

## Uses of NPRS data

- ◆ Provision of national statistics on changes in perinatal events over time e.g. perinatal mortality
- ◆ Input into future planning of maternity services
- ◆ Input into population health profiles
- ◆ Research
- ◆ Clinical Audit.

NPRS data is also used to inform and answer questions such as:

- ◆ How is the birth rate changing from year to year?
- ◆ What is the age profile of mothers giving birth?
- ◆ What is their maternal parity (total number of previous live and still births)?
- ◆ What is the rate of caesarean section in Ireland?
- ◆ How many stillbirths occur each year? What were the causes of death? What was the mother's age profile and maternal parity?
- ◆ What is Ireland's breastfeeding rate?
- ◆ What is the average birthweight of babies born in Ireland?
- ◆ How many home births were attended by domiciliary midwives in a specified period?

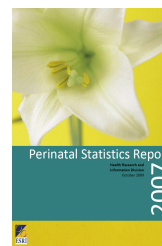
# CONFIDENTIAL

All information provided to the NPRS is strictly confidential. No information is ever released that would identify any patient.

## Access to NPRS Data

### Latest Publication:

#### *Report on Perinatal Statistics 2007*



All previous annual reports from 1999 onwards are available to download on the Health Research and Information Division section of the ESRI website:

[http://www.esri.ie/health\\_information/latest\\_hipe\\_nprs\\_reports/](http://www.esri.ie/health_information/latest_hipe_nprs_reports/)

**General Information** on NPRS and HIPE also available from website [www.esri.ie](http://www.esri.ie).

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Health Research and Information Division

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# NPRS

# NATIONAL

# PERINATAL

# REPORTING

# SYSTEM

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## National Perinatal Reporting System



The National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS) is the principal source of national data on perinatal events. The Health Research and Information Division at the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) is responsible for the administration of all aspects of the NPRS since being contracted to do so by the Department of Health and Children in 1999.

Information on every birth in the Republic of Ireland is submitted to the NPRS by hospital administrative staff and all practicing independent midwives. The information collected includes data on pregnancy outcomes (with particular reference to perinatal mortality and important aspects of perinatal care), as well as descriptive social and biological characteristics of mother's giving birth. The time frame to which the information relates is from 22 weeks gestation to the first week of life.

### Data Collection, Quality and Reporting

All births are registered and notified on a standard four-part Birth Notification Form (BNF) which is completed where the birth takes place, either at the hospital or by the attending midwife. Part 1 of the BNF is sent to the Registrar of Births and subsequently to the Central Statistics Office. Part 2 is sent to The Director of Public Health and Medicine and Medical Officer of Health in the mother's area of residence. Part 4 is retained by the hospital or midwife for their own records.

Part 3 of the form is sent to the NPRS where the information is monitored for quality and consistency and is used to compile the national perinatal dataset.

## Type of data collected

### Administrative Data

- ◆ Hospital number; case number (unique to hospital of birth)
- ◆ Type of birth indicator (live or still birth)
- ◆ Place of birth (hospital, domiciliary or born before arrival)
- ◆ Date of last birth (live or still birth - if applicable)
- ◆ Type of death indicator (early neonatal death or stillbirth - if applicable)
- ◆ Place of death (if applicable)
- ◆ Type of antenatal care received including dates of first visit to doctor or hospital during pregnancy
- ◆ Type of feeding (artificial, breastfeeding or combined)
- ◆ Pre-booked admission indicator, including dates of mother's admission and discharge and date of infant's discharge
- ◆ Infant transferred indicator, including hospital to which infant was transferred (if applicable).

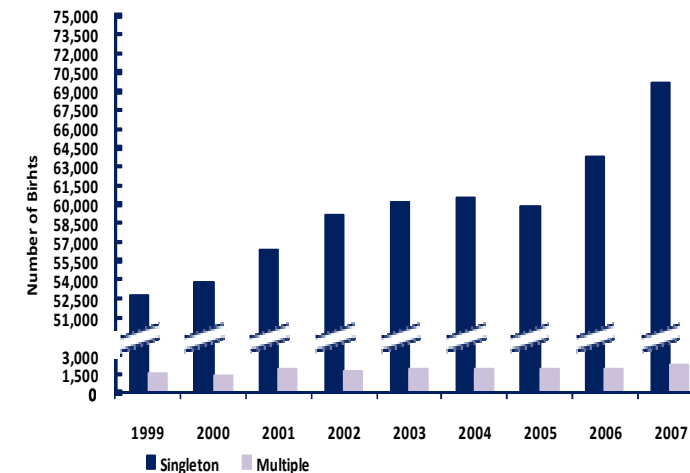
### Clinical Data

- ◆ Infant's birthweight and period of gestation
- ◆ Mother's obstetric history
- ◆ Autopsy indicator (if applicable)
- ◆ When stillbirth occurred (before or during labour)
- ◆ Main cause of death and one secondary cause of death
- ◆ Mother's immunity to rubella status
- ◆ Method of delivery
- ◆ If infant received BCG or not
- ◆ Main maternal disease or condition and one secondary maternal disease or condition affecting infant or foetus
- ◆ Main disease or congenital malformation and one secondary disease or congenital malformation affecting infant.

### Demographic data

- ◆ Date of infant's Birth
- ◆ Sex of infant
- ◆ Multiple birth indicator (singleton, twins, triplets etc)
- ◆ Father's date of birth, county of residence, nationality and occupation
- ◆ Mother's date of birth, county of residence, nationality and occupation
- ◆ Mother's marital status and date of present marriage (if applicable).

## Births in Ireland



The birth rate in Ireland has been increasing over the last number of years. In 2007 the NPRS reported 71,963 births, an increase of some 32 per cent since 1999.