gases

sent: Yes Stem cell collection -by MD-: No

Maternal Info:

Placenta Delivery Date/Time: 1/1 6:10 PM Removal: Spontaneous Appearance: Intact Disposition: pathology

Bonding:

Stages of Labor: Stage One: 16h 43m Stage Two: 2h 18m Stage Three: 0h 9m

Episiotomy: None

Perineal lacerations: Repaired

Delivery est. blood loss (mL): 300.00

Needle Count: Correct Sponge Count: Correct **Procedures: None**

*Labor Event Times

Labor Onset Date: 12/31/XX Labor Onset Time: 11:00 PM EST Dilation Complete Date: 1/1/XX Dilation Complete Time: 3:43 PM

*Labor Events

Preterm laborXX: No

Rupture date: 1/1/XX Rupture type: Artificial

Rupture Time: 8:58 AM

Induction: AROM Augmentation: Oxytocin

Hospital Problems

	Priority	Class	Noted - Resolved
Active Problems			
Term newborn delivered vaginally, current hospitalization			1/2/XX - Present
Newborn suspected to be affected by chorioamnionitis			1/2/XX - Present

Non-Hospital Problems

None

Concurrent Nursing Documentation Newborns

Concurrent Nursing Documentation

NYS Shaken Baby Syndrome Signature Complete:: 01/03/XX

Newborn Safe to Sleep Complete:: 01/03/XX DOHM Finalized (Mom and Baby): Yes

NYS NB Screen Number:: _ _ _ _ _

Newborn Hearing Rt Ear Results: Pass

Newborn Hearing Lt Ear Results: Pass

Hepatitis B Vaccine:: Given Cord Clamp Removed:: Yes

CCHD Results: Passed-Negative Screen

NEWBORN ABO RH

Date Value Ref Range Status
01/01/XX O RH POS Final

Immunization History

Administered Date(s) Administered

Hepatitis B Ped/Adol(ENGERIX-

B/RECOMBIVAX HB)

01/01/XX

Pertussis educational material presented to patients family concerning Pertussis vaccination availability. (Year-Round)

Pertussis Edu Material Presented: Yes

Influenza educational material presented to patients family concerning Influenza vaccination

availability.(FLU season only)

Influenza Edu Material Presented: Yes

Antibiotics (Filter: URMC RX BROAD SPECTRUM ABX Medications Shown)

None

Events

Date/Time	Event	Pt Class	Unit	Room/Bed	Service
01/01/XX 1801	Admission	Inpatient	OBN	NBN	
01/01/XX 1806	Patient Update	Inpatient	OBN	NBN	

Module 3 - L&D | Extraction Exercise #2 | Work Book Excerpts

Enter the correct information

	Labor O Balisson					
	Labor & Delivery					
	Mother Transferred in Antepartum:	NYS Facility Mot	her Transferr	ed From:	State/Terr./Province:	
Labor & Delivery	Yes No					
름	Mother's Weight at Delivery:					
	lbs.					
	Fetal Presentation: (select one)					
	Cephalic Breech Other					
6	Route & Method: (select one)					
Method of Delivery	Spontaneous Forceps - Mid	Forceps - Low / Outlet	☐ Vacuum [Cesarean Unkno	own	
je je	Cesarean Section History:	\neg				
ě.	Previous C-Section Number					
Me	Attempted Procedures:					
	Was delivery with forceps attempted but unsuccessful? ☐ Yes ☐ No					
	Was delivery with vacuum extraction atten	npted but unsuccessful?	Yes 🗌 No			
		Labor & I	Delivery			
	Trial Labor:					
	If Cesarean section, was trial labor attempt	ted?	Yes No			
	Indications for C-Section:					
_	Unknown					
Ve.	Select all that apply					
eli	Failure to progress Malpresentation Previous C-Section					
ᇴ	Select all that apply Failure to progress			- Pregnancy Related		
8	Refused VBAC	ective		Other		
듛	Indications for Vacuum:		Indications	for Forceps:	N III	
-	Unknown Select all that apply Select all that apply)		
				,		
☐ Failure to progress ☐ Fetus at Risk ☐ Failure to progress ☐ Fetus at Ri			Fetus at Risk			
	Other		Other			
	Onset of Labor					
	■ None ■ Unknown at this time					
abor	Select all that apply					
٣	Prolonged Rupture of Membranes	Premature Rupture of	f Membranes	Precipitous Labo	r (less than 3 hours)	
	(12 or more hours) (prior to labor)					
	Prolonged Labor (20 or more hours)					

