

NHS Maternity Statistics, England: 2005-06

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Summary of main findings

Between 2004-05 and 2005-06:

- the caesarean rate rose slightly from 22.9% to 23.5%

In 2005-06:

- over 20% of deliveries were induced
- 23.5% of deliveries were by caesarean section; more than half of these were emergency caesareans
- 11% were instrumental deliveries
- an estimated 47% of deliveries were 'normal deliveries' defined as those without surgical intervention, use of instruments, induction, epidural or general anaesthetic
- women with spontaneous deliveries spent on average one day in hospital after delivery, women with instrumental deliveries one or two days and women with caesarean deliveries between two and four days
- During delivery about 1/3 of women had an epidural, general or spinal anaesthetic
- 14 % of women had an episiotomy

1. Introduction

1.1 This is the eighth statistical Bulletin with information derived from the Maternity Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and covers 2005-06 data. The first Bulletin covered the first six years of Maternity HES, 1989-90 to 1994-95 and the second and third bulletins covered years 1995-96 to 1997-98 and 1998-99 to 2000-01 respectively. The bulletin has since been published annually. Most maternity details are reported on a special extension (the “maternity tail”) to the general core HES record. Submission of the tail data has continued to pose problems for several NHS Trusts; coverage of hospital deliveries fell slightly from 75% in 2004-05 to 74% in 2005-06. Coverage of home deliveries rose slightly from 13% to 15% (see Tables 25 and 26).

1.2 As in the previous bulletins, the HES data shown are estimates based on valid records received. Most of the data are presented as percentages, calculated from those records where the variable(s) being analysed were reported but excluding those where the category “not known” was used. A further restriction was used for analyses of method of onset of labour and method of delivery in combination. For such analyses, only those records were used where both variables were known, or where method of delivery was known but method of onset was not.

1.3 In order to give some idea of the numbers of deliveries with particular features, several England level tables for 2005-06 contain estimates in which the percentages (that are based on records with data) are grossed up to the known total number of deliveries registered in the year. There were 593,400 deliveries reported to the Office for National Statistics (ONS) through the Birth Registration system as occurring in NHS hospitals in England in 2005-06. ONS have provided final maternity data for 2005 and provisional data for the first quarter of 2006. These data are used for calculations and totals within this publication. For consistency, provisional England totals have not been revised with final data.

1.4 Caesarean rates are calculated from the maternity tail item *method of delivery*; however, the core HES record does include details of operative procedures undertaken, and an alternative caesarean rate may be calculated using this variable. Caesarean rates on both bases are shown in Table 33. Those from the core record have the advantage in that they are available for almost all hospitals rather than just those completing the maternity tail. As may be expected, where both rates are available, they do not always match. However, analysis of the operative procedures allows a useful check on the validity of the tail data. In 2005-06, the overall England caesarean rate using the core data was very similar to that derived from the tail.

1.5 A small amount of data “cleaning” was undertaken prior to analysis, mainly to correct systematic errors of coding. Also, several trusts submitted duplicate data. In almost all cases, the duplicate records had no tail information. Regional and national totals of valid HES records exclude these duplicates, but they remain included in Table 32 for each relevant hospital.

In 2005-06 about 19% of records where delivery onset was reported as (elective) caesarean had delivery method as emergency caesarean. This has led to slight inconsistencies between Tables 1, 3 and 5. In general, the delivery method better matches the procedure information in the core record, and should be used in preference.

1.6 Where possible, charts and tables include data from before the Maternity HES system was introduced. These are taken from the following publications:

- *Hospital In-patient Enquiry maternity (HIPE) tables*, ONS series MB4 Nos 8 (covering 1973-1976), 19 (1977-1981) and 28 (1982-1985)
- Macfarlane A. and Mugford M. *Birth Counts: Statistics of pregnancy and childbirth. Second Volume. Tables (Second Edition)* (2000) (for caesarean rates prior to 1979 extracted from earlier hospital in-patient enquiry reports)

1.7 Although Maternity HES was intended to cover all deliveries, very little HES data has been available about those that occur at home and even less about those that occur in private hospitals. The Independent Midwives Association (IMA), which provides private midwifery care for both home and NHS hospital deliveries, has a database that holds similar information to that held in HES. Summary information about 412 deliveries attended by Independent Midwives in 2005-06 (representing 95% of all deliveries attended by Independent Midwives) is in Appendix 2.

1.8 The general HES system also includes information about miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies where these result in a hospital stay. Some information about these is presented in section 3 below and in Appendix 3.

2. Analysis and Commentary

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 About 593,400 NHS hospital deliveries took place in England in 2005-06, up 1.6% on 2004-05. A further 15,900 took place at home (2.6% of all NHS deliveries) compared to 13,700 (2.3%) in 2004-05.

2.1.2 Over half of the NHS hospital deliveries are spontaneous; both in onset and actual delivery, but a substantial proportion of women undergo some kind of intervention. In 2005-06 11% of women had an elective caesarean section and 20% were induced (whether surgically or using drugs or both). In total 23% of women had a caesarean section and 11% required an instrumental delivery. During delivery, about 1/3 of women had an epidural, general or spinal anaesthetic; and 14% of women had an episiotomy. Women whose delivery is without such intervention may be defined as having had a “normal delivery” – this occurred in about 47% of all NHS hospital deliveries in England in 2005-06.

2.1.3 Other reported factors may also have affected the course of the delivery. About 7% of women were reported as having a uterine scar (usually from a previous caesarean section); hypertension was a complicating factor in 6% of deliveries; obstructed labour occurred in 4% of deliveries and in 11% labour was recorded as “long”.

2.1.4 A typical hospital delivery episode starts on the day of delivery, with the woman (and baby) discharged the following day. However, where interventions occur, these have a marked effect, particularly on postnatal stay – women with instrumental deliveries typically stay in hospital for one or two days after delivery and women delivered by caesarean section typically stay for two to four days.

2.2 Method of onset of labour

Table 1: NHS hospital deliveries: method of onset of labour, 1980 to 2005-06

	Total number of deliveries (=100%)	Method of onset of labour					
		Spontaneous	Caesarean section	Induction			
				Total	Surgical induction	Oxytocic drugs	Surgical and drugs
1980	601,500	75.4	4.0	20.6	.	.	.
1985	605,100	77.6	4.9	17.5	.	.	.
1989-90	633,500	76.7	5.0	18.3	4.3	8.1	5.9
1990-91	652,100	76.9	5.3	17.7	3.6	8.4	5.7
1991-92	643,800	76.7	5.6	17.6	3.0	9.7	5.0
1992-93	624,600	77.5	5.7	16.8	2.9	9.4	4.4
1993-94	620,200	76.0	6.2	17.7	2.8	10.3	4.7
1994-95	604,300	73.7	6.8	19.5	2.9	11.7	4.9
1995-96	592,600	72.6	7.2	20.2	3.1	12.3	4.8
1996-97	594,500	71.6	7.7	20.7	3.2	12.5	5.0
1997-98	585,000	70.3	8.4	21.3	3.3	12.9	5.1
1998-99	577,500	69.4	8.9	21.7	3.3	13.0	5.4
1999-00	565,300	68.5	9.6	21.8	3.5	12.6	5.7
2000-01	549,600	68.7	9.8	21.5	3.6	12.2	5.8
2001-02	541,700	68.1	10.4	21.5	3.1	12.0	6.4
2002-03	548,000	69.0	10.5	20.5	3.6	11.5	5.4
2003-04	575,900	69.2	10.6	20.2	3.6	10.8	5.8
2004-05	584,100	69.7	10.7	19.6	4.1	9.9	5.5
2005-06	593,400	68.7	11.0	20.2	4.6	10.1	5.6

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Source: HIPE, HES

2.2.1 Although the majority of women start labour spontaneously, in 2005-06 about 11% had an elective (planned) caesarean section and 20% had labour induced. The proportion of women having an elective caesarean has been increasing slowly, from about 5% in 1989; the proportion induced remained around 17-18% from 1989 to 1993 but has been rising slowly since. Induction may be by oxytocic drugs or by surgical methods such as artificial rupture of membranes (known as ARM) or a combination of both these methods. Since 1991 drugs have been used in 80% - 85% of inductions and surgical methods in 40% -45%.

Table 2: NHS hospital deliveries: method of onset of labour by region, 2005-06

percentages

Government Office Region	Total	Spontaneous	Caesarean section	Induction			
				Total	Surgical induction	Oxytocic drugs	Surgical and drugs
England	100	68.7	11.0	20.2	4.6	10.1	5.6
North East	100	71.2	8.3	20.4	4.4	9.0	7.1
North West	100	65.3	12.3	22.3	4.3	9.5	8.6
Yorkshire & Humber	100	71.1	8.6	20.3	7.3	8.6	4.4
East Midlands	100	68.5	9.4	22.2	3.0	10.6	8.6
West Midlands	100	66.8	10.6	22.6	5.1	11.1	6.4
East	100	69.7	11.3	19.0	5.7	8.6	4.7
London	100	71.2	11.6	17.2	3.1	10.5	3.5
South East	100	68.6	11.9	19.4	4.7	10.1	4.9
South West	100	65.9	12.6	21.5	3.9	13.8	3.8

Source: HES

2.3 Method of delivery

Table 3: NHS hospital deliveries: method of delivery, 1980 to 2005-06

	Total number of deliveries (=100%)	Method of delivery										
		Spontaneous		Forceps		Ventouse	Breech	Breech extraction	Caesarean			Other
		Vertex	Other	Low	Other				Total	Elective	Emergency	
1980	601,500	75.5	1.0	6.2	5.1	0.7	1.2	1.3	9.0	4.0	5.0	0.1
1982	574,600	75.8	1.1	5.7	4.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	10.1	4.6	5.5	0.0
1983	578,400	75.3	2.1	5.6	4.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	10.1	4.6	5.5	0.1
1984	586,100	75.8	2.0	5.5	4.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	10.1	4.6	5.5	0.1
1985	605,100	75.4	2.5	5.3	3.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	10.4	4.9	5.5	0.1
1989-90	633,500	76.7	1.4	3.9	3.9	1.6	0.8	0.3	11.3	4.9	6.3	0.2
1990-91	652,100	75.6	1.1	4.0	3.5	2.1	0.8	0.3	12.4	5.3	7.1	0.1
1991-92	643,800	75.1	1.2	3.9	3.0	2.7	0.8	0.2	12.9	5.5	7.4	0.2
1992-93	624,600	74.4	1.1	3.6	3.0	3.1	0.7	0.2	13.8	5.6	8.1	0.2
1993-94	620,200	72.5	1.3	3.5	3.0	3.7	0.7	0.2	15.0	6.1	8.9	0.2
1994-95	604,300	71.5	1.3	3.3	2.5	4.8	0.7	0.2	15.5	6.5	9.0	0.2
1995-96	592,600	70.8	1.5	2.8	2.3	5.4	0.7	0.2	16.3	6.9	9.5	0.1
1996-97	594,500	70.6	1.1	2.4	2.1	5.9	0.7	0.1	17.0	7.3	9.7	0.3
1997-98	585,000	69.2	1.0	2.2	1.7	6.5	0.5	0.1	18.2	7.9	10.4	0.5
1998-99	577,500	67.7	1.2	2.0	1.7	7.1	0.5	0.1	19.1	8.0	11.1	0.6
1999-00	565,300	66.3	1.1	2.0	1.8	7.4	0.4	0.1	20.6	8.6	12.0	0.4
2000-01	549,600	65.1	1.5	2.1	1.7	7.2	0.5	0.1	21.5	8.8	12.7	0.4
2001-02	541,700	65.6	0.9	2.0	1.5	7.2	0.3	0.1	22.0	9.3	12.7	0.3
2002-03	548,000	65.9	1.0	1.9	1.5	7.1	0.3	0.1	22.0	9.3	12.7	0.2
2003-04	575,900	65.5	1.0	1.7	1.6	7.0	0.3	0.1	22.7	9.6	13.1	0.2
2004-05	584,100	65.0	0.8	1.8	1.7	7.2	0.3	0.1	22.9	9.4	13.6	0.2
2005-06	593,400	64.2	0.7	2.0	1.9	7.2	0.3	0.1	23.5	9.3	14.1	0.2

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Source: HIPE, HES

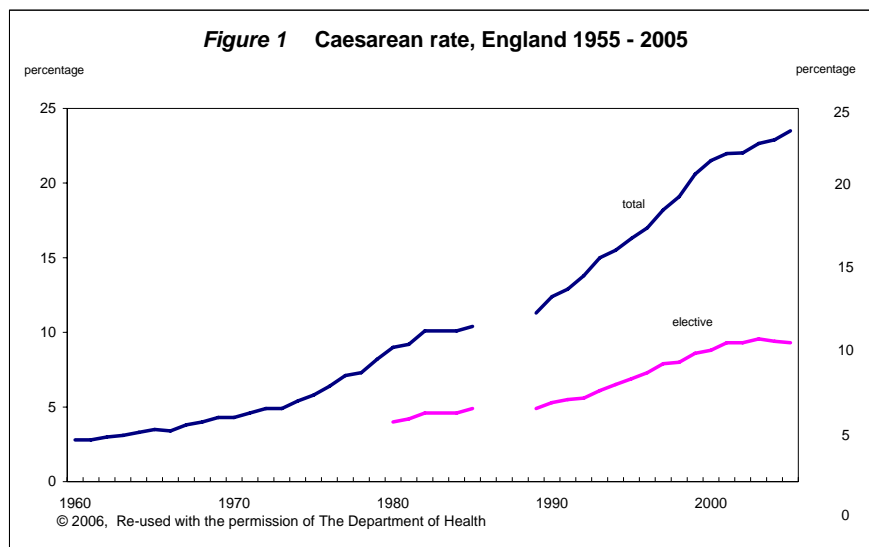
Table 4: NHS hospital deliveries: method of delivery by region, 2005-06

Government Office Region	Total	percentages										
		Spontaneous		Forceps		Ventouse	Breech	Breech extraction	Caesarean			Other
		Vertex	Other	Low	Other				Total	Elective	Emergency	
England	100	64.2	0.7	2.0	1.9	7.2	0.3	0.1	23.5	9.3	14.1	0.2
North East	100	64.6	1.1	2.5	1.9	8.1	0.4	0.1	21.2	7.6	13.6	0.2
North West	100	65.3	0.8	2.8	1.5	6.5	0.3	0.1	22.5	9.4	13.1	0.2
Yorkshire & Humber	100	67.7	0.7	1.2	1.9	6.4	0.3	0.1	21.3	7.7	13.6	0.3
East Midlands	100	65.8	0.8	2.9	1.8	6.7	0.3	0.1	21.6	8.8	12.9	0.0
West Midlands	100	66.6	0.6	1.9	1.4	5.8	0.5	0.1	23.1	9.4	13.8	0.1
East	100	61.9	0.8	1.4	3.4	7.5	0.3	0.1	24.5	9.0	15.5	0.1
London	100	62.2	0.5	1.6	1.2	7.9	0.3	0.1	26.1	10.0	16.1	0.2
South East	100	62.4	0.9	2.0	2.4	8.0	0.3	0.0	23.8	9.9	13.5	0.3
South West	100	63.3	0.3	2.0	2.4	7.8	0.3	0.0	23.8	10.8	13.0	0.1

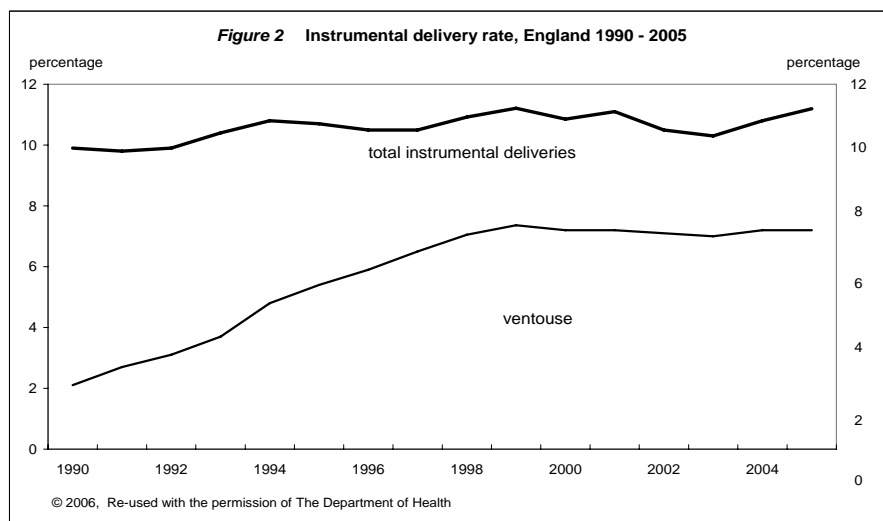
Source: HES

2.3.1 The proportion of all hospital deliveries that occurred spontaneously in 2005-06 was about 65%, having been at about this level since 2000.

2.3.2 Caesarean delivery rates have risen from a level of under 3% in the 1950s, to 9% by 1980, and to 12% by 1990-91. During the 1990s the rate increased more rapidly, reaching 22% by 2001-02. The caesarean rate has since risen more slowly, to about 23% in 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06. (Figure 1)



2.3.3 Instrumental deliveries account for most of the remaining cases. Throughout the 1990s, the proportion of instrumental deliveries has remained around 10%. Within this, there has been a marked shift in the type of instrumental delivery (Figure 2). In 1989, forceps were used in 83% of instrumental deliveries and ventouse (vacuum extraction) in only 17%; by 2002-03, 68% of instrumental deliveries were by ventouse.



2.4 Method of onset and method of delivery

Table 5: NHS hospital deliveries: method of delivery by method of onset of labour, 2005-06

Method of onset of labour		Method of delivery											
		Total	Spontaneous		Forceps		Ventouse	Breech	Breech extraction	Caesarean			Other
			Vertex	Other	Low	Other				Total	Elective	Emergency	
Total		593.4	385.2	4.4	12.1	11.2	42.5	1.9	0.5	135.0	54.5	80.5	0.6
Spontaneous		405.2	307.4	3.4	8.6	8.0	30.7	1.5	0.4	44.7	1.2	43.5	0.4
Caesarean		65.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	64.8	52.8	12.0	0.1
Induction:	surgical	27.8	18.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.2	5.0	0.1
	drugs	61.1	38.0	0.4	1.7	1.5	5.9	0.3	0.0	13.2	0.3	12.9	0.1
	surgical & drugs	33.7	20.8	0.3	1.2	1.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.1	7.1	0.0

See paragraph 1.5

Source: HES

2.4.1 The relationship between method of onset of labour and method of delivery in 2005-06 is summarised in Tables 5 and A. Where onset was spontaneous, three-quarters of deliveries were spontaneous; a further 12% were instrumental and 11% were by emergency caesarean section. A similar pattern was observed for deliveries induced surgically without the use of drugs, but with slightly fewer spontaneous deliveries and more by caesarean section. Where delivery was induced by drugs, whether or not surgical induction was also attempted, less than two thirds of women were delivered spontaneously, with about 15% having instrumental deliveries and 23% emergency caesareans.

