

Hospital Maternity Information: Beginning 2008

DATA DICTIONARY

New York State Department of Health
Office of Public Health/ Office of Quality and Patient
Safety
Vital Statistics Unit

June, 2017

Health Data NY



Field Name	Definition
Year	Year the data represents
Facility ID	Facility Identifier assigned by the Department
Hospital Name	Name of the facility
Hospital County	The county in which the facility is located
Measure ID	Unique ID for the measure name
Measure Name	Description of the maternity measure. [Please also refer to data definitions listed below]
Denominator	Denominator used for the measure
Category	The measure category
Count	Aggregate number for each category
Percent	Percent for each category

Short Name and Long Name Definitions

Analgesia: Medication is used to decrease the sensation of pain

Anesthesia: A medication or other agent is used to cause a loss of feeling. For General Anesthesia, a gas or intravenous medication is used to make the mother unconscious during delivery. For:

- Spinal Anesthesia, a drug is injected into the lower spinal area to numb the vaginal region
- Epidural Anesthesia, a drug is given through a fine tube inserted in the mother's lower back to numb the vaginal area and lower abdomen.
- Paracervical Anesthesia, a drug is injected into the cervix (opening of the womb) to relieve the pain of labor.
- Pudendal block, a drug is injected into the vaginal wall shortly before delivery to relieve pain between the vagina and anus in case of an episiotomy or tear during delivery.

Augmentation of Labor: A drug is used to help labor contractions continue or become stronger.

Birthing Room: An in-hospital arrangement in which labor, birth and immediate recovery after birth all occur in the same room. In some hospitals, it may be called an "LDR" or "LDRP."

Breech Birth: A birth in which the infant's buttocks and/or feet enter the birth canal first.

Cesarean section: A surgical operation in which the baby is delivered through incisions (cuts) made in the mother's abdomen and uterus. A Primary Cesarean Section is the mother's first, even if she has given birth vaginally before. A Repeat Cesarean Section is when the mother has had one or more cesarean sections previously.

Episiotomy: An incision (cut) sometimes made to enlarge the vaginal opening.

Fetal Monitoring: Electronic recording of contractions and the baby's heartbeat. External Fetal Monitoring involves the use of small instruments held in place on the mother's abdomen by belts. Internal Fetal Monitoring involves inserting a small tube with a fine wire into the uterus and attaching the wire to the baby's scalp. Also, a soft tube may be placed alongside of the baby's head to measure contractions.

Forceps Delivery: Spoon-shaped instruments, called forceps, are used to help deliver the baby's head. In a Low Forceps Delivery, the instruments are not used until the baby's head has moved through the pelvis. In a Mid Forceps Delivery, the instruments are used before the baby's head has moved through the pelvis.

Induction of Labor: Labor can be induced in several ways, including by medication or by artificially rupturing the membranes.

Infant Feeding from Birth to Hospital Discharge: Based on live born infants, excluding infants who were admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) or transferred to or from another hospital. This describes what the infant was fed between birth and discharge from the hospital (or day 5 of life for infants hospitalized more than 5 days).

- Fed Any Breast Milk: Includes both infants who were fed only breast milk (by any method--from the breast, bottle, cup or feeding tube) and infants who were given both breast milk and formula, sugar water, or other liquids.
- Fed Exclusively Breast Milk: Infants who were fed only breast milk (i.e., no formula or water) since birth.
- Breastfed Infants Supplemented with Formula: Among infants fed any breast milk, the percentage who were also fed (supplemented with) formula.

Licensed Midwife: A registered nurse who has had specialized midwifery training to care for women and babies during pregnancy, childbirth, and after birth.

Rooming-In: An arrangement in which the mother and infant are cared for in the same room for all or a substantial part of the day.

Vaginal Birth After Cesarean Section (VBAC): The mother has had a cesarean section previously, but delivers this baby vaginally.