See next page for answers

Module 3 L&D 1

Extraction Exercise-2 Answers

Labor & Delivery

Mother transferred in Antepartum:Yes _X_ No	NYS Facility Mother Transferred From	om: State/Terr./Province	
Mother's Weight at Delivery:			
186 /bs.			
Fetal Presentation: (select one)			
X Cephalic Breech Othe	er		
Route & Method: (select one)	·		
X_SpontaneousForceps-Mid	Forceps-Low/Outlet Vacuum	Cesarean Unknown	
Cesarean Section History:			
Previous C-section Number			
Attempted Procedures:			
Was delivery with forceps attempted bu	t unsuccessful? Yes _X_	No	
Was delivery with vacuum extraction att	empted but unsuccessful? Yes _X_	No	
Trial of Labor			
If Cesarean section, was trial labor attem	pted? Yes No		
Indications for C-section			
Unknown			
Select all that apply			
Failure to Progress Malprese	ntation Previous	C-sect	
Fetus at Risk (NRFHT)Maternal	Condition-Preg. RelatedMaterna	l Condition-Not Preg. Related	
Refused VBAC Elective	Other		
Indications for Vacuum:	Indications	for Forceps:	
Unknown	Unkno	wn	
Select all that apply	Select all tha	at apply	
Failure to progress Fetus at Ri	sk Failure	to progress Fetus at Risk	
Other	Other		
Onset of Labor			
None Unknown at	this time		
Select all that apply			
Prolonged ROM (12 or more hrs.) Premature ROM (before onset of labor)			
Precipitous labor (less than 3 hrs.)	Prolonged labor (20 or more hrs.)		

Scenario Exercise(s)

Module 3 - L&D I

Scenario Exercises

Enter the correct information

Exercise #1

A woman who has been scheduled for a repeat C-section goes i hospital she declines a VBAC. She has no other indication for the Please code the following:	·
Trial of Labor If Cesarean section, was trial labor attempted?	Yes No
Indications for C-section Failure to Progress Malpresentation Fetus at Risk (NRFHT) Maternal Condition-Preg. Related Refused VBAC Elective	Previous C-sect Maternal Condition-Not Preg. Related Other
Exercise #2	
The laboring woman was fully dilated and has been pushing for was placed. The extraction was unsuccessful. The woman was to	
Route & Method: (select one)SpontaneousForceps-MidForceps-Low/Outlet	VacuumCesarean Unknown
Attempted Procedures: Was delivery with forceps attempted but unsuccessful? Was delivery with vacuum extraction attempted but unsuccessful?	Yes No Yes No
Indications for C-section Failure to Progress Malpresentation Fetus at Risk (NRFHT) Maternal Condition-Preg. Related Refused VBAC Elective	Previous C-sectMaternal Condition-Not Preg. Related Other
Indications for Vacuum: Failure to progress Fetu	us at Risk Other
Exercise #3 A C-section was done following 1 prior C-section. The hospital was the woman had been diagnosed as having a placenta previa coversection was planned.	·
Indications for C-section Failure to Progress Malpresentation Fetus at Risk (NRFHT) Maternal Condition-Preg. Related	Previous C-sectMaternal Condition-Not Preg. Related