England		percentages			estimated total number of deliveries (=100%)
method of onset	method of delivery				
	spontaneous	instrumental	caesarean		
spontaneous	77	12	11	405,200	
induction (surgical)	67	14	19	27,900	
induction (surgical & drug)	63	16	21	33,600	
induction (drugs)	63	15	22	61,100	
caesarean	1	0	99	65,600	
total	66	11	23	593,400	

2.4.2 Overall, about 53% of women had a spontaneous labour and delivery, without induction, the use of instruments or caesarean section. The proportion of these women who did not have an episiotomy during delivery or anaesthetic is considered in 2.12.1 below.

2.5 Duration of antenatal stay

Table 6: NHS hospital deliveries: duration of antenatal stay, 1989-90 to 2005-06

England	Total number of deliveries (=100%)	Days from start of episode to delivery									percentages
		same day	1	2	3	4 or more					
						total	4	5	6	7 or more	
1989-90	633,500	56	32	5	2	5	1	1	1	3	
1990-91	652,100	55	32	5	2	5	1	1	1	3	
1991-92	643,800	55	33	5	2	5	1	1	0	3	
1992-93	624,600	56	33	6	2	4	1	1	0	2	
1993-94	620,200	55	33	6	2	4	1	1	0	2	
1994-95	604,300	55	33	6	2	4	1	1	0	2	
1995-96	592,600	56	33	6	2	3	1	1	0	1	
1996-97	594,500	56	33	6	2	3	1	1	0	2	
1997-98	585,000	56	33	6	2	3	1	1	0	1	
1998-99	577,500	56	33	6	2	3	1	1	0	1	
1999-00	565,300	56	33	6	2	3	1	1	0	1	
2000-01	549,600	57	32	6	2	3	1	1	0	1	
2001-02	541,700	57	32	6	2	3	1	0	0	1	
2002-03	548,000	59	31	6	2	3	1	0	0	1	
2003-04	575,900	60	30	6	2	3	1	0	0	1	
2004-05	584,100	60	30	6	2	3	1	0	0	1	
2005-06	593,400	61	30	6	2	2	1	0	0	1	
2005-06 estimated numbers		359,100	175,100	32,800	11,500	14,800	5,000	1,400	2,500	5,900	

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Source: HES

Table 7: NHS hospital deliveries: duration of antenatal stay by region, 2005-06

Government Office Region	Total	Days from start of episode to delivery									percentages
		same day	1	2	3	4 or more					
						total	4	5	6	7 or more	
England	100	61	30	6	2	2	1	0	0	1	
North East	100	62	30	4	1	2	1	0	0	1	
North West	100	58	31	6	2	3	1	0	0	1	
Yorkshire & Humber	100	60	30	5	2	2	1	0	0	1	
East Midlands	100	61	29	5	2	3	1	0	0	1	
West Midlands	100	60	29	6	1	3	1	0	0	1	
East	100	62	29	5	2	2	1	0	0	1	
London	100	59	29	6	2	3	1	1	0	1	
South East	100	61	29	5	2	3	1	0	0	1	
South West	100	64	27	5	2	2	1	0	0	1	

Source: HES

2.5.1 In 2005-06, about 61% of deliveries took place on the same day as admission to hospital and about 30% took place on the next day. These proportions have remained very much the same since 1989-90. Only 2% of deliveries in 2005-06 took place after a stay of 4 or more days.

2.6 Duration of postnatal stay

Table 8: NHS hospital deliveries: duration of postnatal stay, 1975 to 2005-06

England		percentages									
	Total number of deliveries (=100%)	Days from delivery to end of episode									
		0 to 3					4 to 6				7 or more
		total	same day	1	2	3	total	4	5	6	
1975	540,300	32	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	42
1980	601,500	39	.	.	.	.	34	.	.	.	28
1985	605,100	49	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	15
1989-90	633,500	62	4	17	23	17	30	14	10	7	8
1992-93	624,600	71	8	24	23	16	25	11	9	5	5
1993-94	620,200	73	9	26	23	15	23	11	8	4	4
1994-95	604,300	75	10	27	22	15	22	11	8	3	4
1995-96	592,600	76	11	29	22	14	21	11	7	3	4
1996-97	594,500	78	12	30	22	14	20	11	7	2	4
1997-98	585,000	79	13	31	21	13	19	11	6	2	3
1998-99	577,500	79	13	32	20	13	18	10	5	2	3
1999-00	565,300	80	13	33	20	14	17	10	5	2	3
2000-01	549,600	81	13	33	20	14	16	10	5	2	3
2001-02	541,700	81	13	33	20	15	15	9	4	2	3
2002-03	548,000	84	14	35	20	14	14	8	4	2	3
2003-04	575,900	85	15	35	20	15	13	8	3	2	3
2004-05	584,100	86	16	35	21	15	11	7	3	2	3
2005-06	593,400	87	16	35	21	15	10	6	3	1	3
2005-06 estimated numbers		517,600	97,600	209,400	124,100	86,500	60,500	35,300	16,400	8,700	15,300

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Source: HIPE, HES

Table 9: NHS hospital deliveries: duration of postnatal stay by region, 2005-06

		percentages									
Government Office Region	Total	Days from delivery to end of episode									
		0 to 3					4 to 6				7 or more
		total	same day	1	2	3	total	4	5	6	
England	100	87	16	35	21	15	10	6	3	1	3
North East	100	89	17	34	24	14	9	5	3	1	2
North West	100	83	13	33	21	17	13	8	4	2	3
Yorkshire & Humber	100	89	16	37	21	14	9	5	2	1	2
East Midlands	100	89	21	35	20	13	9	5	3	1	2
West Midlands	100	88	15	37	20	15	10	6	3	1	2
East	100	90	22	35	21	12	7	4	2	1	3
London	100	86	13	37	21	16	11	7	3	1	3
South East	100	87	18	34	20	15	10	6	3	2	2
South West	100	88	18	36	20	13	9	5	3	2	3

Source: HES

2.6.1 In 2005-06, about 16% of women left hospital on the same day as the delivery took place; about 35% left the next day, 21% two days later and 15% three days later. These figures continue the long term trend towards shorter postnatal stay. In 1989-90, nearly 40% of women remained in hospital for 4 or more days after delivery; by 2005-06, the proportion was only 13%.

2.7 Duration of stay by method of onset and method of delivery

Table 10: NHS hospital deliveries: duration of antenatal stay by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2005-06

England		percentages									
Method of onset of labour	Method of delivery	Days from start of episode to delivery									
		same day	1	2	3	4 or more					
					total	4	5	6	7 or more		
Spontaneous	Spontaneous	73	24	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Instrumental	56	39	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	
	Caesarean	56	36	5	1	2	1	0	0	1	
Induced	Spontaneous	32	45	14	5	5	2	1	1	2	
	Instrumental	18	47	22	7	6	3	1	1	2	
	Caesarean	19	41	23	9	8	4	1	1	2	
Caesarean	Caesarean	71	16	4	2	7	1	1	1	4	

Source: HES

Table 11: NHS hospital deliveries: duration of postnatal stay by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2005-06

England		percentages									
Method of onset of labour	Method of delivery	Days from delivery to end of episode									
		0 to 3					4 to 6				7 or more
		total	same day	1	2	3	total	4	5	6	
Spontaneous	Spontaneous	94	25	46	17	6	4	2	1	1	1
	Instrumental	89	10	41	27	11	9	5	3	1	2
	Caesarean	69	3	3	24	40	26	16	6	3	5
Induced	Spontaneous	92	16	46	22	8	7	4	2	1	2
	Instrumental	84	7	36	29	13	12	6	3	2	3
	Caesarean	67	2	3	23	40	28	17	7	3	5
Caesarean	Caesarean	70	1	3	28	39	24	15	6	3	6

Source: HES

2.7.1 Women with spontaneous onset and delivery in 2005-06 generally had their delivery on the day they were admitted (73%) or on the day after (24%). By the end of the day after delivery, 71% had left hospital and a further 17% left two days after delivery. Where either onset or delivery were not spontaneous, both antenatal and postnatal stays were longer.

2.7.2 Patterns of postnatal stay suggest a strong relationship with method of delivery. About 62% of women who gave birth spontaneously after induction left hospital by the day after delivery and a further 22% left two days after; these figures are not very different from those for women with spontaneous delivery and onset (71% and 17%). Women with an instrumental delivery typically spent 1 or 2 days in hospital after delivery, regardless of whether onset was spontaneous or induced. Women delivered by caesarean section typically spent between 2 and 4 days in hospital after delivery, regardless of whether the caesarean was elective or performed in an emergency.

2.7.3 There is no clear cut relationship between duration of antenatal stay and either method of onset or method of delivery. This may be because the course of the delivery can be determined by the duration of labour, which forms part of the antenatal stay. Most women who had an elective caesarean in 2005-06 were operated on the day they were admitted (71%) or the following day (16%). Where spontaneous onset was followed by instrumental delivery or emergency caesarean, delivery generally occurred on the day of admission (56%) or on the next day (39%). Spontaneous delivery following induction occurred on the day of admission in 32% of cases but was more typically on the next day (45%). The longest antenatal stays were in cases where induction was followed by an instrumental delivery or by an emergency caesarean: about 18% of such deliveries took place on the day of admission, but more typically delivery occurred the following day (47%) or the day after that (23%).

2.8 Person conducting delivery

Table 12: NHS hospital deliveries: person conducting delivery, 1989-90 to 2005-06

England		percentages			
	Total number of deliveries (=100%)	Person conducting delivery			
		Hospital Doctor	GP	Midwife	Other
1989-90	633,500	23.7	0.3	75.6	0.5
1990-91	652,100	24.5	0.2	74.8	0.4
1991-92	643,800	25.1	0.2	74.3	0.5
1992-93	624,600	25.3	0.2	74.0	0.5
1993-94	620,200	26.1	0.2	73.3	0.4
1994-95	604,300	27.2	0.1	72.3	0.4
1995-96	592,600	28.1	0.1	71.1	0.6
1996-97	594,500	28.4	0.2	70.8	0.7
1997-98	585,000	30.0	0.2	69.4	0.5
1998-99	577,500	31.1	0.1	68.1	0.7
1999-00	565,300	32.5	0.0	66.9	0.6
2000-01	549,600	33.3	0.0	66.2	0.5
2001-02	541,700	33.8	0.0	65.4	0.7
2002-03	548,000	33.3	0.0	66.1	0.6
2003-04	575,900	33.5	0.0	66.1	0.4
2004-05	584,100	35.7	0.0	63.7	0.6
2005-06	593,400	35.5	0.0	64.0	0.5
2005-06 estimated numbers		210,500	200	379,800	2,900

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Source: HES

Table 13: NHS hospital deliveries: person conducting delivery by region, 2005-06

percentages

Government Office Region	Total	Person conducting delivery			
		Hospital Doctor	GP	Midwife	Other
England	100	35	0	64	0
North East	100	32	0	67	1
North West	100	34	0	66	0
Yorkshire & Humber	100	34	0	66	0
East Midlands	100	35	0	65	0
West Midlands	100	34	0	65	1
East	100	35	0	65	0
London	100	39	0	61	1
South East	100	38	0	61	1
South West	100	35	0	64	1

Source: HES

2.8.1 In 2005-06, about 35% of deliveries were conducted by hospital doctors and 64% by midwives. The balance between the professions has changed steadily since 1989-90 when about 24% of deliveries were conducted by doctors and 76% by midwives. This shift reflects the changing pattern of delivery method. Midwives conduct virtually all spontaneous deliveries; doctors conduct caesareans and all but about 9% of instrumental deliveries.

2.9 Place of delivery

Table 14: NHS hospital deliveries: place of delivery 1989-90 to 2005-06

England	Total number of deliveries (=100%)	Place of delivery			
		Consultant ward	GP ward	Consultant / Midwife / GP ward	Midwife ward / Other ward
1989-90	633,500	64	5	30	1
1990-91	652,100	62	3	35	0
1991-92	643,800	63	3	33	0
1992-93	624,600	60	3	37	0
1993-94	620,200	58	3	38	0
1994-95	604,300	58	3	39	0
1995-96	592,600	61	3	36	0
1996-97	594,500	67	2	29	1
1997-98	585,000	65	2	31	1
1998-99	577,500	59	2	38	1
1999-00	565,300	57	1	40	2
2000-01	549,600	58	2	38	2
2001-02	541,700	55	1	40	3
2002-03	548,000	59	1	37	3
2003-04	575,900	58	2	35	5
2004-05	584,100	54	1	40	4
2005-06	593,400	50	2	42	7

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Source: HES

Table 15: NHS hospital deliveries: place of delivery by region, 2005-06

Government Office Region	percentages			
	Consultant ward	GP ward	Consultant / Midwife / GP ward	Midwife ward / Other ward
England	50	2	42	7
North East	38	4	57	1
North West	79	3	16	1
Yorkshire & Humber	53	0	45	1
East Midlands	19	0	68	12
West Midlands	69	4	25	2
East	57	1	29	13
London	44	0	44	12
South East	40	3	55	2
South West	27	0	58	15

Source: HES

Table 16: NHS hospital deliveries: reason for change of delivery location by intended and actual location, 2005-06

England		percentages	
Reason for change	Intended location :	Hospital	Home
	Actual location :	Home	Hospital
Change of address		2	2
Prior to labour:	clinical	8	29
	other	18	13
During labour:	clinical	10	36
	other	18	15
Unintentional		44	6
Estimated number with changed location (=100%)		4,600	3,700

Source: HES

2.9.1 Almost all hospital deliveries take place in what are designated consultant wards or combined consultant / Midwife / GP wards. In 2005-06 less than 1% of deliveries were reported as being on GP wards and 7% on midwife wards.

2.9.2 Although the vast majority of hospital deliveries are intended to take place in that setting, about 0.6% of hospital deliveries in 2005-06 were reported as originally intended to take place at home. This suggests that about 3,700 women who intended to have a home delivery ended up giving birth in hospital. In 65% of these cases, the reason for changing location was reported as being clinical; nearly half the decisions to change were reported as being made during labour.

2.10 Episiotomy

Table 17: NHS hospital deliveries: deliveries with episiotomy by method of delivery, 1975 to 2005-06

England	All deliveries	percentage of deliveries with mention of episiotomy								
		Method of delivery								
		Spontaneous		Forceps		Ventouse	Breech	Breech extraction	Caesarean	
		Vertex	Other	Low	Other				Elective	Emergency
1975	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1980	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1985	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1989-90	23	21	20	69	73	60	55	59	0	1
1990-91	24	21	20	77	79	68	60	60	0	1
1991-92	23	20	25	77	82	68	58	60	0	0
1992-93	21	17	19	78	81	69	54	59	0	0
1993-94	19	15	21	74	78	63	51	47	0	1
1994-95	19	15	17	77	82	65	52	52	0	0
1995-96	18	13	19	78	82	65	50	48	0	1
1996-97	17	13	19	77	83	64	49	49	0	1
1997-98	15	11	19	76	79	61	44	39	0	0
1998-99	15	10	16	78	82	60	43	37	0	1
1999-00	15	10	17	79	77	60	40	39	0	1
2000-01	14	10	14	77	74	59	37	31	0	1
2001-02	13	9	16	77	76	58	29	23	0	0
2002-03	13	9	14	78	76	58	26	26	0	0
2003-04	12	8	14	81	75	58	25	22	0	0
2004-05	13	8	14	81	79	60	25	24	0	0
2005-06	14	9	13	86	85	64	25	28	0	0
2005-06 estimated numbers	81,300	32,200	800	9,900	9,700	27,500	500	100	0	300

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Source: HIPE, HES

Table 18: NHS hospital deliveries: deliveries with episiotomy by method of delivery and region, 2005-06

Government Office Region	All deliveries	percentage of deliveries with mention of episiotomy								
		Method of delivery								
		Spontaneous		Forceps		Ventouse	Breech	Breech extraction	Caesarean	
		Vertex	Other	Low	Other				Elective	Emergency
England	14	9	13	86	85	64	25	28	0	0
North East	13	7	11	82	84	63	28	28	0	0
North West	14	8	9	89	87	69	27	25	0	0
Yorkshire & Humber	13	9	22	84	82	65	29	17	0	0
East Midlands	11	7	11	84	59	56	26	20	0	0
West Midlands	13	9	17	78	83	69	22	19	0	1
East	13	8	17	78	80	60	16	27	0	0
London	12	9	15	68	70	52	21	17	0	0
South East	14	8	19	76	84	63	30	35	0	0
South West	12	7	15	73	70	49	17	69	0	0

Percentages may vary between years due to small numbers

Source: HES

2.10.1 Episiotomies were reported in about 14% of deliveries in 2005-06, similar to the level in each year since 2000. Prior to 2000, there was a gradual downward trend since the early 1990s when the level was over 20%. The fall is not entirely attributable to the increasing rate of caesarean sections. The proportion of instrumental deliveries with episiotomy has remained stable at about 75-85% for forceps and 65% for ventouse, though there may be some under-reporting in these cases. For spontaneous deliveries, the proportion with episiotomy reported has fallen from 21% in 1989-90 to 9% in 2005-06. Not unexpectedly, as in earlier years, episiotomies were hardly ever reported with elective caesareans in 2005-06 and only rarely with emergency caesareans.

2.11 Anaesthetics before delivery

Table 19: NHS hospital deliveries: anaesthetics used before or during delivery by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2005-06

England		percentages							
Method of onset of labour	Method of delivery	Total number of cases (thousands) (= 100%)	Type(s) of anaesthetic/analgesic used before or during delivery						
			General anaesthetic	Epidural	Spinal anaesthetic	General & epidural	General & spinal	Epidural & spinal	Other/none
Total all deliveries		593.4	2	19	12	0	0	3	64
Spontaneous	Spontaneous	312.4	0	11	1	0	0	0	88
	Instrumental	47.8	0	42	6	0	0	2	49
	Caesarean	44.7	9	30	35	2	1	7	16
Induced	Spontaneous	78.6	0	23	1	0	0	1	76
	Instrumental	18.4	0	56	4	0	0	2	38
	Caesarean	25.5	6	39	24	2	1	7	21
Caesarean	Caesarean	64.8	5	7	67	0	1	11	8

Source: HES

Table 20: NHS hospital deliveries: anaesthetics used before or during delivery by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 1989-90 to 2005-06

England		percentages																							
	Type(s) of anaesthetic/analgesic used before or during delivery						Type(s) of anaesthetic/analgesic used before or during delivery																		
	General	Epidural	Spinal	General & epidural	General & spinal	Epidural & spinal	General	Epidural	Spinal	General & epidural	General & spinal	Epidural & spinal													
All deliveries													Elective caesarean deliveries												
1989-90	7	16	1	1	0	0	1989-90	53	31	11	1	0	1												
1992-93	6	17	3	1	0	1	1992-93	38	21	33	1	0	2												
1995-96	5	20	6	1	0	1	1995-96	24	13	49	0	1	4												
1998-99	3	21	8	0	0	1	1998-99	14	10	59	0	1	7												
2001-02	3	21	10	0	0	2	2001-02	9	9	64	0	1	7												
2002-03	2	19	11	0	0	2	2002-03	8	8	64	0	1	8												
2003-04	2	19	12	0	0	2	2003-04	6	7	67	0	1	9												
2004-05	2	18	12	0	0	2	2004-05	6	6	70	0	1	9												
2005-06	2	19	12	0	0	3	2005-06	5	7	67	0	1	11												
Onset and delivery spontaneous													Onset induced, delivery spontaneous												
1989-90	0	9	0	0	0	0	1989-90	0	20	0	0	0	0												
1992-93	0	10	0	0	0	0	1992-93	0	21	0	0	0	0												
1995-96	0	12	0	0	0	0	1995-96	0	23	0	0	0	0												
1998-99	0	13	0	0	0	0	1998-99	0	23	0	0	0	1												
2001-02	0	13	0	0	0	1	2001-02	0	24	0	0	0	1												
2002-03	0	12	1	0	0	0	2002-03	0	23	1	0	0	1												
2003-04	0	11	1	0	0	0	2003-04	0	23	1	0	0	1												
2004-05	0	10	1	0	0	0	2004-05	0	22	1	0	0	1												
2005-06	0	11	1	0	0	0	2005-06	0	23	1	0	0	1												
Onset spontaneous, with instrumental delivery													Onset induced, with instrumental delivery												
1989-90	2	44	1	0	0	1	1989-90	1	57	1	0	0	1												
1992-93	1	47	2	0	0	1	1992-93	1	61	1	1	0	1												
1995-96	0	49	2	0	0	1	1995-96	0	61	1	0	0	1												
1998-99	0	50	3	0	0	1	1998-99	0	60	2	0	0	1												
2001-02	0	48	4	0	0	3	2001-02	0	58	2	0	0	3												
2002-03	0	44	4	0	0	2	2002-03	0	56	2	0	0	2												
2003-04	0	42	5	0	0	2	2003-04	0	54	3	0	0	2												
2004-05	0	42	5	0	0	2	2004-05	0	56	3	0	0	2												
2005-06	0	42	6	0	0	2	2005-06	0	56	4	0	0	2												
Onset spontaneous, with caesarean delivery													Onset induced, with caesarean delivery												
1989-90	59	22	3	9	0	1	1989-90	54	26	2	13	0	0												
1992-93	44	27	10	8	0	1	1992-93	40	32	8	11	0	1												
1995-96	29	31	19	5	1	3	1995-96	26	37	16	6	1	2												
1998-99	19	33	24	3	1	4	1998-99	15	41	19	4	0	4												
2001-02	13	31	28	3	1	6	2001-02	11	41	21	3	1	6												
2002-03	11	30	31	3	1	6	2002-03	9	39	25	3	1	6												
2003-04	10	29	33	2	1	5	2003-04	8	38	28	3	1	5												
2004-05	10	30	34	1	1	6	2004-05	8	38	29	3	1	6												
2005-06	9	30	35	2	1	7	2005-06	6	39	24	2	1	7												

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Source: HES

2.11.1 In 2005-06, about 22% of women had an epidural before or during delivery (including a few who also had a spinal anaesthetic), 2% had a general anaesthetic and 12% a spinal anaesthetic. The use of anaesthetics varies according to the type of delivery and for some types has changed over time.

2.11.2 Where both onset and delivery were spontaneous, about 11% of women had an epidural in 2005-06. Where onset was spontaneous followed by instrumental delivery 42% had an epidural. Where onset was induced but delivery spontaneous, 23% had an epidural and for inductions followed by an instrumental delivery about 56% had an epidural. In all these four groups, there has been negligible use of general anaesthetic. These patterns have remained broadly steady since 1989-90, although the use of spinal anaesthetic, while still relatively rare, has shown signs of increasing in cases with instrumental delivery.

2.11.3 The principal changes in anaesthetic use have occurred where women have caesarean sections. There has been a substantial fall in the use of general and epidural anaesthetics and a corresponding increase in the use of spinal anaesthetics. In 1989-90, over 50% of women having an elective caesarean had a general anaesthetic; by 2005-06 the proportion had fallen to 5%. In 1989-90, over 30% had an epidural but that proportion has now fallen substantially, also to 7%. The proportion with a spinal anaesthetic has risen from 11% to 67% and a further 11% of women in 2005-06 (1% in 1989-90) had both epidural and spinal anaesthetic.

2.11.4 Women undergoing emergency caesarean section, whether with onset spontaneous or induced, have a different pattern again. In 1989-90, over half had a general anaesthetic but by 2005-06 this had fallen to under 10%; the use of epidural alone has risen from about 25% to about 33%; and of spinal from less than 5% to over 30%. Use of more than one type of anaesthetic whether sequentially or in combination, is more common with emergency caesareans. In 1989-90 about 10% of cases involved both general and epidural anaesthetics. This fell to 2% by 2005-06. The use of both epidural and spinal anaesthetics has risen from hardly any to about 7%.

2.12 Normal Delivery

See Table 34: NHS hospital deliveries: selected statistics by hospital, 2005-06

2.12.1 An estimated 47% of NHS hospital deliveries were 'normal deliveries'; this is equivalent to a rate of 51% of all NHS deliveries when home deliveries are included. In this context a normal delivery is one without induction, without the use of instruments, not by caesarean section and without general, spinal or epidural anaesthetic before or during delivery. Excluded are any other procedures not relating to an unassisted delivery except repair of laceration. See para 2.20.8 also below.

2.13 Gestation

Table 21: NHS hospital deliveries: total, singleton, twin and higher order multiple deliveries by gestation, 2005-06

England

Gestation (weeks)	Total deliveries		Singleton deliveries		Twin deliveries		Triplet and higher order deliveries	
	estimated number	%	estimated number	%	estimated number	%	estimated number	%
Total	593,400	100	584,300	100	9,000	100	140	100
under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-23	550	0	460	0	70	1	10	6.3
20	60	0.0	50	0.0	10	0.1	0	
21	140	0.0	130	0.0	10	0.2	0	
22	140	0.0	130	0.0	10	0.2	0	
23	210	0.0	170	0.0	30	0.4	10	
24-27	2,600	0	2,300	0	300	4	10	8
24	500	0.1	470	0.1	60	0.7	0	
25	600	0.1	500	0.1	70	0.7	10	
26	700	0.1	600	0.1	110	1.2	0	
27	800	0.1	700	0.1	90	1.0	0	
28-31	4,900	1	4,300	1	600	6	20	14
28	1,000	0.2	900	0.2	100	1.1	0	
29	1,000	0.2	900	0.1	120	1.3	0	
30	1,300	0.2	1,200	0.2	150	1.7	0	
31	1,600	0.3	1,400	0.3	210	2.3	10	
32-36	34,700	6	31,000	5	3,600	40	80	53
32	2,400	0.4	2,000	0.3	350	3.9	20	
33	3,300	0.6	2,900	0.5	420	4.6	20	
34	5,300	0.9	4,600	0.8	600	6.7	20	
35	8,300	1.4	7,400	1.3	900	9.9	10	
36	15,500	2.6	14,100	2.4	1,300	14.9	0	
37-41	525,600	89	521,200	89	4,400	49	30	19
37	33,500	5.7	31,600	5.4	2,000	21.9	0	
38	81,000	13.6	79,300	13.6	1,700	19.0	0	
39	128,100	21.6	127,600	21.8	450	5.0	10	
40	168,700	28.4	168,500	28.8	240	2.7	0	
41	114,300	19.3	114,300	19.6	30	0.3	10	
42 or over	24,700	4	24,700	4	0	0	0	1
42	20,900	3.5	20,900	3.6	0	0.0		
43	2,100	0.4	2,100	0.4	0	0.1		
44	1,000	0.2	900	0.2	0	0.0		
45	430	0.1	420	0.1	0	0.0		
46	210	0.0	210	0.0	0	0.0		
47	120	0.0	120	0.0	0	0.0		
48 or over	200	0	200	0	0	0		

Source: HES

2.13.1 In 2005-06, about 89% of deliveries occurred between 37 and 41 weeks of gestation. About 4% occurred after a longer gestation (ie were post-term). The remaining 7% of deliveries were pre-term ie occurred before 37 completed weeks of gestation. The majority of pre-term deliveries occurred after at least 32 weeks of gestation, but 0.9% of all deliveries were reported as occurring between 28 and 31 weeks and 0.4% before 28 weeks of gestation. This pattern has remained stable since 1994-95 when the data were first analysed.

2.13.2 The pattern for multiple deliveries was somewhat different. About half of twin deliveries were pre-term. Although most of these occurred after at least 32 weeks of gestation, 6% of all twin deliveries were reported as occurring between 28 and 31 weeks and 4% before 28 weeks of gestation. Triplet and higher order deliveries were even less likely to reach full term. Of the estimated 140 deliveries, only 1 in 5 occurred at 37 weeks of gestation or later; about 1 in 4 occurred before 32 weeks of gestation.

2.13.3 The pattern differed also according to the method of onset of labour. 30% of elective caesarean deliveries were carried out at 38 weeks of gestation and over half the remainder (39% of all elective caesareans) at 37 or 39 weeks of gestation. Deliveries with spontaneous onset occurred most often at 40 weeks of gestation (34%), at 39 weeks of gestation (22%) or at 41 weeks of gestation (18%). About half of deliveries where labour had been induced took place at 40 or 41 weeks of gestation, with 11% at 42 weeks or later (Table B).

England		percentages		
length of gestation (weeks)	method of onset of labour			
	caesarean	spontaneous	induced	
Total	100	100	100	
under 32	4	3	2	
32 to 36	11	5	5	
37	9	5	7	
38	30	11	13	
39	30	22	14	
40	9	34	19	
41	5	18	29	
42 and over	2	3	11	

2.14 Birthweight

Table 22: NHS hospital deliveries: singleton and multiple deliveries by birthweight, 2005-06

Birthweight (grams)	Singleton deliveries						Multiple deliveries
	total		liveborn		stillborn		weight of first baby in the delivery (estimated numbers)
	estimated number	estimated number	%	estimated number	%	stillborn per 1000 deliveries	
Total	584,300	581,200	100	3,100	100	5	9,100
under 1000	3,200	2,400	0	900	30	244	400
1000-1499	3,500	3,100	1	400	12	93	600
1500-1999	6,900	6,600	1	300	11	40	1,200
2000-2499	24,100	23,800	4	400	12	13	2,500
2500-2999	99,000	98,500	17	400	13	3	3,000
3000-3499	213,100	212,600	37	400	13	2	1,100
3500-3999	169,500	169,200	29	200	6	1	200
4000-4499	55,400	55,300	10	80	3	1	50
4500-4999	8,800	8,800	2	10	0	1	0
5000+	1,000	1,000	0	10	0	11	0

Source: HES

Table 23: NHS hospital deliveries: median birthweight of singleton, twin & triplet deliveries by gestation, 2005-06

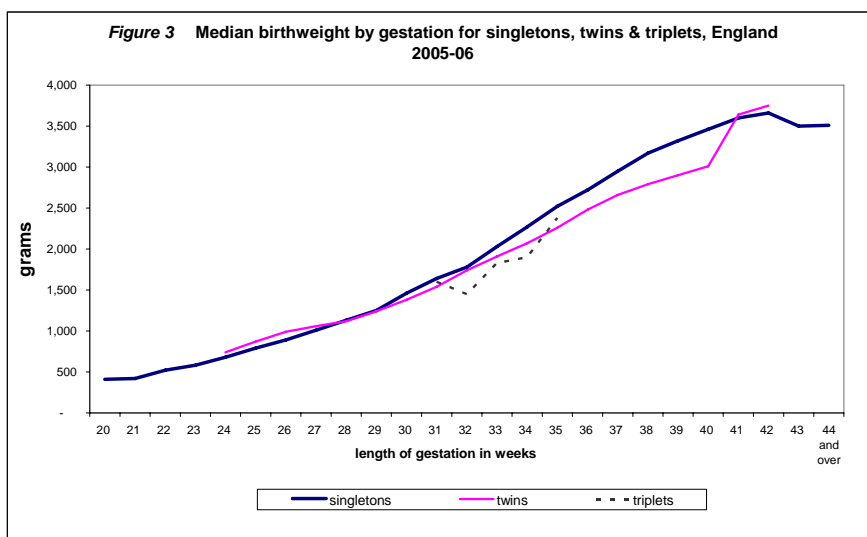
Gestation	Singleton deliveries			Twin deliveries	Triplet deliveries
	median birthweight	birthweight range (5th to 95th percentiles)		median birthweight of first baby	median birthweight of first baby
all gestations	3,360	2,400	- 4,220	2,490	1,790
under 20	270	.	.	.	.
20	410	.	.	.	.
21	420	320	- 580	.	.
22	520	380	- 620	.	.
23	580	410	- 760	.	.
24	680	440	- 930	740	.
25	790	580	- 1,090	870	.
26	890	570	- 1,120	990	.
27	1,010	610	- 1,340	1,060	.
28	1,130	660	- 1,810	1,120	.
29	1,250	800	- 1,890	1,240	.
30	1,460	980	- 2,960	1,380	.
31	1,640	1,050	- 3,040	1,540	1,600
32	1,780	1,180	- 2,800	1,740	1,450
33	2,030	1,380	- 2,950	1,910	1,830
34	2,270	1,580	- 3,150	2,070	1,900
35	2,520	1,810	- 3,380	2,260	2,380
36	2,720	1,980	- 3,575	2,480	.
37	2,950	2,210	- 3,790	2,660	.
38	3,170	2,450	- 3,990	2,790	.
39	3,320	2,630	- 4,100	2,900	.
40	3,460	2,760	- 4,240	3,010	.
41	3,600	2,900	- 4,394	3,640	.
42	3,660	2,920	- 4,450	3,750	.
43	3,500	2,760	- 4,380	.	.
44 or over	3,510	2,670	- 4,300	.	.

Source: HES

2.14.1 The majority of singleton deliveries in 2005-06 were of babies weighing between 2400 and 4200. About 2% of singleton babies weighed 4500g or more, but about 5% were low birthweight (between 1500 and 2499 grams) and a further 1% were very low birthweight (under 1500 grams).

2.14.2 The estimated overall stillbirth rate among singleton babies in 2005-06 was about 5 per 1000 live and still births. The rate varied markedly with birthweight, from 240 per 1000 for babies weighing under 1000 grams to about 1 per 1000 for babies weighing 3000 grams or more.

2.14.3 Birthweight is clearly related to gestation, though for any given gestational age there is a wide spread of birthweights. The median birthweight for singleton and twin babies born at 28 weeks in 2005-06 was about 1,100 grams (ie half the babies born at this gestational age weighed more than 1,110 grams and half weighed less). (Figure 3).



2.15 Day of week of delivery

Table 24: NHS hospital deliveries; by day of week, by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2005-06

England		percentages						
Method of onset of labour	Method of delivery	Day of week on which delivery takes place						
		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Total all hospital deliveries		12.3	14.3	14.8	15.3	15.1	15.3	12.9
Spontaneous	Total	13.9	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.2	14.0
	Spontaneous	13.9	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.2	14.1
	Instrumental	14.5	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.0	13.6
	Caesarean	13.6	15.0	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.5	13.6
Induced	Total	11.7	12.1	14.6	15.2	15.9	15.8	14.6
	Spontaneous	11.2	12.3	14.8	15.2	16.0	16.0	14.6
	Instrumental	12.5	11.4	13.9	15.4	16.2	15.4	15.2
	Caesarean	12.8	12.2	14.5	15.1	15.6	15.5	14.5
Caesarean	Caesarean	3.1	17.6	18.3	19.1	18.7	19.5	3.6
Intended home deliveries								
	Actual home	15.0	14.2	11.8	15.9	15.4	13.2	14.4
	Actual hospital	13.8	13.5	14.7	14.2	15.9	14.4	13.6
Intended hospital deliveries								
	Actual home	12.8	17.3	15.4	12.3	14.6	14.1	13.4

Source: HES

2.15.1 If deliveries occurred randomly, then 1 in 7 (14.3%) would be expected to take place on each day of the week. In 2005-06, however, more deliveries occurred on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays (over 15%) than on other days. Fewer than average deliveries occurred on a Saturday (13%) or Sunday (12%).

2.15.2 As in previous years, there were marked differences in the pattern, according to the method of onset of labour. Where onset was spontaneous, there was very little variation between days, with Monday and Thursday slightly above average and Saturday and Sunday slightly below. This broadly level pattern was observed even where there was some subsequent intervention in the form of an instrumental delivery or an emergency caesarean section.

2.15.3 Where labour was induced, deliveries were more likely on Wednesday to Friday and somewhat less likely on Monday or Sunday. Again, the pattern was similar regardless of whether the actual delivery was spontaneous, instrumental or by caesarean section. Deliveries by elective caesarean section rarely occurred at the weekend and were most likely to take place on Monday to Friday. Only 7% of all elective caesareans took place on a Saturday or a Sunday.

Table 25: Coverage of maternity HES by place of delivery, 1989-90 to 2005-06

England percentages

	NHS hospital deliveries			Home deliveries		
	deliveries (=100%)	HES records (%)	HES records with maternity data (%) (1)	deliveries (=100%)	HES records (%)	HES records with maternity data (%) (1)
1989-90	633,500	79	57	6,600	20	20
1990-91	652,100	86	53	7,100	23	23
1991-92	643,800	90	68	7,700	20	20
1992-93	624,600	95	78	8,900	26	25
1993-94	620,200	95	70	10,400	29	28
1994-95	604,300	93	67	11,300	28	27
1995-96	592,600	95	72	12,000	29	29
1996-97	594,500	94	67	13,000	24	24
1997-98	585,000	93	60	13,500	11	11
1998-99	577,500	95	61	13,000	15	15
1999-00	565,300	96	64	12,500	17	17
2000-01	549,600	95	66	11,600	12	12
2001-02	541,700	97	70	11,700	14	13
2002-03	548,000	99	72	12,100	15	13
2003-04	575,900	99	72	12,900	14	14
2004-05	584,100	99	75	13,700	13	13
2005-06	593,400	100	74	15,900	15	15

Source: HES, ONS

(1) Records with method of delivery present in the tail

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See section 1.1 for a discussion on coverage of Maternity HES.