See next page for answers

Module 3 - L&D I

Scenario Exercises Answers

LVA	rcise	- #+ 1
r x r		****

Trial of Labor If Cesarean section, was trial labor attempted? _X_YesNo
Indications for C-section Failure to Progress Malpresentation Previous C-sect Fetus at Risk (NRFHT) Maternal Condition-Preg. Related Maternal Condition-Not Preg. Related X_ Refused VBAC X_ Elective Other
If a woman is admitted in labor and a C-section delivery was planned prior to the onset of labor and the baby is delivered by C-section the "Trial of Labor" should be coded as 'No'. (Slide 11)
If the woman is eligible for a vaginal delivery after a previous C-section but refuses, select 'Refused VBAC'. (Slide 12) "Elective" means that the C-section was planned prior to the onset of labor (Slide 15)
Exercise #2
Route & Method: (select one)SpontaneousForceps-MidForceps-Low/OutletVacuum _X_Cesarean Unknown
Attempted Procedures: Was delivery with vacuum extraction attempted but unsuccessful? _X_ Yes No
Indications for C-section _X_ Failure to Progress Malpresentation Previous C-sect Fetus at Risk (NRFHT)Maternal Condition-Preg. Related Maternal Condition-Not Preg. Related Refused VBAC Elective Other
Indications for Vacuum: _X_ Failure to progress Fetus at Risk Other
"Route and Method" is the final method of delivery minus attempts (Slide 7) As she had pushed for 2 ½ hours without progress you would code "Failure to Progress" (Slide 12) Exercise #3
Indications for C-section Failure to Progress Malpresentation Previous C-sect Fetus at Risk (NRFHT) _X_ Maternal Condition-Preg. Related Maternal Condition-Not Preg. Related Refused VBAC _X_ Elective Other

[&]quot;Elective" means that the C-section was planned prior to the onset of labor (Slide 15)
Placenta Previa is a pregnancy related condition which prohibits the woman from delivering vaginally.

Module Evaluation

MODULE THREE EVALUATION

1. If a mother requests transfer to another hospital for personal reasons is Mother Transferred in the

(Please check the appropriate response)

o Failure to Progress

Antepartum checked "Yes"? o No o Yes 2. If mother is not weighed on admission to L&D which of the following is correct when entering Mother's Weight at Delivery? Use weight from last prenatal visit o Leave field blank as there is no actual L&D weight • Use prenatal visit weight only if within 2 weeks of delivery 3. Is the use of forceps to extract the infant from the uterus during a C-section entered in the Attempted Procedures field? o No o Yes 4. Trial labor is coded if a mother with a C-section planned prior to the onset of labor is experiencing labor on admission to L&D. o True o False 5. "Elective" when selected as an indication for C-section means that the C-section was planned (prior to the onset of labor). o True o False 6. If the mother is eligible for a VBAC (had one prior C-section) but the hospital does not perform VBACs which of the *Indications for C-section* below should be entered? Refused VBAC o Elective/Other Neither of the above 7. If an infant is noted to have "persistent decels" necessitating an immediate C-section, which of the Indications for C-section below should be entered? o Failure to Progress o Maternal Condition- pregnancy related Fetus at Risk / NFS 8. When a mother who had one previous C-section delivers again by C-section, 'Previous C-section' is always entered as an Indication for the C-section. o True o False

9. If a C-section is performed for the condition "cephalopelvic disproportion" (CPD) diagnosed prior to the onset of labor which of the following *Indications for C-section* would likely be entered?

- o Elective
- o Maternal Condition Pregnancy Related
- o Other
- 10. If the amniotic sac (membranes) ruptured after the onset of labor and more than 12 hours prior to delivery which of the following would you select:
 - Prolonged rupture of Membranes
 - o Premature Rupture of Membranes
 - Prolonged Labor

See next page for answers

MODULE THREE EVALUATION ANSWERS

- 1. If a mother requests transfer to another hospital for personal reasons is *Mother Transferred in the Antepartum* checked "Yes"?
 - No
 - o Yes

Answer: "Yes" only entered when maternal transfer is for medical reasons. (Slide 3)

- 2. If mother is not weighed on admission to L&D which of the following is correct when entering *Mother's Weight at Delivery*?
 - Use weight from last prenatal visit
 - o Leave field blank as there is no actual L&D weight
 - Use prenatal visit weight only if within 2 weeks of delivery

Answer: Prenatal weight within 2 weeks of delivery can be used for L&D weight. (Slide 4)

- 3. Is the use of forceps to extract the infant from the uterus during a C-section entered in the *Attempted Procedures* field?
 - No
 - o Yes

Answer: The use of forceps / vacuum to extract the infant from the uterus during a C-section is *NOT* entered. (Slide 10)

- 4. Trial of labor is coded if a mother with a C-section planned prior to the onset of labor is experiencing labor on admission to L&D.
 - o True
 - False