Table 26: NHS Hospital deliveries: coverage of Maternity HES by region, 2005-06

Government Office Region	deliveries	HES records ¹		HES records with maternity data ²	
	number	number	percentage of maternities	number	percentage of maternities
England	593,446	594,944	100	439,279	74
North East	29,071	29,510	102	23,454	79
North West	81,681	81,571	100	71,055	87
Yorkshire & Humber	60,181	60,403	100	44,451	74
East Midlands	41,774	42,525	102	38,828	91
West Midlands	67,965	67,014	99	46,148	69
East	60,000	59,467	99	45,340	76
London	115,882	116,381	100	82,742	71
South East	85,996	87,529	102	56,995	65
South West	50,896	50,544	99	30,266	60

Source HES

¹ England and Regional totals exclude known or suspected duplicate records where totals are more than 500

² Records with method of delivery present in the tail

2.16 Complications before, during and after the delivery episode

Table 27: NHS hospital deliveries: deliveries with antenatal, delivery or postnatal complications, 2005-06

England		percentage of deliveries with mention of complication / indication for care	
ICD 10 code	Condition	percentage	estimated number of cases (1)
Oedema, proteinuria and hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium			
O10	Pre-existing hypertension complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.3	1,800
O11	Pre-existing hypertensive disorder with superimposed proteinuria	0.0	300
O12	Gestational (pregnancy-induced) oedema and proteinuria without hypertension	0.4	2,400
O13	Gestational (pregnancy-induced) hypertension without significant proteinuria	1.9	11,600
O14	Gestational (pregnancy-induced) hypertension with significant proteinuria (pre-eclampsia)	1.8	11,100
O15	Eclampsia	0.1	500
O16	Unspecified maternal hypertension	1.9	11,300
Other maternal disorders predominantly related to pregnancy.			
O20	Haemorrhage in early pregnancy	0.2	900
O21	Excessive vomiting in pregnancy	0.1	600
O22	Venous complications in pregnancy	0.2	1,100
O23	Infections of genitourinary tract in pregnancy	0.8	5,000
O24	Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy	1.9	11,800
O25	Malnutrition in pregnancy	0.0	0
O26	Maternal care for other conditions predominantly related to pregnancy	2.0	12,400
O28	Abnormal findings on antenatal screening of mother	0.2	1,100
O29	Complications of anaesthesia during pregnancy	0.0	0
Maternal care related to the fetus and amniotic cavity and possible delivery problems			
O30	Multiple gestation	1.0	6,300
O31	Complications specific to multiple gestation	0.0	300
O32	Maternal care for known or suspected malpresentation of fetus	4.3	26,500
O33	Maternal care for known or suspected disproportion	0.2	1,100
O34	Maternal care for known or suspected abnormality of pelvic organs	7.7	47,200
O342	Uterine scar from previous surgery (including previous caesarean section)	6.6	40,600
O35	Maternal care for known or suspected fetal abnormality and damage	0.4	2,300
O36	Maternal care for known or suspected fetal problems	5.4	33,100
O40	Polyhydramnios	0.5	2,800
O41	Other disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes	1.4	8,300
O42	Premature rupture of membranes	8.1	49,500
O43	Placental disorders	1.2	7,100
O44	Placenta praevia	0.6	3,400
O45	Premature separation of placenta (abruptio placentae)	0.4	2,300
O46	Antepartum haemorrhage not elsewhere classified.	1.1	7,000
O47	False labour	0.4	2,700
O48	Prolonged pregnancy	7.3	44,400
Complications of labour and delivery			
O60	Preterm delivery	5.4	32,800
O61	Failed induction of labour	0.9	5,500
O62	Abnormalities of forces of labour	2.4	14,800
O63	Long labour	11.1	68,000
O630	prolonged first stage	2.8	17,200
O631	prolonged second stage	7.3	44,900
O632	delayed delivery of second twin, triplet etc	0.0	100
O64	Obstructed labour due to malposition and malpresentation of fetus	2.4	14,600
O65	Obstructed labour due to maternal pelvic abnormality	0.2	1,400
O66	Other obstructed labour	1.8	10,800
O67	Labour and delivery complicated by interpartum haemorrhage, not elsewhere classified	0.5	3,100
O68	Labour and delivery complicated by fetal stress (distress)	20.6	126,100
O69	Labour and delivery complicated by umbilical cord complications	1.8	11,200
O70	Perineal laceration during delivery	37.0	226,400
O71	Other obstetric trauma	1.3	8,100
O72	Postpartum haemorrhage	7.3	44,700
O73	Retained placenta and membranes, without haemorrhage	1.1	6,600
O74	Complications of anaesthesia during labour and delivery	0.1	800
O75	Other complications of labour and delivery, not elsewhere classified	4.9	30,000
Complications predominantly related to the puerperium			
O85	Puerperal sepsis	0.0	100
O86	Other puerperal infections	0.6	3,800
O87	Venous complications in the puerperium	0.2	1,000
O88	Obstetric embolism	0.0	100
O89	Complications of anaesthesia during the puerperium	0.0	200
O90	Complications of the puerperium, not elsewhere classified	0.3	2,100
O91	Infections of breast associated with childbirth	0.0	100
O92	Other disorders of breast and lactation associated with childbirth	0.2	1,500
Other obstetric conditions complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium			
O98	Maternal infectious and parasitic diseases	0.6	3,700
O99	Other maternal diseases	7.2	44,300

¹ totals of less than 50 have been rounded to 0

Source: HES

Table 28: NHS hospital deliveries: deliveries with selected complications by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2005-06

England percentage of deliveries with mention of complication / indication for care

ICD 10 code	Selected condition Method of onset of labour :	Spontaneous			Induced			Caesarean
		Spontaneous	Instru-mental	Caes-arean	Spont-aneous	Instru-mental	Caes-arean	Caes-arean
	Method of delivery :							
O10-O16 ex O12 O14	Hypertension	2	4	5	12	16	17	9
	Pre-eclampsia	0	1	2	4	5	6	4
O32	Malpresentation of fetus	1	2	11	1	2	5	21
O342	Uterine scar from previous surgery (inc. previous caesare	1	2	14	0	1	4	44
O35,O36,O43	Fetal and placental problems	4	4	7	14	10	11	10
O40,O41,O42	Disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes; premature ru	8	11	13	15	15	16	6
O48	Prolonged pregnancy	2	2	2	27	31	28	2
O60	Preterm delivery	5	3	9	4	3	4	9
O630	Long labour, prolonged first stage	1	3	13	1	2	17	0
O631	Long labour, prolonged second stage	2	43	12	2	40	11	0
O639	Long labour, unspecified	0	0	3	2	4	9	0
O64,O65,O66	Obstructed labour	1	11	19	2	11	13	3
O69	Labour and delivery complicated by umbilical cord compli	2	2	2	2	3	2	1
O70	Perineal laceration during delivery	52	28	1	50	28	1	0
O72	Postpartum haemorrhage	4	12	14	6	15	14	11

Source: HES

2.16.1 Hypertensive disorders and oedema during pregnancy were recorded in about 6% of deliveries in 2005-06. Abnormality of the pelvic organs was recorded in about 8% of deliveries; most of these cases were uterine scars resulting from a previous caesarean section.

2.16.2 The principal recorded complications of labour and delivery were perineal laceration (recorded in 37% of deliveries), fetal stress (21%), prolonged 2nd stage of labour (7%) and postpartum haemorrhage (7%).

2.16.3 The existence of complications such as those mentioned above may affect decisions about onset of labour or method of delivery. Table C shows that in about half of the cases where pre-eclampsia or hypertension was recorded, labour was induced; such cases accounted for about 1 in 6 of all induced deliveries. Labour was also induced in over three-quarters (80%) of cases of prolonged pregnancy.

England	method of onset						method of delivery			percentages
	method of onset			method of delivery			estimated total number of cases (=100%)			
	spont-aneous	induced	caes-arean	spont-aneous	instru-mental	caes-arean				
pre-eclampsia	21	54	26	38	12	49	10,900			
hypertension	34	50	16	51	14	35	37,900			
malpresentation of fetus	36	12	52	18	6	77	26,000			
uterine scar from previous surgery	24	4	72	7	3	91	37,900			
prolonged pregnancy	17	80	3	62	16	22	43,600			
prolonged labour 1st stage	65	33	2	22	11	68	16,900			
prolonged labour 2nd stage	73	27	0	17	65	19	44,100			

2.16.4 In 53% of the cases where malpresentation of the fetus was reported, the woman had a planned caesarean section; an emergency caesarean was carried out in a further 25% of cases. Malpresentation of the fetus accounted for about a quarter of planned caesarean sections and about 9% of emergency caesareans.

2.16.5 72% women whose records indicated that they had a scar from a previous caesarean section had a planned caesarean; a further 19% had an emergency caesarean, with only 9% reported as having a non-caesarean delivery. Women with a reported scar from a previous caesarean accounted for about 44% of planned caesarean sections and about 10% of emergency caesareans.

2.16.6 Just over two-thirds of women with prolonged first stage of labour had an emergency caesarean, accounting for about 14% of all emergency caesareans. A prolonged second stage of labour most commonly led to an instrumental delivery (about 2/3 cases).

2.17 Complications in non-delivery obstetric episodes

Table 29: Non-delivery obstetric NHS hospital episodes by condition, 2005-06

England estimated number of episodes with mention of complication / indication for care (numbers)

ICD 10 Condition code		estimated number of cases (1)
<i>Oedema, proteinuria & hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium</i>		
O10	Pre-existing hypertension complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1,300
O11	Pre-existing hypertensive disorder with superimposed proteinuria	200
O12	Gestational (pregnancy-induced) oedema and proteinuria without hypertension	4,200
O13	Gestational (pregnancy-induced) hypertension without significant proteinuria	10,700
O14	Gestational (pregnancy-induced) hypertension with significant proteinuria (pre-eclampsia)	6,300
O15	Eclampsia	100
O16	Unspecified maternal hypertension	23,000
<i>Other maternal disorders predominantly related to pregnancy.</i>		
O20	Haemorrhage in early pregnancy	44,700
O21	Excessive vomiting in pregnancy	26,800
O22	Venous complications in pregnancy	900
O23	Infections of genitourinary tract in pregnancy	16,200
O24	Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy	5,900
O25	Malnutrition in pregnancy	0
O26	Maternal care for other conditions predominantly related to pregnancy	128,900
O28	Abnormal findings on antenatal screening of mother	2,700
O29	Complications of anaesthesia during pregnancy	0
<i>Maternal care related to the fetus and amniotic cavity and possible delivery problems</i>		
O30	Multiple gestation	3,600
O31	Complications specific to multiple gestation	400
O32	Maternal care for known or suspected malpresentation of fetus	7,500
O33	Maternal care for known or suspected disproportion	200
O34	Maternal care for known or suspected abnormality of pelvic organs	5,800
O342	Uterine scar from previous surgery (including previous caesarean section)	1,900
O35	Maternal care for known or suspected fetal abnormality and damage	3,300
O36	Maternal care for known or suspected fetal problems	84,400
O40	Polyhydramnios	1,600
O41	Other disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes	4,300
O42	Premature rupture of membranes	21,900
O43	Placental disorders	300
O44	Placenta praevia	2,100
O45	Premature separation of placenta (abruptio placentae)	100
O46	Antepartum haemorrhage not elsewhere classified.	27,700
O47	False labour	60,000
O48	Prolonged pregnancy	5,200
<i>Complications of labour and delivery</i>		
O60	Preterm delivery	500
O61	Failed induction of labour	300
O62	Abnormalities of forces of labour	1,400
O63	Long labour	2,900
O630	prolonged first stage	900
O631	prolonged second stage	1,600
O632	delayed delivery of second twin, triplet etc	0
O64	Obstructed labour due to malposition and malpresentation of fetus	500
O65	Obstructed labour due to maternal pelvic abnormality	0
O66	Other obstructed labour	100
O67	Labour and delivery complicated by interpartum haemorrhage, not elsewhere classified	0
O68	Labour and delivery complicated by fetal stress (distress)	3,100
O69	Labour and delivery complicated by umbilical cord complications	0
O70	Perineal laceration during delivery	1,500
O71	Other obstetric trauma	200
O72	Postpartum haemorrhage	5,000
O73	Retained placenta and membranes, without haemorrhage	600
O74	Complications of anaesthesia during labour and delivery	200
O75	Other complications of labour and delivery, not elsewhere classified	700
<i>Complications predominantly related to the puerperium</i>		
O85	Puerperal sepsis	600
O86	Other puerperal infections	3,000
O87	Venous complications in the puerperium	400
O88	Obstetric embolism	300
O89	Complications of anaesthesia during the puerperium	300
O90	Complications of the puerperium, not elsewhere classified	5,600
O91	Infections of breast associated with childbirth	600
O92	Other disorders of breast and lactation associated with childbirth	200
<i>Other obstetric conditions complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium</i>		
O98	Maternal infectious and parasitic diseases	800
O99	Other maternal diseases	48,800

¹ totals of less than 50 have been rounded to 0

Source : HES

Each year some 500,000 non-delivery obstetric episodes are recorded. The main obstetric conditions in 2005-06 were fetal problems (an estimated 84,000 episodes), false labour (60,000), hypertension and oedema (46,000), haemorrhage in early pregnancy (45,000), antepartum haemorrhage (28,000), excessive vomiting in pregnancy (27,000), premature rupture of the membranes (22,000) and genitourinary tract infections (16,000).

2.18 Ethnic Group

2.18.1 Information about ethnic group of mother has been collected in HES since 1995 but coverage remains incomplete. However, comparison of HES deliveries in 2000-01 with 2001 census data on women with children aged under 1 suggests that the ethnic group distribution of HES deliveries is broadly accurate as long as cases with ethnic group not stated are grouped with those where ethnic group was stated to be white.

2.18.2 In 2005-06 ethnic group was recorded in about 74% of delivery records and was recorded as “not stated” in a further 20% of cases. For this analysis, the ethnic categories have been grouped as follows: White (including “not stated”); Black [aggregate of Black African, Black Caribbean and Black Other]; Asian [Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi]; and Chinese & Other [Chinese and Other (including mixed ethnic origin)].

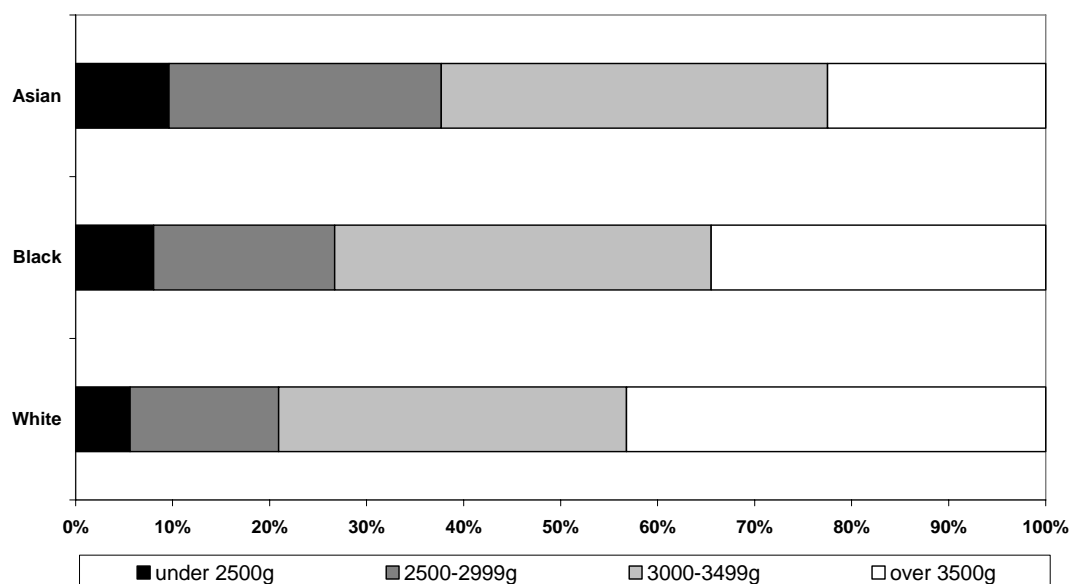
2.18.3 There were differences in 2005-06 between ethnic groups in methods of onset of labour and in methods of delivery. About 21% of White women were induced compared with around 19% of Black and 18% of Asian women. Fewer Asian women had elective caesareans (9%) compared with about 12% for Black women and 11% for White women. When onset was spontaneous more Black women had emergency caesareans (10% of those with spontaneous onset) compared with around 8% for other groups. (Table D)

England		percentages			
method of onset	method of delivery	ethnic group			
		Asian	Black	Chinese & other	White
TOTAL		100	100	100	100
spontaneous	spontaneous	58	54	56	52
	instrumental	7	4	8	9
	caesarean	8	10	8	7
induced	spontaneous	12	11	10	14
	instrumental	2	2	3	3
	caesarean	4	6	4	4
caesarean	caesarean	9	12	10	11

2.18.4 There were marked differences in birth weight between ethnic groups. Analysis of singleton births showed that low birth weight babies comprised about 10% of Asian women's babies, compared with 8% of Black and 6% of White women's babies. Differences at higher birth weights were even more marked. 23% of Asian women's babies weighed more than 3500g compared with 43% of White women's babies and 35% of Black women's babies. (Table E & Figure 4)

Table E			
Revised birth weight by ethnic group, 2005-06			
England	percentages		
	Asian	Black	White
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
under 2500g	9.6	8.1	5.6
2500-2999g	28.1	18.7	15.3
3000-3499g	39.8	38.8	35.8
3500-3999g	18.3	26.0	30.8
over 4000g	4.2	8.5	12.4

Figure 4 Birthweight by ethnic group, England 2005-06



Note: The original figures published in this table in June 2007 were incorrect. These were replaced with correct figures in February 2008.

2.19 Conditions affecting newborn babies

Table 30: NHS hospital births: births with complications, 2005-06

England		percentage of births with mention of complication	
ICD 10 code	Condition	percentage	estimated number of births ⁽¹⁾
Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour & delivery			
P00	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy	0.3	1,900
P01	Fetus and new born affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	0.8	5,200
P02	Fetus and newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes	0.4	2,600
P03	Fetus and newborn affected by other complications of labour and delivery	1.0	5,800
P04	Fetus and newborn affected by noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk	0.1	600
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth			
P05	Slow fetal growth and malnutrition	1.4	8,800
P07	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified	6.5	39,700
P08	Disorders related to long gestation and high birth weight	1.4	8,700
Birth trauma			
P10	Intracranial laceration and haemorrhage due to birth injury	0.0	0
P11	Other birth injuries to central nervous system	0.1	300
P12	Birth injury to scalp	0.9	5,200
P13	Birth injury to skeleton	0.1	400
P14	Birth injury to peripheral nervous system	0.0	300
P15	Other birth injuries	0.8	4,700
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period			
P20	Intrauterine hypoxia	4.4	27,200
P21	Birth asphyxia	0.8	4,900
P22	Respiratory distress of newborn	2.5	15,300
P23	Congenital pneumonia	0.1	500
P24	Neonatal aspiration syndromes	0.2	1,500
P25	Interstitial emphysema and related conditions originating in the perinatal period	0.1	800
P26	Pulmonary haemorrhage originating in the perinatal period	0.0	200
P27	Chronic respiratory disease originating in the perinatal period	0.1	500
P28	Other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period	1.6	9,500
P29	Cardiovascular disorders originating in the perinatal period	0.7	4,100
Infections specific to the perinatal period			
P35	Congenital viral diseases	0.0	100
P36	Bacterial sepsis of newborn	0.6	3,900
P37	Other congenital infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	300
P38	Omphalitis of newborn with or without mild haemorrhage	0.1	700
P39	Other infections specific to the perinatal period	0.6	3,900
Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and new born			
P50	Fetal blood loss	0.0	0
P51	Umbilical haemorrhage of newborn	0.0	0
P52	Intracranial non-traumatic haemorrhage of fetus and newborn	0.1	700
P53	Haemorrhagic disease of fetus and newborn	0.0	0
P54	Other neonatal haemorrhages	0.2	1,400
P55	Haemolytic disease of fetus and newborn	0.2	1,200
P56	Hydrops fetalis due to haemolytic disease	0.0	0
P57	Kernicterus	0.0	0
P58	Neonatal jaundice due to other excessive haemolysis	0.0	200
P59	Neonatal jaundice from other and unspecified causes	5.2	32,000
P60	Disseminated intravascular coagulation of fetus and newborn	0.0	200
P61	Other perinatal haematological disorders	0.4	2,600
Transitory endocrine and metabolic disorders specific to fetus and newborn			
P70	Transitory disorders of carbohydrate metabolism specific to fetus and newborn	1.7	10,100
P71	Transitory neonatal disorders of calcium and magnesium metabolism	0.1	300
P72	Other transitory neonatal endocrine disorders	0.0	100
P74	Other transitory neonatal electrolyte and metabolic disturbances	0.4	2,400
Digestive system disorders of fetus and newborn			
P75	Meconium ileus	0.0	0
P76	Other intestinal obstruction of newborn	0.0	200
P77	Necrotizing enterocolitis of fetus and newborn	0.0	300
P78	Other perinatal digestive system disorders	0.1	600
Conditions involving the integument and temperature regulation of fetus and newborn			
P80	Hypothermia of newborn	0.5	3,100
P81	Other disturbances of temperature regulation of newborn	0.3	1,700
P83	Other conditions of integument specific to fetus and newborn	1.1	6,700
Other disorders originating in the perinatal period			
P90	Convulsions of newborn	0.1	700
P91	Other disturbances of cerebral status of newborn	0.1	400
P92	Feeding problems of newborn	1.8	10,700
P93	Reactions and intoxications due to drugs administered to fetus and newborn	0.0	0
P94	Disorders of muscle tone of newborn	0.4	2,600
P96	Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	0.5	3,000

¹ totals of less than 50 have been rounded to 0

Source: HES

Table 31: NHS hospital births: births with selected complications by method of onset of labour and method of delivery, 2005-06

England		percentage							
ICD 10 code	Condition	Method of onset of labour Method of delivery	Spontaneous			Induced			Caesarean
			Spontaneous	Instrumental	Caesarean	Spontaneous	Instrumental	Caesarean	Caesarean
P12	Birth injury to scalp		0	5	1	0	5	1	0
P15	Other birth injuries		1	2	1	1	2	1	1
P20	Intrauterine hypoxia		3	10	10	4	11	12	1
P21	Birth asphyxia		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P22	Respiratory distress of newborn		1	2	5	1	2	2	6
P29	Cardiovascular disorders originating in the perinatal period		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P36	Bacterial sepsis of newborn		0	1	1	0	1	1	1
P59	Neonatal jaundice from other and unspecified causes		3	7	10	5	8	10	10
P70	Transitory disorders of carbohydrate metabolism specific to fetus &		1	1	3	2	2	3	4
P92	Feeding problems of newborn		1	2	3	2	3	4	3

Source: HES

2.19.1 Details of conditions affecting newborn babies are recorded in HES birth episodes (ie hospital episodes that commence at birth and are not initiated on transfer from another episode or on separate admission to hospital, regardless of the age of the baby).

2.19.2 The most common conditions reported in 2005-06 were respiratory disorders: intrauterine hypoxia in 4% of births (an estimated 27,200 babies), birth asphyxia in 1% (4,900) and respiratory distress in 2.5% (15,300). Neonatal jaundice was reported in 5% of births. Conditions under the heading of birth trauma were relatively rare. Birth injury to scalp was the most common of these, reported in 1% of cases (about 5,200 babies). Not unexpectedly, the incidence of scalp injury appears to be related to method of delivery. There were very few such cases where delivery was spontaneous, or where the baby was delivered by caesarean section; but scalp injury was reported in about 5% of instrumental deliveries.

2.20 Hospital data

Table 32: Registered deliveries, total HES records, usable HES records and onset method by NHS hospital/trust, 2005-06

Hospital	Deliveries registered	HES records (1)	Records with method of delivery present		Method of onset of labour (%)						
			number	percentage of deliveries registered	usable records number (=100%)	spontaneous	caesarean	induction			
								total	surgical	surgical and drug	drug
ENGLAND	593,446	594,944	439,279	74	451,613	69	11	20	5	6	10
NORTH EAST											
County Durham & Tees Valley											
RTR45	Friarage Hospital, Northallerton	1,218	1,211	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
RTR00	James Cook University	3,733	3,740	3,281	88	0	.	.	.	.	.
RXPXX	Memorial Hospital, Darlington	2,483	2,436	1,453	59	2,113	74	8	18	13	2 3
RVW	North Tees & Hartlepool NHS Trust	3,680	3,716	3,705	101	3,561	72	8	20	2	5 12
RXPXY	University Hospital of North Durham	2,625	2,951	0	0	2,011	71	9	20	1	11 8
Northumberland, Tyne & Wear											
RLN	City Hospitals, Sunderland NHS Foundation Trust	3,199	3,222	3,122	98	3,165	69	7	23	1	12 11
RR7	Gateshead Health NHS Foundation Trust	1,623	1,686	1,634	101	1,582	66	11	23	5	9 10
RTF	Northumbria Healthcare NHS Trust	3,878	3,906	3,804	98	3,760	72	9	18	3	6 9
RE9	South Tyneside NHS Foundation Trust	1,443	1,442	1,353	94	1,348	64	9	27	3	13 11
RTD	The Newcastle Upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Trust	5,189	5,200	5,102	98	5,031	74	7	20	8	4 8
NORTH WEST											
Cheshire & Merseyside											
RJR	Countess Of Chester Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	3,071	3,289	3,116	101	3,013	66	10	25	1	4 19
RJN	East Cheshire NHS Trust	1,931	1,940	1,916	99	1,938	69	12	19	0	18 0
REP	Liverpool Women's Hospital	7,887	7,890	7,816	99	7,828	59	13	28	0	28 0
RWW	North Cheshire Hospitals NHS Trust	3,237	3,215	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
RVY	Southport & Ormskirk Hospital NHS Trust	2,736	2,774	2,621	96	2,588	60	13	28	2	5 21
RBN	St Helens & Knowsley Hospitals NHS Trust	2,933	2,965	2,965	101	2,965	65	12	23	3	7 14
RBT	The Mid Cheshire Hospitals NHS Trust	2,666	2,678	2,593	97	2,598	68	10	22	2	5 16
RBL	Wirral Hospital NHS Trust	3,294	3,352	3,263	99	3,269	62	17	21	0	0 21
Cumbria and Lancashire											
RXR01	Blackburn Hospitals	3,813	3,415	3,386	89	3,408	70	13	18	4	3 10
RXL	Blackpool, Fylde & Wyre Hospitals NHS Trust	2,826	6,142 (1)	2,219	79	2,350	66	13	21	2	6 13
RXR02	Burnley Hospitals	2,471	2,355	2,346	95	2,353	63	13	25	5	10 9
RXN	Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	6,058	6,425	2,021	33	2,258	72	13	16	1	2 12
RNL	North Cumbria Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	2,999	2,527	2,520	84	2,499	65	12	23	3	5 15
RTX	University Hospitals Of Morecambe Bay NHS Trust	1,366	3,010 (1)	2,880	211	2,871	59	11	29	5	10 14
Greater Manchester											
RMC	Bolton Hospitals NHS Trust	4,189	4,220	4,116	98	4,116	69	12	20	1	4 15
RW3	Central Manchester & Manchester Children's University	4,745	4,668	4,635	98	4,646	66	17	17	5	10 1
RW6	Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	9,820	10,057	9,772	100	10,025	67	12	21	12	3 6
RM3	Salford Royal Hospitals NHS Trust	2,654	2,666	2,619	99	2,649	66	13	21	9	7 5
RM2	South Manchester University Hospitals NHS Trust	2,981	3,028	2,963	99	2,773	70	10	20	2	11 7
RWJ	Stockport NHS Foundation Trust	3,225	3,218	3,218	100	3,218	73	9	18	2	3 13
RMP	Tameside & Glossop Acute Services NHS Trust	2,612	2,609	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
RM4	Trafford Healthcare NHS Trust	1,409	1,332	1,324	94	1,330	65	11	25	16	3 6
RRF	Wrightington, Wigan & Leigh NHS Trust	2,758	2,756	2,746	100	2,756	63	11	26	2	12 12
YORKSHIRE & HUMBER											
North & East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire											
RCD	Harrogate & District NHS Foundation Trust	1,674	1,678	1,167	70	1,161	67	8	25	2	1 22
RWA	Hull & East Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust	5,070	5,072	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
RJL	Northern Lincolnshire & Goole Hospitals NHS Trust	4,346	4,379	4,267	98	4,268	67	11	22	22	0 0
RCC	Scarborough & North East Yorkshire Health Care Trust	1,615	6,000 (1)	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.
RCB	York Hospitals NHS Trust	3,010	3,032	2,927	97	0	.	.	.	.	.

1 England total excludes known or suspected duplicate records where totals are more than 500; these are not excluded from the individual hospital entries

Table 32: Registered deliveries, total HES records, usable HES records and onset method by NHS hospital/trust, 2005-06

Hospital	Deliveries registered	HES records (1)	Records with method of delivery present		Method of onset of labour (%)							
			number	percentage of deliveries registered	usable records number (=100%)	spontaneous	caesarean	induction			drug and drug	
								total	surgical	surgical and drug		
ENGLAND	593,446	594,944	439,279	74	451,613	69	11	20	5	6	10	
YORKSHIRE & HUMBER (continued)												
South Yorkshire												
RFF	Barnsley DGH NHS Foundation Trust	2,403	2,399	1,521	63	1,523	66	10	24	1	13	10
RP5BA	Bassetlaw Hospital	1,311	1,316	1,307	100	1,269	73	8	19	2	5	12
RP5DR	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	3,600	3,621	3,553	99	3527	69	8	23	2	13	7
RHQ	Royal Hallamshire Hospital	6,364	6,365	6,358	100	6,154	74	7	19	19	0	0
RFR	The Rotherham NHS Foundation Trust	2,579	2,610	2,427	94	2,396	74	7	19	3	2	14
West Yorkshire												
RCF	Airedale NHS Trust	2,292	2,285	2,230	97	2,230	63	16	21	4	2	15
RAE	Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	5,912	5,889	4,250	72	4,173	65	7	29	9	7	13
RWY02	Calderdale Royal Hospital	2,707	2,557	0	0	2,423	73	12	15	5	6	4
RXF10	Dewsbury & District Hospital	3,274	3,094	3,086	94	2,928	73	5	22	2	2	18
RWY01	Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	2,527	2,879	15	1	2,702	74	8	18	3	6	10
RR8	Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust	8,553	8,468	8,218	96	7,948	74	11	15	3	4	9
RXF03	Pontefract General Infirmary	2,944	3,144	3,125	106	2,797	78	2	20	3	6	11
EAST MIDLANDS												
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire & Rutland												
RNQ	Kettering General Hospital NHS Trust	3,512	3,739	3,403	97	3,360	66	11	22	5	5	13
RNS	Northampton General Hospital NHS Trust	4,005	4,009	3,997	100	3,821	71	11	18	3	7	8
RWE	University Hospitals Of Leicester NHS Trust	9,470	9,378	9,261	98	9,291	70	10	21	2	12	7
Trent												
RFS	Chesterfield Royal Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	2,767	3,024	2,632	95	2,614	68	8	24	5	7	12
RTG	Derby Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	4,532	4,554	4,528	100	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
RWDLP	Grantham & District Hospital	93	109	102	110	102	99	0	1	0	0	1
RK5	Kings Mill Hospital	2,625	2,825	2,455	94	2,467	64	8	28	2	19	6
RWDDA	Lincoln County Hospital	3,214	3,247	3,110	97	2,777	60	10	30	4	4	22
RCS	Nottingham City Hospital NHS Trust	5,625	5,612	3,732	66	5,489	72	8	20	2	6	11
RWDLA	Pilgrim Hospital	1,897	1,920	1,898	100	1,894	68	6	25	4	5	16
RFK	Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham University Hospital	4,034	4,108	3,710	92	3,700	68	10	22	3	9	10
WEST MIDLANDS												
Shropshire & Staffordshire												
RJF	Burton Hospitals NHS Trust	3,091	3,147	3,101	100	3,101	61	12	27	5	5	18
RXWML	Ludlow Hospital	86	92	91	106	92	100	0	0	0	0	0
RJD	Mid Staffordshire General Hospitals NHS Trust	2,239	2,315	2,220	99	2,219	67	8	25	7	8	9
RXWMS	Royal Shrewsbury Hospital (Maternity)	4,117	4,127	4,117	100	4,109	67	5	28	6	6	15
RXWMR	Shrewsbury & Telford Hospital NHS Trust (2)	2,077	91	90	4	91	.	.	.	.	.	.
RXWMT	The Princess Royal Hospital (Maternity)	523	535	533	102	535	100	0	0	0	0	0
RJE	University Hospital Of North Staffordshire NHS Trust	5,247	5,244	30	1	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
5DQ	Victoria Hospital Lichfield	342	341	196	57	331	100	0	0	0	0	0
Birmingham & the Black Country												
RLU	Birmingham Women's Health Care NHS Trust	6,761	7,260	6,630	98	6,609	70	11	19	1	2	15
RXK02	City Hospital, Birmingham	3,423	3,436	3,421	100	3,432	54	7	39	31	6	2
RNA	Dudley Group Of Hospitals NHS Trust	4,019	4,168	3,937	98	3,938	64	14	22	3	7	12
RJH	Good Hope Hospital, SuttonColdfield	3,126	3,195	2,293	73	2,231	64	10	26	3	11	12
RR1	Heart Of England NHS Foundation Trust	6,860	6,839	5,969	87	6,056	75	7	18	4	13	0
RXK01	Sandwell & West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust	2,549	2,543	2,500	98	2,504	57	23	20	2	3	15
RL4	The Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust	3,277	3,323	0	0	3,045	66	11	23	2	3	18
RBK	Walsall Hospitals NHS Trust	3,635	3,675	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coventry, Warwickshire, Hereford & Worcestershire												
RLT	George Eliot Hospital NHS Trust	2,551	2,591	2,494	98	2,491	69	9	23	2	2	19
RLQ	Hereford Hospitals NHS Trust	1,678	1,728	1,642	98	1,659	66	13	21	3	5	13
RJC	South Warwickshire General Hospitals NHS Trust	2,514	2,516	2,508	100	2,455	70	10	19	2	6	11
RKB	University Hospitals Coventry & Warwickshire NHS Trust	4,423	4,413	4,371	99	4,384	64	14	22	2	10	10
RWP	Worcestershire Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	5,427	5,435	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.

¹ England total excludes known or suspected duplicate records where totals are more than 500; these are not excluded from the individual hospital entries

² It is likely that the 91 HES records belong to the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Maternity Unit

Table 32: Registered deliveries, total HES records, usable HES records and onset method by NHS hospital/trust, 2005-06