Answer: If a woman is admitted in labor and the C-section was planned prior to the onset of labor and the baby is delivered by C-section, Trial of Labor should be entered as 'No'. (Slide 11)

- 5. "Elective" when selected as an indication for C-section means that the C-section was planned (prior to the onset of labor).
 - True
 - o False

Answer: The term "elective" means that the C-section was planned prior to the onset of labor (Slide 15)

- 6. If the mother is eligible for a VBAC (had one prior C-section) but the hospital does not perform VBACs which of the *Indications for C-section* below should be entered?
 - Refused VBAC
 - Elective/Other
 - Neither of the above

Answer: Enter 'Elective' as the C-sect was planned before admission and 'Other' as indication that the hospital does not do VBAC's and other. (Slide 12)

- 7. If an infant is noted to have "persistent decels" necessitating an immediate C-section, which of the *Indications for C-section* below should be entered?
 - Failure to Progress
 - Maternal Condition- pregnancy related
 - Fetus at Risk / NFS

Answer: Indicators for Fetus at Risk include "Persistent late decelerations during most contractions" (Slide 13)

- 8. When a mother who had one previous C-section delivers again by C-section, 'Previous C-section' is always entered as an *Indication for the C-section*.
 - o True
 - False

Answer: Select "Previous C-section" if a mother has had 2 or more consecutive transverse cut C-sections or just one prior classical C-section. If you do not know what type of incision was used for the previous C-section assume it was a transverse incision. (Classical incisions are very rare) (Slide 16)

- 9. If a C-section is performed for the condition "cephalopelvic disproportion" (CPD) diagnosed prior to the onset of labor which of the following *Indications for C-section* would likely be entered?
 - o Failure to Progress
 - Elective
 - Maternal Condition Pregnancy Related
 - Other

Answer: "Elective" (C-section planned prior to the onset of labor) and "Other" would be entered for CPD. (Slide 17)

- 10. If the amniotic sac (membranes) ruptured after the onset of labor and more than 12 hours prior to delivery which of the following would you select:
 - Prolonged rupture of Membranes
 - o Premature Rupture of Membranes
 - Prolonged Labor

Answer: "Prolonged rupture of membranes" is selected when membranes have been ruptured for 12 hours or more prior to delivery. "Premature rupture of membranes" is selected only when membranes rupture prior to the onset of labor which is not true in the example above. "Prolonged labor" is concerned with the length of labor (20 hours or more) and has nothing to do with the rupture of membranes. (Slide 20)

Extra Information

Module 3

Coding Fetal Presentation- It's what is presenting at or through the cervix. (according to Dr C Glantz)

Fetal Presentation- C-section

It can be confusing during a cesarean (especially with multiple gestations), because presentation can change.

- For most cesarean deliveries, use the presentation that preceded any manipulation. Otherwise, it would sound as though an indication for delivery was malpresentation, even though the fetus may have been vertex just moments before.
- Plus, if one makes a high uterine incision for whatever reason (adhesions, accreta, etc.), the only way to safely pull a vertex fetus out is by grasping the hips and pulling upwards, delivering the pelvis (breech) first out the top of the uterus. That fetal presentation still would be considered to be vertex.

Fetal Presentation - Vaginal

- Vaginal delivery of twins Twin B's presentation can change after delivery of Twin A. Vertex before Twin A delivered and different after Twin A delivers (e.g., breech). In those cases, I would use the presentation at delivery (in this example, breech, the final presentation).
- Another rare situation would be a vertex presentation in which the OB does an internal podalic version (converts a vtx to a breech) in the delivery room, say for a cord prolapse, and delivers the fetus as a breech.
- The take-home message here would be that, unlike cesarean, for vaginal delivery I would use the presentation at delivery, even if preceded by maneuvers.

Twins: When coding malpresentation as an indication for C-section (what the SPDS will & will not allow):

- > Twin A is malpresenting—code as malpresentation
- > Twin B is automatically coded as malpresentation but you can recode removing 'malpresentation' as an indication for twin B
- ➤ If you code Twin B as malpresentation, Twin A is automatically coded as malpresentation and this code can't be changed.