Hospital	Deliveries registered	HES records (1)	Records with method of delivery present		Method of onset of labour (%)							
			number	percentage of deliveries registered	usable records number (=100%)	spontaneous	caesarean	induction			drug	
								total	surgical	surgical and drug		
ENGLAND	593,446	594,944	439,279	74	451,613	69	11	20	5	6	10	
EAST												
Norfolk, Suffolk & Cambridgeshire												
RGT	Addenbrooke's Hospital NHS Trust	4,807	5,579 ⁽¹⁾	5,565	116	5,556	63	14	23	22	0	0
RQQ	Hinchingbrooke Health Care NHS Trust	2,145	2,103	1,593	74	1,593	76	3	22	5	0	17
RGQ	Ipswich Hospital NHS Trust	3,361	3,306	0	0	3,280	69	14	18	4	3	11
RGP	James Paget Healthcare NHS Trust	1,978	1,975	1,974	100	1,892	69	8	22	6	8	8
RM1	Norfolk & Norwich University Hospital NHS Trust	4,856	4,904	4,847	100	4,854	66	12	22	7	2	13
RGN	Peterborough & Stamford Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	3,463	3,478	3,458	100	3,463	72	9	19	2	5	12
RCX	The Queen Elizabeth Hospital King's Lynn NHS Trust	2,085	2,091	2,055	99	2,055	77	10	13	2	1	11
RGR	West Suffolk Hospitals NHS Trust	2,273	2,309	2,269	100	2,138	70	12	17	2	4	12
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire												
RC1	Bedford Hospital NHS Trust	2,974	3,031	3,017	101	3,017	69	8	23	0	23	0
RWH	East & North Hertfordshire NHS Trust	5,160	4,676 ⁽¹⁾	388	8	388	66	13	21	3	4	14
RC9	Luton & Dunstable Hospital NHS Trust	4,446	4,499	4,349	98	3,874	75	9	16	6	6	5
RWG	West Hertfordshire Hospitals NHS Trust	5,265	5,186	5	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Essex												
RDD	Basildon Hospital	3,967	4,152	3,739	94	3,724	74	13	14	4	2	8
RDEE2	Clacton & District Hospital	122	176	59	48	58	64	3	33	7	0	26
RDEE4	Colchester General Hospital	3,136	3,074	2,563	82	2,528	69	5	26	3	3	20
RDEEE	Harwich & District Hospital	113	76	60	53	62	97	0	3	2	0	2
RQ8	Mid Essex Hospital Services NHS Trust	3,704	3,365	3,283	89	3,312	64	17	19	2	2	14
RAJ	Southend Hospital NHS Trust	3,230	3,329	3,216	100	2,893	72	18	11	6	3	2
RQW	The Princess Alexandra Hospital NHS Trust	2,915	2,930	2,900	99	2,814	72	10	19	2	3	13
LONDON												
North Central London												
RVL01	Barnet Hospital	3,159	3,152	3,118	99	3,053	80	7	14	1	2	11
RVLC7	Chase Farm Hospital, Enfield	2,833	2,626	2,617	92	2,531	72	11	17	2	2	12
RAP	North Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust	3,367	3,643	1,509	45	1,404	76	12	11	4	4	3
RAL	Royal Free Hampstead NHS Trust	3,347	3,457	3,217	96	3,016	77	16	7	3	2	3
RKE	The Whittington Hospital NHS Trust	3,217	3,313	3,228	100	3,165	73	8	19	3	2	14
RRV11	University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	3,317	5,223 ⁽¹⁾	662	20	651	73	10	18	1	3	14
North East London												
RNJ	Barts & The London NHS Trust	4,015	4,121	4,043	101	4,045	79	7	14	1	8	5
RF4HA	Harold Wood Hospital	4,282	4,300	4,213	98	4,182	70	8	22	2	4	15
RQX	Homerton University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	4,674	5,256 ⁽¹⁾	3,554	76	4,612	73	11	16	1	5	9
RF4DG	King George Hospital	4,495	4,512	4,453	99	4,394	73	9	18	2	4	12
RNH	Newham University Hospital NHS Trust	4,757	5,430 ⁽¹⁾	4,502	95	4,611	68	12	20	2	8	11
RGC	Whipps Cross University Hospital NHS Trust	4,465	4,539	4,478	100	4,125	74	9	17	0	1	16
North West London												
RQM	Chelsea & Westminster Healthcare NHS Trust	4,270	4,847 ⁽¹⁾	3,497	82	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
RC3	Ealing Hospital NHS Trust	2,854	2,924	1,729	61	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
RQN	Hammersmith Hospitals NHS Trust	4,931	4,776	4,717	96	4,719	63	18	19	2	1	16
RV8	North West London Hospitals NHS Trust	4,652	4,923	3,128	67	2,972	74	9	16	1	6	9
RJ5	St Mary's NHS Trust, Paddington	4,422	4,438	4,368	99	4,363	63	20	17	17	0	0
RAS	The Hillingdon Hospital NHS Trust	3,546	3,515	3,213	91	3,134	71	10	19	2	8	9
RFW	West Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust	3,294	3,375	71	2	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
South East London												
RG3	Bromley Hospitals NHS Trust	3,378	3,375	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
RJ1	Guy's & St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust	5,905	6,090	6,027	102	5,991	68	10	22	4	0	18
RJZ	King's College Hospital NHS Trust	4,441	4,812	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
RG2	Queen Elizabeth Hospital NHS Trust	3,756	3,745	3,696	98	3,686	72	10	18	1	6	12
RGZ	Queen Mary's Sidcup NHS Trust	2,823	2,766	2,555	91	2,555	66	14	20	0	0	20
RJ2	The Lewisham Hospital NHS Trust	3,548	3,512	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
South West London												
RVR	Epsom & St Helier University Hospitals NHS Trust	4,639	4,629	854	18	853	69	15	16	2	6	8
RAX	Kingston Hospital NHS Trust	4,791	4,717	4,704	98	4,714	65	15	20	4	6	10
RJ6	Mayday Healthcare NHS Trust	4,295	4,444	136	3	3,536	77	9	14	1	2	11
RJ7	St George's Healthcare NHS Trust	4,409	4,540	4,453	101	4,507	73	15	12	9	2	2

¹ England total excludes known or suspected duplicate records where totals are more than 500; these are not excluded from the individual hospital entries

Table 32: Registered deliveries, total HES records, usable HES records and onset method by NHS hospital/trust, 2005-06

Hospital	Deliveries registered	HES records (1)	Records with method of delivery present		Method of onset of labour (%)							
			number	percentage of deliveries registered	usable records number (=100%)	spontaneous	caes-arean	induction			surgical and drug	
								total	surgical	drug		
ENGLAND	593,446	594,944	439,279	74	451,613	69	11	20	5	6	10	
SOUTH EAST												
Hampshire & Isle of Wight												
RR2	Isle Of Wight Healthcare NHS Trust	1,151	1,214	1,137	99	1,137	73	12	15	15	0	0
RN5	North Hampshire Hospitals NHS Trust	2,323	2,310	1,594	69	1,724	72	12	16	2	2	12
RHU	Portssmouth Hospitals NHS Trust	5,018	5,040	5,023	100	5,025	67	13	20	7	5	8
RHM	Southampton University Hospitals NHS Trust	4,914	5,323	0	0	4,269	74	6	20	3	7	10
RN1	Winchester & Eastleigh Healthcare NHS Trust	2,748	2,878	2,303	84	2,526	74	14	12	5	0	7
Kent & Medway												
RN7	Dartford & Gravesham NHS Trust	2,819	2,871	2,424	86	2,432	62	13	25	0	0	25
RPA	Medway NHS Trust	3,982	4,069	2,061	52	2,001	70	6	24	2	8	14
RWF	Pembury Hospital	4,644	4,716	4,678	101	4,680	66	14	20	15	1	4
RVV	William Harvey Hospital (Ashford)	6,296	5,642	691	11	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Surrey & Sussex												
RTK	Ashford & St Peter's Hospitals NHS Trust	3,698	3,694	3,691	100	3,693	66	14	20	1	5	15
RXH	Brighton & Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust	3,428	5,085 (1)	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
RXC00	East Sussex Hospitals NHS Trust	3,349	3,724	3,674	110	3,675	65	13	22	3	4	16
RDU	Frimley Park Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	3,903	3,917	3,914	100	3,916	68	11	21	2	4	15
RA2	Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Trust	3,031	3,096	2,183	72	2,183	64	14	23	5	4	14
RPR	Royal West Sussex NHS Trust	2,257	2,274	2,194	97	2,252	67	16	17	6	6	6
RTP	Surrey & Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust	3,894	3,926	0	0	3,746	68	14	18	0	0	18
RPL	Worthing & Southlands Hospitals NHS Trust	2,463	2,086	1,412	57	1,422	66	13	21	3	6	12
Thames Valley												
RD7	Heatherwood & Wexham Park Hospitals NHS Trust	4,750	4,862	4,848	102	4,671	69	11	20	3	10	6
RTH05	Horton Hospital	1,535	1,579	1,571	102	1,571	64	12	24	2	7	16
RD8	Milton Keynes General Hospital NHS Trust	3,312	3,301	1,917	58	3,182	89	5	6	2	2	2
RTH00	Oxford Radcliffe Hospitals NHS Trust	6,191	7,072	6,370	103	6,370	62	12	26	3	12	11
RHW	Royal Berkshire & Battle Hospitals NHS Trust	5,052	5,134	0	0	4,925	71	15	14	14	0	0
RXQ02	Stoke Mandeville Hospital	2,597	2,720	2,670	103	2,667	71	10	19	1	12	5
RXQ01	Wycombe General Hospital	2,641	2,653	2,640	100	2,558	70	10	19	5	7	7
SOUTH WEST												
Avon, Gloucestershire & Wiltshire												
5KY	Cotswold & Vale Pct	312	315	316	101	316	100	0	0	0	0	0
RTE	Gloucestershire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	5,316	5,321	5,286	99	5,278	65	13	23	4	4	15
RVJ	North Bristol NHS Trust	4,914	4,848	4,799	98	4,804	65	14	21	3	4	14
RNZ	Salisbury Health Care NHS Trust	2,061	2,060	1,779	86	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
RN3	Swindon & Marlborough NHS Trust	3,591	3,588	3,563	99	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
RA7	United Bristol Healthcare NHS Trust	4,922	4,946	4,909	100	4,883	65	13	22	3	0	18
5DH	West Wiltshire Pct	4,875	4,872	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
RA3	Weston Area Health NHS Trust	289	220	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset & Dorset												
RBD	Dorset County Hospital	1,869	1,879	1,806	97	1,809	68	13	19	2	9	8
RA4	East Somerset NHS Trust	1,330	1,325	307	23	307	64	16	19	2	9	8
RD3	Poole Hospital NHS Trust	3,676	3,704	0	0	3,038	57	16	27	7	9	11
RDZ	Royal Bournemouth & Christchurch NHS Trust	397	413	0	0	393	100	0	0	0	0	0
RBA	Taunton & Somerset NHS Trust	2,783	2,606	642	23	644	63	13	24	3	5	16
South West Peninsula												
5FT	Honiton Hospital	186	186	185	99	185	100	0	0	0	0	0
RBZ	Northern Devon Healthcare NHS Trust	1,367	1,461	679	50	677	74	3	22	5	0	17
RK9	Plymouth Hospitals NHS Trust	3,963	3,651	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
REF	Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust	3,453	3,456	2,845	82	2,861	70	10	20	4	0	16
RH8	Royal Devon & Exeter NHS Foundation Trust	2,900	2,910	2,875	99	2,879	60	15	25	5	7	13
RA9	South Devon Health Care NHS Trust	2,098	2,138	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
5KT	St Austell Community Hospital	316	368	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
5FV	Tiverton & Okehampton Hospitals	278	277	275	99	276	100	0	0	0	0	0

¹ England total excludes known or suspected duplicate records where totals are more than 500; these are not excluded from the individual hospital entries

Table 33: Method of delivery, by NHS hospital/trust, 2005-06

Hospital	Method of Delivery (%)						Total caesarean delivery (procedure coded - see para 1.4) (%)	Ventouse as a percentage of all instrumental deliveries (%)	
	Usable records	Spontaneous	Breech	Instrumental					Caesarean
				Total	Forceps	Ventouse			
ENGLAND	399,788	65	0	11	4	7	23	24	64
NORTH EAST									
County Durham & Tees Valley									
RTR45	Friarage Hospital, Northallerton	0	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
RTR00	James Cook University	0	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
RXPXX	Memorial Hospital, Darlington	2,021	63	0	16	4	11	21	71
RVW	North Tees & Hartlepool NHS Trust	3,705	71	1	9	3	6	21	71
RXPXY	University Hospital of North Durham	1,453	65	0	12	5	7	22	61
Northumberland, Tyne & Wear									
RLN	City Hospitals, Sunderland NHS Foundation Trust	3,122	69	1	13	4	9	18	68
RR7	Gateshead Health NHS Foundation Trust	1,634	64	0	12	4	9	23	69
RTF	Northumbria Healthcare NHS Trust	3,804	69	0	10	3	7	21	71
RE9	South Tyneside NHS Foundation Trust	1,353	65	0	12	2	10	22	80
RTD	The Newcastle Upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Trust	5,102	62	0	16	7	8	22	50
NORTH WEST									
Cheshire & Merseyside									
RJR	Countess Of Chester Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	3,116	62	0	12	6	6	26	50
RJN	East Cheshire NHS Trust	1,916	63	0	11	3	8	26	73
REP	Liverpool Women's Hospital	7,816	65	0	12	7	5	23	41
RWW	North Cheshire Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	26	.
RVY	Southport & Ormskirk Hospital NHS Trust	2,621	66	0	12	3	8	22	69
RBN	St Helens & Knowsley Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	23	.
RBT	The Mid Cheshire Hospitals NHS Trust	2,593	67	0	12	6	7	19	54
RBL	Wirral Hospital NHS Trust	3,263	65	0	12	6	5	23	43
Cumbria and Lancashire									
RXR01	Blackburn Hospitals	3,386	67	0	12	4	8	21	65
RXL	Blackpool, Fylde & Wyre Hospitals NHS Trust	2,219	63	0	14	5	8	23	61
RXR02	Burnley Hospitals	2,346	71	0	6	2	5	22	73
RXN	Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	22	.
RNL	North Cumbria Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	2,520	67	0	10	2	8	23	80
RTX	University Hospitals Of Morecambe Bay NHS Trust	2,880	69	0	11	4	6	21	59
Greater Manchester									
RMC	Bolton Hospitals NHS Trust	4,116	70	0	9	2	7	22	80
RW3	Central Manchester & Manchester Children's University	4,635	68	1	13	6	7	19	56
RW6	Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	9,772	70	0	8	2	6	21	73
RM3	Salford Royal Hospitals NHS Trust	2,619	67	0	10	5	5	23	50
RM2	South Manchester University Hospitals NHS Trust	2,963	58	0	14	5	9	28	66
RWJ	Stockport NHS Foundation Trust	3,218	65	1	11	4	7	24	62
RMP	Tameside & Glossop Acute Services NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	18	.
RM4	Trafford Healthcare NHS Trust	1,324	73	0	6	1	5	21	88
RRF	Wrightington, Wigan & Leigh NHS Trust	2,746	66	0	12	4	8	22	65
YORKSHIRE & HUMBER									
North & East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire									
RCD	Harrogate & District NHS Foundation Trust	1,167	61	0	14	8	6	25	42
RWA	Hull & East Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
RJL	Northern Lincolnshire & Goole Hospitals NHS Trust	4,267	71	0	10	3	6	19	67
RCC	Scarborough & North East Yorkshire Health Care NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	18	.
RCB	York Hospitals NHS Trust	2,927	63	0	10	4	6	24	58

Breech includes breech without instrument. Instrumental includes breech with instrument.

Table 33: Method of delivery, by NHS hospital/trust, 2005-06

Hospital	Method of Delivery (%)						Total caesarean delivery (procedure coded - see para 1.4) (%)	Ventouse as a percentage of all instrumental deliveries (%)		
	Usable records	Spontaneous	Breech	Instrumental					Caesarean	
				Total	Forceps	Ventouse				
ENGLAND	399,788	65	0	11	4	7	23	24	64	
YORKSHIRE & HUMBER (continued)										
North & East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire										
RCD	Harrogate & District NHS Foundation Trust	1,167	61	0	14	8	6	25	27	42
RWA	Hull & East Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
RJL	Northern Lincolnshire & Goole Hospitals NHS Trust	4,267	71	0	10	3	6	19	19	67
RCC	Scarborough & North East Yorkshire Health Care NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.
RCB	York Hospitals NHS Trust	2,927	63	0	10	4	6	24	27	58
South Yorkshire										
RFF	Barnsley DGH NHS Foundation Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.
RP5BA	Bassetlaw Hospital	1,307	64	0	13	3	10	23	23	76
RP5DR	Doncaster Royal Infirmary	3,553	73	0	8	3	5	19	20	58
RHQ	Royal Hallamshire Hospital	6,358	67	0	10	0	9	24	24	90
RFR	The Rotherham NHS Foundation Trust	2,427	67	0	14	5	9	18	20	64
West Yorkshire										
RCF	Airedale NHS Trust	2,230	64	0	8	3	5	28	30	60
RAE	Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	4,250	72	1	8	3	5	20	20	59
RWY02	Calderdale Royal Hospital	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.
RXF10	Dewsbury & District Hospital	3,086	70	0	8	3	5	22	22	60
RWY01	Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.
RR8	Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.
RXF03	Pontefract General Infirmary	3,125	73	0	10	4	6	17	17	63
EAST MIDLANDS										
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire & Rutland										
RNQ	Kettering General Hospital NHS Trust	3,403	69	0	7	2	5	24	24	76
RNS	Northampton General Hospital NHS Trust	3,997	62	0	11	3	7	27	27	69
RWE	University Hospitals Of Leicester NHS Trust	9,261	67	0	13	5	7	20	21	56
Trent										
RFS	Chesterfield Royal Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	2,632	73	0	9	3	6	18	19	70
RTG	Derby Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	4,528	63	0	12	4	8	25	24	68
RWDLP	Grantham & District Hospital	102	92	0	6	1	5	2	.	83
RK5	Kings Mill Hospital	2,455	70	0	13	9	4	17	17	31
RWDDA	Lincoln County Hospital	3,110	69	0	9	4	5	22	22	57
RCS	Nottingham City Hospital NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.
RWDLA	Pilgrim Hospital	1,898	69	0	12	4	7	20	20	63
RFK	Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham University Hospital	3,710	63	0	16	8	8	21	22	46
WEST MIDLANDS										
Shropshire & Staffordshire										
RJF	Burton Hospitals NHS Trust	3,101	62	0	13	3	10	25	25	78
RXWML	Ludlow Hospital	91	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RJD	Mid Staffordshire General Hospitals NHS Trust	2,220	71	1	12	3	8	17	17	70
RXWMS	Royal Shrewsbury Hospital (Maternity)	4,117	75	1	11	4	7	14	15	64
RXWMR	Shrewsbury & Telford Hospital NHS Trust	90	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
RXWMT	The Princess Royal Hospital (Maternity)	533	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RJE	University Hospital Of North Staffordshire NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.
5DQ	Victoria Hospital Lichfield	196	99	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Birmingham & the Black Country										
RLU	Birmingham Women's Health Care NHS Trust	6,630	65	1	12	5	6	23	24	55
RXK02	City Hospital, Birmingham	3,421	69	0	8	3	4	23	23	56
RNA	Dudley Group Of Hospitals NHS Trust	3,937	64	0	7	3	4	28	28	53
RJH	Good Hope Hospital, SuttonColdfield	2,293	65	0	11	4	7	24	24	62
RR1	Heart Of England NHS Foundation Trust	5,969	70	0	7	3	4	23	23	61
RXK01	Sandwell & West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust	2,500	64	0	6	1	4	30	31	73
RL4	The Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.
RBK	Walsall Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.
Coventry, Warwickshire, Hereford & Worcestershire										
RLT	George Eliot Hospital NHS Trust	2,494	69	0	6	2	4	25	25	72
RLQ	Hereford Hospitals NHS Trust	1,642	68	0	7	1	6	25	26	81
RJC	South Warwickshire General Hospitals NHS Trust	2,508	63	0	13	5	8	24	24	64
RKB	University Hospitals Coventry & Warwickshire NHS Trust	4,371	64	0	10	3	6	27	26	63
RWP	Worcestershire Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.

Breech includes breech without instrument. Instrumental includes breech with instrument.

Table 33: Method of delivery, by NHS hospital/trust, 2005-06

Hospital	Method of Delivery (%)						Total caesarean delivery (procedure coded - see para 1.4) (%)	Ventouse as a percentage of all instrumental deliveries (%)	
	Usable records	Spontaneous	Breech	Instrumental					Caesarean
				Total	Forceps	Ventouse			
ENGLAND	399,788	65	0	11	4	7	23	24	64
EAST									
Norfolk, Suffolk & Cambridgeshire									
RGT Addenbrooke's Hospital NHS Trust	5,565	56	0	16	6	9	28	28	60
RQQ Hinchingsbrooke Health Care NHS Trust	1,593	75	0	10	4	6	15	23	56
RGQ Ipswich Hospital NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.
RGP James Paget Healthcare NHS Trust	1,974	67	0	12	2	10	21	22	82
RM1 Norfolk & Norwich University Hospital NHS Trust	4,847	62	0	14	5	9	24	24	63
RGN Peterborough & Stamford Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	3,458	65	1	13	8	5	22	22	40
RCX The Queen Elizabeth Hospital King's Lynn NHS Trust	2,055	66	0	14	4	10	20	20	73
RGR West Suffolk Hospitals NHS Trust	2,269	62	0	10	6	4	28	28	44
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire									
RC1 Bedford Hospital NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.
RWH East & North Hertfordshire NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.
RC9 Luton & Dunstable Hospital NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.
RWG West Hertfordshire Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.
Essex									
RDD Basildon Hospital	3,739	64	0	12	4	8	24	24	66
RDEE2 Clacton & District Hospital	59	69	0	14	5	8	17	12	63
RDEE4 Colchester General Hospital	2,563	67	0	11	3	8	21	27	69
RDEEE Harwich & District Hospital	60	77	2	10	5	5	13	16	50
RQ8 Mid Essex Hospital Services NHS Trust	3,283	63	0	9	3	6	28	29	69
RAJ Southend Hospital NHS Trust	3,216	63	0	8	4	3	30	30	45
RQW The Princess Alexandra Hospital NHS Trust	2,900	64	0	10	2	7	26	27	74
LONDON									
North Central London									
RVL01 Barnet Hospital	3,131	69	0	9	2	7	22	23	75
RVLC7 Chase Farm Hospital, Enfield	2,604	66	0	8	2	6	26	28	74
RAP North Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust	1,509	70	1	8	2	6	23	20	78
RAL Royal Free Hampstead NHS Trust	3,217	62	0	10	2	8	28	30	77
RKE The Whittington Hospital NHS Trust	3,228	60	0	14	5	9	25	26	64
RRV11 University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	.
North East London									
RNJ Barts & The London NHS Trust	4,043	66	0	9	3	7	24	24	70
RF4HA Harold Wood Hospital	4,213	69	0	11	3	8	20	20	74
RQX Homerton University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	3,554	67	1	10	4	5	23	24	56
RF4DG King George Hospital	4,453	72	1	7	2	5	21	22	64
RNH Newham University Hospital NHS Trust	4,502	67	0	6	1	5	28	28	82
RGC Whipps Cross University Hospital NHS Trust	4,478	64	0	7	2	6	28	29	78
North West London									
RQM Chelsea & Westminster Healthcare NHS Trust	3,497	51	0	14	2	12	32	34	85
RC3 Ealing Hospital NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.
RQN Hammersmith Hospitals NHS Trust	4,717	53	0	13	3	9	34	34	73
RV8 North West London Hospitals NHS Trust	3,128	61	0	10	3	7	29	30	72
RJ5 St Mary's NHS Trust, Paddington	4,368	55	0	14	3	11	31	31	81
RAS The Hillingdon Hospital NHS Trust	3,213	64	0	12	3	10	23	24	79
RFW West Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.
South East London									
RG3 Bromley Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	.
RJ1 Guy's & St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust	6,027	59	0	13	4	9	28	27	70
RJZ King's College Hospital NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.
RG2 Queen Elizabeth Hospital NHS Trust	3,696	69	0	10	3	7	21	21	68
RGZ Queen Mary's Sidcup NHS Trust	2,555	59	0	13	3	10	28	28	77
RJ2 The Lewisham Hospital NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.
South West London									
RVR Epsom & St Helier University Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.
RAX Kingston Hospital NHS Trust	4,704	59	0	14	3	10	28	27	75
RJ6 Mayday Healthcare NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.
RJ7 St George's Healthcare NHS Trust	4,453	65	0	11	3	9	23	23	76

Breech includes breech without instrument. Instrumental includes breech with instrument.

Table 33: Method of delivery, by NHS hospital/trust, 2005-06

Hospital	Method of Delivery (%)							Total caesarean delivery (procedure coded - see para 1.4) (%)	Ventouse as a percentage of all instrumental deliveries (%)	
	Usable records	Spontaneous	Breech	Instrumental			Caesarean			
				Total	Forceps	Ventouse				
ENGLAND	399,788	65	0	11	4	7	23	24	64	
SOUTH EAST										
Hampshire & Isle of Wight										
RR2	Isle Of Wight Healthcare NHS Trust	1,137	70	0	8	3	5	21	22	61
RN5	North Hampshire Hospitals NHS Trust	1,594	71	0	12	5	7	18	22	61
RHU	Portsmouth Hospitals NHS Trust	5,023	62	1	12	5	7	26	26	58
RHM	Southampton University Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.
RN1	Winchester & Eastleigh Healthcare NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.
Kent & Medway										
RN7	Dartford & Gravesham NHS Trust	2,424	65	0	12	4	7	24	24	61
RPA	Medway NHS Trust	2,061	62	0	15	6	9	23	24	58
RWF	Pembury Hospital	4,678	59	0	14	3	11	27	27	77
RVV	William Harvey Hospital (Ashford)	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.
Surrey & Sussex										
RTK	Ashford & St Peter's Hospitals NHS Trust	3,691	59	0	15	3	12	26	26	80
RXH	Brighton & Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	.
RXC00	East Sussex Hospitals NHS Trust	3,674	69	0	9	3	6	22	23	66
RDU	Frimley Park Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	3,914	65	0	11	4	7	24	24	67
RA2	Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.
RPR	Royal West Sussex NHS Trust	2,194	61	0	13	4	9	26	26	68
RTP	Surrey & Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.
RPL	Worthing & Southlands Hospitals NHS Trust	1,412	63	0	11	2	8	26	22	76
Thames Valley										
RD7	Heatherwood & Wexham Park Hospitals NHS Trust	4,848	64	0	11	4	7	25	25	67
RTH05	Horton Hospital	1,571	64	0	13	4	9	24	24	67
RD8	Milton Keynes General Hospital NHS Trust	1,917	66	0	9	3	6	24	26	67
RTH00	Oxford Radcliffe Hospitals NHS Trust	6,370	65	0	16	8	7	20	19	48
RHW	Royal Berkshire & Battle Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.
RXQ02	Stoke Mandeville Hospital	2,670	61	0	14	7	8	24	24	52
RXQ01	Wycombe General Hospital	2,640	60	0	15	5	9	24	25	63
SOUTH WEST										
Avon, Gloucestershire & Wiltshire										
5KY	Cotswold & Vale Pct	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.
RTE	Gloucestershire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	5,286	62	0	15	6	9	23	23	60
RVJ	North Bristol NHS Trust	4,799	61	0	13	5	8	26	26	61
RNZ	Salisbury Health Care NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.
RN3	Swindon & Marlborough NHS Trust	3,563	60	0	13	2	11	27	27	85
RA7	United Bristol Healthcare NHS Trust	4,909	64	0	13	6	6	23	23	49
5DH	West Wiltshire Pct	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
RA3	Weston Area Health NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.
Somerset & Dorset										
RBD	Dorset County Hospital	1,806	63	0	10	3	7	26	26	70
RA4	East Somerset NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.
RD3	Poole Hospital NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.
RDZ	Royal Bournemouth & Christchurch NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.
RBA	Taunton & Somerset NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.
South West Peninsula										
5FT	Honiton Hospital	185	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
RBZ	Northern Devon Healthcare NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.
RK9	Plymouth Hospitals NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
REF	Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust	2,845	67	0	12	5	7	20	20	59
RH8	Royal Devon & Exeter NHS Foundation Trust	2,875	63	0	10	2	8	27	27	77
RA9	South Devon Health Care NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.
5KT	St Austell Community Hospital	316	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
5FV	Tiverton & Okehampton Hospitals	275	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	.

Breech includes breech without instrument. Instrumental includes breech with instrument.

Table 34: NHS hospital deliveries: selected statistics by NHS hospital/trust, 2005-06

Hospital	Spontaneous deliveries with episiotomy (%)	Caesarean deliveries with a postnatal stay of 0-3 days (%)	Caesarean deliveries with anaesthetic (%):				Normal delivery (see para 2.12.1) (%)
			General	Spinal	Epidural	Other (1)	
ENGLAND	7	69	9	57	21	14	47
NORTH EAST							
County Durham & Tees Valley							
RTR45 Friarage Hospital, Northallerton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RTR00 James Cook University	.	81	0	0	0	100	.
RXPXX Memorial Hospital, Darlington	6	77	7	54	11	27	45
RVW North Tees & Hartlepool NHS Trust	7	81	.	.	.	.	58
RXPXY University Hospital of North Durham	4	69	5	65	30	0	49
Northumberland, Tyne & Wear							
RLN City Hospitals, Sunderland NHS Foundation Trust	6	79	3	32	14	52	48
RR7 Gateshead Health NHS Foundation Trust	10	71	9	63	13	15	48
RTF Northumbria Healthcare NHS Trust	8	65	2	23	13	62	54
RE9 South Tyneside NHS Foundation Trust	5	67	12	70	8	11	47
RTD The Newcastle Upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Trust	6	71	.	.	.	.	51
NORTH WEST							
Cheshire & Merseyside							
RJR Countess Of Chester Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	7	64	12	81	7	1	47
RJN East Cheshire NHS Trust	9	77	9	85	6	0	47
REP Liverpool Women's Hospital	9	59	11	50	6	33	46
RWW North Cheshire Hospitals NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RVY Southport & Ormskirk Hospital NHS Trust	9	53	9	73	12	5	44
RBN St Helens & Knowsley Hospitals NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RBT The Mid Cheshire Hospitals NHS Trust	9	36	.	.	.	.	.
RBL Wirral Hospital NHS Trust	13	41	15	64	20	2	42
Cumbria and Lancashire							
RXR01 Blackburn Hospitals	11	55	14	67	19	1	51
RXL Blackpool, Fylde & Wyre Hospitals NHS Trust	6	75	16	69	13	2	42
RXR02 Burnley Hospitals	7	66	14	71	14	1	48
RXN Lancashire Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RNL North Cumbria Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	7	75	11	81	1	8	50
RTX University Hospitals Of Morecambe Bay NHS Trust	5	46	7	57	20	16	44
Greater Manchester							
RMC Bolton Hospitals NHS Trust	.	70	18	66	14	2	51
RW3 Central Manchester & Manchester Children's University	6	33	11	69	19	1	46
RW6 Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	5	61	9	62	9	19	52
RM3 Salford Royal Hospitals NHS Trust	6	61	9	62	27	1	44
RM2 South Manchester University Hospitals NHS Trust	11	58	11	68	21	0	38
RWJ Stockport NHS Foundation Trust	7	50	9	65	18	8	51
RMP Tameside & Glossop Acute Services NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RM4 Trafford Healthcare NHS Trust	8	61	11	68	20	1	47
RRF Wrightington, Wigan & Leigh NHS Trust	9	72	8	73	19	0	44
YORKSHIRE & HUMBER							
North & East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire							
RCD Harrogate & District NHS Foundation Trust	15	69	.	.	.	.	.
RWA Hull & East Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RJL Northern Lincolnshire & Goole Hospitals NHS Trust	8	78	15	66	18	2	50
RCC Scarborough & North East Yorkshire Health Care NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RCB York Hospitals NHS Trust	10	71	5	91	4	0	51

(1) other includes pethidine, gas/air and no anaesthetic recorded

Table 34: NHS hospital deliveries: selected statistics by NHS hospital/trust, 2005-06

Hospital	Spontaneous deliveries with episiotomy (%)	Caesarean deliveries with a postnatal stay of 0-3 days (%)	Caesarean deliveries with anaesthetic (%):				Normal delivery (see para 2.12.1) (%)
			General	Spinal	Epidural	Other (1)	
ENGLAND	7	69	9	57	21	14	47
YORKSHIRE & HUMBER (continued)							
South Yorkshire							
RFF Barnsley DGH NHS Foundation Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RP5BA Bassetlaw Hospital	10	76	11	68	17	4	50
RP5DR Doncaster Royal Infirmary	11	76	20	54	25	1	50
RHQ Royal Hallamshire Hospital	.	51	.	.	.	.	46
RFR The Rotherham NHS Foundation Trust	7	70	16	64	19	1	50
West Yorkshire							
RCF Airedale NHS Trust	7	72	10	73	11	7	45
RAE Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	10	75	10	68	16	7	50
RWY02 Calderdale Royal Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RXF10 Dewsbury & District Hospital	7	77	5	24	71	0	53
RWY01 Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RR8 Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust	.	70	5	57	35	4	43
RXF03 Pontefract General Infirmary	9	80	10	64	24	3	53
EAST MIDLANDS							
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire & Rutland							
RNQ Kettering General Hospital NHS Trust	8	84	9	77	13	1	51
RNS Northampton General Hospital NHS Trust	9	65	7	54	5	34	53
RWE University Hospitals Of Leicester NHS Trust	0	74	8	60	31	1	43
Trent							
RFS Chesterfield Royal Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	7	81	16	71	12	1	50
RTG Derby Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	11	64	12	64	18	6	.
RWDLP Grantham & District Hospital	1	.	.	.	.	.	89
RK5 Kings Mill Hospital	4	67	8	64	28	0	47
RWDDA Lincoln County Hospital	1	74	8	73	19	0	43
RCS Nottingham City Hospital NHS Trust	.	64	2	44	18	36	.
RWDLA Pilgrim Hospital	8	65	15	62	23	0	46
RFK Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham University Hosp	4	53	7	65	18	9	45
WEST MIDLANDS							
Shropshire & Staffordshire							
RJF Burton Hospitals NHS Trust	10	72	0	4	0	96	44
RXWML Ludlow Hospital	4	.	.	.	.	.	98
RJD Mid Staffordshire General Hospitals NHS Trust	11	71	21	63	15	0	48
RXWMS Royal Shrewsbury Hospital (Maternity)	9	45	16	67	16	1	48
RXWMR Shrewsbury & Telford Hospital NHS Trust	7	.	.	.	.	.	99
RXWMT The Princess Royal Hospital (Maternity)	2	.	.	.	.	.	98
RJE University Hospital Of North Staffordshire NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5DQ Victoria Hospital Lichfield	0	.	.	.	.	.	100
Birmingham & the Black Country							
RLU Birmingham Women's Health Care NHS Trust	6	63	16	65	17	2	48
RXK02 City Hospital, Birmingham	9	70	20	66	14	0	37
RNA Dudley Group Of Hospitals NHS Trust	5	100	8	59	18	15	46
RJH Good Hope Hospital, SuttonColdfield	12	75	.	.	.	.	49
RR1 Heart Of England NHS Foundation Trust	8	79	.	.	.	.	.
RXK01 Sandwell & West Birmingham Hospitals NHS Trust	6	90	.	.	.	.	48
RL4 The Royal Wolverhampton Hospitals NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RBK Walsall Hospitals NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coventry, Warwickshire, Hereford & Worcestershire							
RLT George Eliot Hospital NHS Trust	18	59	11	74	15	0	50
RLQ Hereford Hospitals NHS Trust	9	74	13	70	16	0	47
RJC South Warwickshire General Hospitals NHS Trust	10	68	8	67	22	4	46
RKB University Hospitals Coventry & Warwickshire NHS Trust	13	45	13	67	18	1	44
RWP Worcestershire Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

(1) other includes pethidine, gas/air and no anaesthetic recorded

Table 34: NHS hospital deliveries: selected statistics by NHS hospital/trust, 2005-06

Hospital	Spontaneous deliveries with episiotomy (%)	Caesarean deliveries with a postnatal stay of 0-3 days (%)	Caesarean deliveries with anaesthetic (%):				Normal delivery (see para 2.12.1) (%)
			General	Spinal	Epidural	Other (1)	
ENGLAND	7	69	9	57	21	14	47
EAST							
Norfolk, Suffolk & Cambridgeshire							
RGT Addenbrooke's Hospital NHS Trust		78	8	62	23	7	37
RQQ Hinchingsbrooke Health Care NHS Trust	7	75	1	37	0	62	57
RGQ Ipswich Hospital NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RGP James Paget Healthcare NHS Trust	8	72	9	64	22	5	42
RM1 Norfolk & Norwich University Hospital NHS Trust	5	77	11	60	26	2	43
RGN Peterborough & Stamford Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	11	82	11	63	26	0	46
RCX The Queen Elizabeth Hospital King's Lynn NHS Trust	3	73	15	67	18	0	50
RGR West Suffolk Hospitals NHS Trust	5	82	9	67	12	13	48
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire							
RC1 Bedford Hospital NHS Trust	.	73	1	7	18	74	42
RWH East & North Hertfordshire NHS Trust	.	74	7	31	8	53	50
RC9 Luton & Dunstable Hospital NHS Trust	.	72	2	18	1	79	51
RWG West Hertfordshire Hospitals NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Essex							
RDD Basildon Hospital	8	84	13	56	24	8	49
RDEE2 Clacton & District Hospital	10	40	11	22	44	22	42
RDEE4 Colchester General Hospital	6	65	4	45	30	21	43
RDEEE Harwich & District Hospital	0	25	0	38	50	13	66
RQ8 Mid Essex Hospital Services NHS Trust	10	89	8	74	17	1	45
RAJ Southend Hospital NHS Trust	9	85	7	71	17	5	48
RQW The Princess Alexandra Hospital NHS Trust	10	82	5	39	11	45	50
LONDON							
North Central London							
RVL01 Barnet Hospital	7	76	4	9	19	68	59
RVLC7 Chase Farm Hospital, Enfield	6	89	7	34	13	46	51
RAP North Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust	13	79	15	51	16	18	58
RAL Royal Free Hampstead NHS Trust	12	76	2	40	50	9	41
RKE The Whittington Hospital NHS Trust	7	68	4	27	22	47	46
RRV11 University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
North East London							
RNJ Barts & The London NHS Trust	0	67	7	85	7	1	52
RF4HA Harold Wood Hospital							
RQX Homerton University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	12	82	11	67	22	0	55
RF4DG King George Hospital	6	50	11	66	22	1	50
RNH Newham University Hospital NHS Trust	16	68	11	51	32	7	53
RGC Whipps Cross University Hospital NHS Trust	12	66	12	57	29	2	50
North West London							
RQM Chelsea & Westminster Healthcare NHS Trust	6	67	1	13	27	59	.
RC3 Ealing Hospital NHS Trust	.	20	.	.	.	.	53
RQN Hammersmith Hospitals NHS Trust	9	76	5	8	87	0	32
RV8 North West London Hospitals NHS Trust	12	84	13	23	30	34	47
RJ5 St Mary's NHS Trust, Paddington	9	52	5	57	38	1	31
RAS The Hillingdon Hospital NHS Trust	13	83	6	23	37	34	48
RFW West Middlesex University Hospital NHS Trust	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
South East London							
RG3 Bromley Hospitals NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RJ1 Guy's & St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust	2	65	5	51	44	0	45
RJZ King's College Hospital NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RG2 Queen Elizabeth Hospital NHS Trust	7	67	9	63	27	1	50
RGZ Queen Mary's Sidcup NHS Trust	11	81	.	.	.	.	47
RJ2 The Lewisham Hospital NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
South West London							
RVR Epsom & St Helier University Hospitals NHS Trust	.	59	7	62	30	0	.
RAX Kingston Hospital NHS Trust	12	66	3	67	23	6	38
RJ6 Mayday Healthcare NHS Trust	.	74	5	37	42	16	.
RJ7 St George's Healthcare NHS Trust	0	75	6	52	33	9	47

(1) other includes pethidine, gas/air and no anaesthetic recorded

Table 34: NHS hospital deliveries: selected statistics by NHS hospital/trust, 2005-06

Hospital	Spontaneous deliveries with episiotomy (%)	Caesarean deliveries with a postnatal stay of 0-3 days (%)	Caesarean deliveries with anaesthetic (%):				Normal delivery (see para 2.12.1) (%)	
			General	Spinal	Epidural	Other (1)		
ENGLAND	7	69	9	57	21	14	47	
SOUTH EAST								
Hampshire & Isle of Wight								
RR2	Isle Of Wight Healthcare NHS Trust	5	42	4	68	19	9	53
RN5	North Hampshire Hospitals NHS Trust	9	79	10	58	21	11	57
RHU	Portsmouth Hospitals NHS Trust	6	76	9	70	14	7	47
RHM	Southampton University Hospitals NHS Trust	.	.	13	57	20	10	.
RN1	Winchester & Eastleigh Healthcare NHS Trust	.	69	6	74	19	1	.
Kent & Medway								
RN7	Dartford & Gravesham NHS Trust	14	82	0	32	26	42	48
RPA	Medway NHS Trust	12	70	0	19	33	48	42
RWF	Pembury Hospital	9	62	8	66	25	1	44
RVV	William Harvey Hospital (Ashford)	.	75	0	25	75	0	.
Surrey & Sussex								
RTK	Ashford & St Peter's Hospitals NHS Trust	8	69	6	71	23	0	41
RXH	Brighton & Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RXC00	East Sussex Hospitals NHS Trust	7	74	9	74	17	0	45
RDU	Frimley Park Hospital NHS Foundation Trust	8	74	11	68	18	4	44
RA2	Royal Surrey County Hospital NHS Trust	.	73	0	0	0	100	.
RPR	Royal West Sussex NHS Trust	6	80	8	75	16	1	42
RTP	Surrey & Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RPL	Worthing & Southlands Hospitals NHS Trust	4	78	10	63	26	0	45
Thames Valley								
RD7	Heatherwood & Wexham Park Hospitals NHS Trust	9	73	8	68	18	6	46
RTH05	Horton Hospital	7	63	10	72	18	0	40
RD8	Milton Keynes General Hospital NHS Trust	6	75	13	62	17	8	58
RTH00	Oxford Radcliffe Hospitals NHS Trust	5	47	6	68	26	0	40
RHW	Royal Berkshire & Battle Hospitals NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RXQ02	Stoke Mandeville Hospital	8	78	15	63	22	0	42
RXQ01	Wycombe General Hospital	8	73	9	61	28	3	41
SOUTH WEST								
Avon, Gloucestershire & Wiltshire								
5KY	Cotswold & Vale Pct	2	.	.	.	.	.	99
RTE	Gloucestershire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	8	74	12	68	21	0	43
RVJ	North Bristol NHS Trust	5	71	7	65	29	0	40
RNZ	Salisbury Health Care NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RN3	Swindon & Marlborough NHS Trust	8	83	.	.	.	.	.
RA7	United Bristol Healthcare NHS Trust	10	76	2	57	21	20	47
5DH	West Wiltshire Pct	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RA3	Weston Area Health NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somerset & Dorset								
RBD	Dorset County Hospital	7	45	.	.	.	.	.
RA4	East Somerset NHS Trust	.	63	11	82	8	0	.
RD3	Poole Hospital NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RDZ	Royal Bournemouth & Christchurch NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RBA	Taunton & Somerset NHS Trust	.	75	13	69	19	0	43
South West Peninsula								
5FT	Honiton Hospital	2	.	.	.	.	.	99
RBZ	Northern Devon Healthcare NHS Trust	.	36	5	47	25	23	.
RK9	Plymouth Hospitals NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
REF	Royal Cornwall Hospitals NHS Trust	8	78	5	52	23	20	47
RH8	Royal Devon & Exeter NHS Foundation Trust	5	66	11	60	29	0	40
RA9	South Devon Health Care NHS Trust	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5KT	St Austell Community Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5FV	Tiverton & Okehampton Hospitals	2	.	.	.	.	.	99

(1) other includes pethidine, gas/air and no anaesthetic recorded

2.20.1 This section examines in more detail the information about method of onset of labour and method of delivery for each NHS Trust providing maternity services in England. Most trusts have one principal hospital site with delivery facilities. In general all deliveries recorded by these trusts are shown under the name of that hospital or trust name. Where information is available about individual smaller units with delivery facilities, these are shown separately, although only a very few trusts currently provide information that enables different sites to be distinguished. In all data were available in 2005-06 for 181 separate hospital trusts or sites.

2.20.2 For the 174 hospitals where method of onset data were available in 2005-06 the majority reported induction of labour being used in between 11% and 28% of deliveries. The majority range for caesarean onset (ie of elective caesareans) was from about 5% to 16%. Fourteen units reported induction or elective caesarean in less than 5% of cases or in none at all. These were all small units providing only community-based delivery services.

2.20.3 All 174 units had usable core record data for calculating the total caesarean rate (see section 1.4 above). With the exception of a few small community-based units with zero or very low caesarean rates, the majority of hospitals had rates in 2005-06 in the range 15%-30%; three units reported a caesarean rate of above 30% in 2005-06.

2.20.4 Information about instrumental deliveries was available for 145 units. The proportion of instrumental deliveries that were reported as using the vacuum/ventouse method ranged from about 31% to 90%.

2.20.5 On average, about 8% of women with spontaneous deliveries had an episiotomy. In individual units, the proportion varied between 0% and 19%.

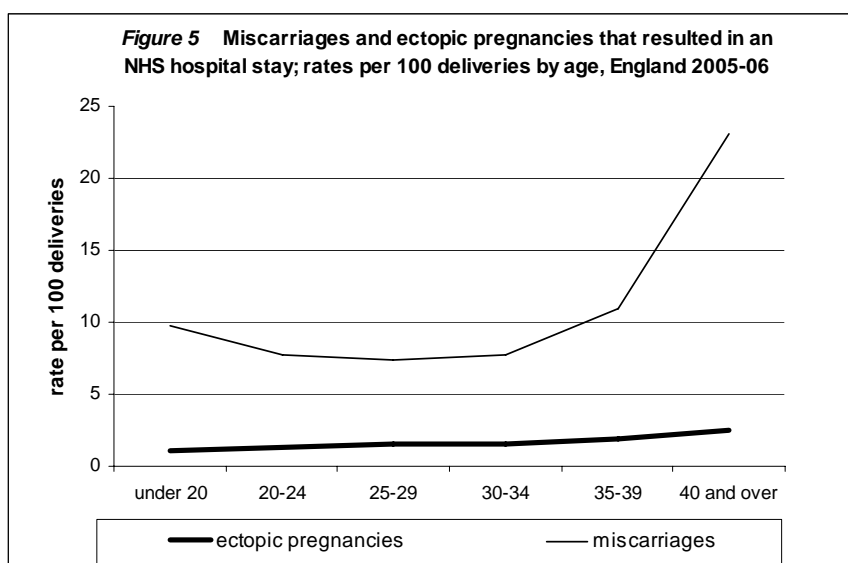
2.20.6 Nationwide, 69% women delivered by caesarean section left hospital within 3 days of delivery. But there was considerable variation between units: most reported between 25% and 90% leaving within 3 days, though a few units reported rates outside this range.

2.20.7 There was also wide variation in the reported use of different kinds of anaesthetic for women delivered by caesarean section. This information was available for 126 units. Reported use of general anaesthetic for caesarean section deliveries varied from under 5% to over 20% with over half of units in the range 7%-13%. Reported use of spinal anaesthetic varied from under 6% to 91% with over half in the range 45%-67%. Reported use of epidurals varied from under 5% to over 45%, with over half in the range 12%-23%. Other anaesthetics (a category that includes pethidine and gas/air) were rarely reported, with about half of the units recording 0%-4%, though some reported over 20%. Extreme values in the table are likely to be the result of miscoding.

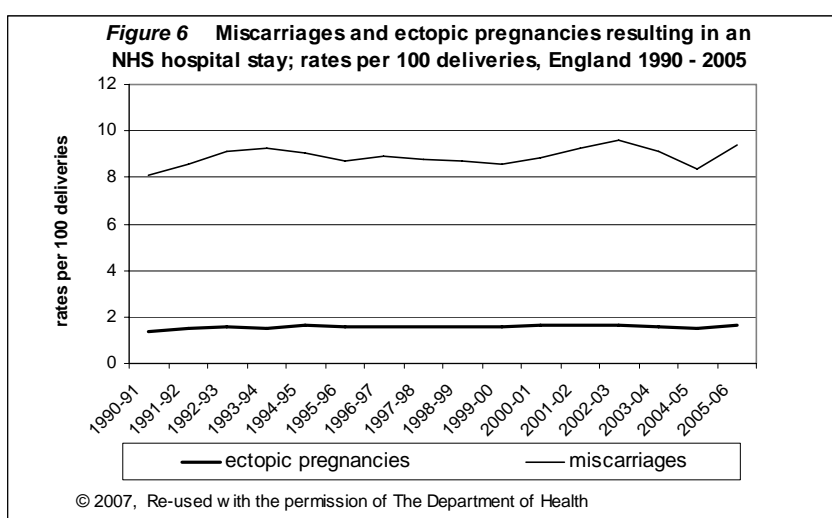
2.20.8 Information about normal delivery is reported for 128 units, the majority of rates falling between 37% and 59%. Smaller midwife-led units delivering fewer than 550 women per year reported percentages of between 89% and 100%.

3. Miscarriages and Ectopic Pregnancies

3.1 The statistics discussed in this section relate to miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies that resulted in a woman staying in hospital. It is thought that most women with ectopic pregnancies are admitted to hospital, so these statistics present a fairly accurate picture of the incidence of ectopic pregnancy. For women who have miscarriages, the proportion admitted to hospital is not known. Estimates of miscarriages as a proportion of all pregnancies vary between about 1 in 5 and 1 in 6; using these estimates and the hospital data from HES suggests that between a quarter and a third of miscarriages result in a stay in hospital.



3.2 In each year in the period 1990-91 to 2005-06 there have been about 45,000 miscarriages and 9,000 ectopic pregnancies resulting in a stay in hospital. The figures show a broadly steady relationship with the number of deliveries. The ratio of miscarriages resulting in a hospital stay to deliveries (miscarriage rate) has been about 7:100 throughout the period and the corresponding ectopic pregnancy rate has been about 1.6:100. Both rates show variation by age. Miscarriage rates in 2005-06 were lowest (about 6:100) for women aged between 20 and 34, slightly higher (9:100) for women aged under 20 or between 35-39 and substantially higher (21:100) for women aged 40 and over. Ectopic pregnancy rates appeared to increase steadily with age and for women aged 40 and over the rate (2:100) was about double that for women aged under 20 (1:100). (Figures 5 and 6 and Appendix 3)



Appendix 1: Definitions

A list of the data items collected in the HES maternity tail together with their classifications is in Appendix 4.

For most analyses by method of delivery, the methods (see Appendix 4 for the full list) have been aggregated into three groups:

1. Spontaneous includes deliveries recorded as spontaneous vertex, spontaneous other and breech
2. Instrumental includes deliveries recorded as low forceps, other forceps, ventouse and breech extraction
3. Caesarean includes deliveries recorded as elective caesarean and emergency caesarean cases with method of delivery other or not known are excluded.

The hospitals identified in Tables 32 to 34 are those in existence during 2005-06. The hospitals are grouped within Regions that approximate to the Government Offices for the Regions (GOR) areas. Where regional figures are shown in Tables 2 to 26, these are aggregated to the GOR areas.

Data are subject to rounding and totals may not agree with the sum of the component figures shown.

In the Tables:

- . . = not available
- . = not applicable
- = zero

Appendix 2: NHS Deliveries attended by Independent Midwives, England, 2005-06

Total number of deliveries		433	
Total number of deliveries with data		412	
		Number	Percentage
Woman's age	under 30	79	19.2
	30-39	297	72.1
	40-49	35	8.5
	No information	1	0.2
Parity	0	147	35.7
	1	167	40.5
	2	72	17.5
	3+	26	6.3
Gestation (weeks)	under 37	9	2.2
	37	14	3.4
	38	46	11.2
	39	81	19.7
	40	127	30.8
	41	99	24.0
	42 and over	36	8.7
Place of delivery	Home	279	67.7
	<i>(About 2% of all home deliveries)</i>		
	NHS birth centre or GP Unit	4	0.9
	NHS consultant unit	129	31.3
Method of onset	Spontaneous	394	95.6
	Induced	9	2.2
	Caesarean	9	2.2
Method of delivery	Spontaneous	261	78
	Ventouse	13	3.2
	Forceps	18	4.4
	Caesarean	56	13.6
Episiotomy	Yes	24	5.8

See also commentary paragraph 1.7

Further information may be obtained from IMA at www.independentmidwives.org.uk

Appendix 3: Miscarriage and Ectopic Pregnancies

Table A3.1 Miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies that resulted in an NHS hospital stay, England, 1990-91 to 2005-06.

	Miscarriage		Ectopic Pregnancy	
	number	rate per 100 deliveries	number	rate per 100 deliveries
1990-91	43,900	6.7	8,900	1.4
1991-92	45,700	7.1	9,600	1.5
1992-93	47,200	7.6	9,800	1.6
1993-94	48,100	7.8	9,500	1.5
1994-95	45,000	7.4	9,800	1.6
1995-96	42,100	7.1	9,400	1.6
1996-97	43,300	7.3	9,600	1.6
1997-98	41,800	7.2	9,300	1.6
1998-99	41,400	7.2	9,100	1.6
1999-00	39,600	7.0	8,900	1.6
2000-01	39,600	7.2	9,100	1.7
2001-02	41,400	7.6	8,800	1.6
2002-03	43,600	8.0	8,800	1.6
2003-04	43,400	7.5	9,000	1.6
2004-05	44,100	7.3	9,200	1.5
2005-06	46,200	7.9	9,600	1.6

Table A3.2 Miscarriages and ectopic pregnancies that resulted in an NHS hospital stay by age, England, 2005-06.

	Miscarriage		Ectopic Pregnancy	
	number	rate per 100 deliveries	number	rate per 100 deliveries
under 20	3,800	8.8	400	1.0
20-24	7,500	6.4	1,600	1.3
25-29	9,100	5.8	2,500	1.6
30-34	10,800	6.2	2,700	1.6
35-39	8,800	9.0	1,900	2.0
40 and over	4,200	20.7	500	2.4

Source: HES

Footnote: Figures have not been adjusted for shortfalls in data (i.e. the data are ungrossed).

Appendix 4: Data items in HES maternity tail 2005-06

The data fields below are repeated as many times as there are babies in the delivery (up to 6); all fields also include a category “not known”

First antenatal assessment date

day/month/year

Total previous pregnancies

- no previous pregnancies resulting in a registrable birth
- one
- two
- etc, up to
- nineteen

Delivery place type (actual)

- at a domestic address
- in NHS hospital – delivery facilities associated with consultant ward
- in NHS hospital – GMP ward
- in NHS hospital – midwife ward
- in NHS hospital – joint consultant / GMP / midwife ward
- in private hospital
- in other hospital or institution
- in NHS hospital – ward or unit without delivery facilities
- other ie none of the above

Delivery place (intended)

categories as for delivery place (actual)

Delivery place change reason

- decision made during pregnancy because of change of address
- decision made during pregnancy for clinical reasons
- decision made during pregnancy for other reasons
- decision made during labour for clinical reasons

- decision made during labour for other reasons
- occurred unintentionally during labour (not present in 2002-03 HES data)
- other

Gestation length

10 – 49 in weeks

Labour/delivery onset method

- spontaneous; the onset of regular contractions whether or not preceded by spontaneous rupture of the membranes
- any caesarean section carried out before the onset of labour; or a planned elective caesarean section carried out immediately following the onset of labour, when the decision was made before labour
- surgical induction; by amniotomy
- medical induction; including the administration of agents either orally, intravenously or intravaginally with the intention of initiating labour
- combination of surgical induction and medical induction

Delivery method

- spontaneous vertex (normal vaginal delivery, occipitoanterior)
- spontaneous other cephalic (cephalic vaginal delivery with abnormal presentation of head at delivery, without instruments, with or without manipulation)
- low forceps, not breech (eg forceps, low application, without manipulation; includes forceps delivery not otherwise specified)
- other forceps, not breech (eg forceps with manipulation; includes high forceps and mid forceps)
- ventouse, vacuum extraction
- breech (spontaneous delivery assisted or unspecified; includes partial breech extraction)
- breech extraction (not otherwise specified; includes total breech extraction and version with breech extraction)
- elective caesarean section (caesarean section before, or at onset of, labour)
- emergency caesarean section
- other than those specified above (eg application of weight to leg in breech delivery; includes destructive operation to facilitate delivery and other surgical or instrumental delivery)

Status of person conducting delivery

- hospital doctor
- general practitioner
- midwife
- other than above

Anaesthetic given during labour/delivery

- general anaesthetic; the administration by a doctor of an agent intended to produce unconsciousness
- epidural or caudal anaesthetic; the injection of a local anaesthetic agent into the epidural space
- spinal anaesthetic; the injection of a local anaesthetic agent into the subarachnoid space
- general anaesthetic and epidural or caudal anaesthetic
- general anaesthetic and spinal anaesthetic
- epidural or caudal and spinal anaesthetic
- other than above
- not applicable ie no analgesic or anaesthetic administered

Number of babies

- one
- two
- three
- four
- five
- six or more

Sex (baby)

- male
- female
- not specified

Birth order

- first or only birth in the sequence (ie singleton)
- second
- third
- fourth
- fifth
- sixth

Live or still birth

- live
- stillbirth, ante-partum
- stillbirth, intra-partum
- stillbirth, indeterminate

Birth date (baby)

day/month/year

Birth date (mother)

day/month/year

Birth weight

0001 – 6999 grams

Resuscitation method

- positive pressure nil, drugs nil
- positive pressure nil, drugs administered
- positive pressure by mask, drugs nil
- positive pressure by mask, drugs administered
- positive pressure by endotracheal tube, drugs nil
- positive pressure by endotracheal tube, drugs administered
- not applicable (eg stillborn, where no method of resuscitation was attempted)

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