

Mother's medical record # _____ Mother's name _____ Child's name/medical record # _____ Attachment _____ of _____
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**ATTACHMENT TO THE FACILITY WORKSHEET
 FOR THE LIVE BIRTH CERTIFICATE FOR
MULTIPLE BIRTHS**

This attachment is to be completed when at least two infants in a multiple pregnancy are born alive.* Complete a full worksheet for the first-born infant and an attachment for each additional live-born infant. A "Facility Worksheet for the Report of Fetal Death" should be completed for any fetal loss in this pregnancy reportable under State reporting requirements. Item numbers refer to item numbers on the full worksheets

* For "Delayed Interval Births," that is, births in a multiple pregnancy delivered at least 24 hours apart, a full worksheet, not an attachment should be completed.

- 7. **Sex** (Male, Female, or Not yet determined): _____
- 8. **Time of birth:** _____ AM / PM
- 9. **Date of birth:** ____ ____ ____
 MM DD Y Y Y Y
- 10. **Infant's medical record number:** _____
- 11. **Mother's medical record number:** _____

NEWBORN

Sources: Labor and delivery records, Newborn's medical records, mother's medical records

- 12. **Birthweight:** _____ (grams) Note: Do not convert lb / oz to grams
 If weight in grams is not available, birthweight: _____ (lb / oz)
- 13. **Obstetric estimate of gestation at delivery** (completed weeks): _____
 (The birth attendant's final estimate of gestation based on all perinatal factors and assessments, but not the neonatal exam. Do not compute based on date of the last menstrual period and the date of birth.)

- 14. Apgar score** (A systematic measure for evaluating the physical condition of the infant at specific intervals at birth):
 Score at 5 minutes _____
 If 5 minute score is less than 6: Score at 10 minutes _____
- 16. Order delivered in the pregnancy** (specify 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, etc.) (Include all live births and fetal losses resulting from this pregnancy): _____
- 18. Was infant transferred within 24 hours of delivery ?** (Check "yes" if the infant was transferred from this facility to another within 24 hours of delivery. If transferred more than once, enter name of first facility to which the infant was transferred.)
 Yes No Unknown
 If yes, name of facility infant transferred to: _____
- 19. Is infant living at time of report?** (Infant is living at the time this birth certificate is being completed. Answer "Yes" if the infant has already been discharged to home care.)
 Yes No Infant transferred, status unknown
- 20. Was infant being breast-fed during the period between birth and discharge from the hospital?**
 Yes No Unknown
- 21. Abnormal conditions of the newborn** (Disorders or significant morbidity experienced by the newborn)
 (Check all that apply):
- Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery - (Infant given manual breaths for any duration with bag and mask or bag and endotracheal tube within the first several minutes from birth. Excludes oxygen only and laryngoscopy for aspiration of meconium)
 - Assisted ventilation required for more than six hours - (Infant given mechanical ventilation (breathing assistance) by any method for > 6 hours. Includes conventional, high frequency and/or continuous positive pressure (CPAP))
 - NICU admission - (Admission into a facility or unit staffed and equipped to provide continuous mechanical ventilatory support for a newborn)
 - Newborn given surfactant replacement therapy - (Endotracheal instillation of a surface active suspension for the treatment of surfactant deficiency due to preterm birth or pulmonary injury resulting in respiratory distress. Includes both artificial and extracted natural surfactant)
 - Antibiotics received by the newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis - (Any antibacterial drug (e.g., penicillin, ampicillin, gentamicin, cefotaxime etc.) given systemically (intravenous or intramuscular))
 - Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction - (Seizure is any involuntary repetitive, convulsive movement or behavior. Serious neurologic dysfunction is severe alteration of alertness such as obtundation, stupor, or coma, i.e., hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy. Excludes lethargy or hypotonia in the absence of other neurologic findings. Exclude symptoms associated with CNS congenital anomalies)
 - Significant birth injury (skeletal fracture(s), peripheral nerve injury, and/or soft tissue/solid organ hemorrhage which requires intervention) - (Defined as present immediately following delivery or manifesting soon after delivery. Includes any bony fracture or weakness or loss of sensation, but excludes fractured clavicles and transient facial nerve palsy. Soft tissue hemorrhage requiring evaluation and/or treatment includes sub-galeal (progressive extravasation within the scalp) hemorrhage, giant cephalohematoma, extensive truncal, facial and/or extremity ecchymosis accompanied by evidence of anemia and/or hypovolemia and/or hypotension. Solid organ hemorrhage includes subcapsular hematoma of the liver, fractures of the spleen, or adrenal hematoma)
 - None of the above

22. Congenital anomalies of the newborn (Malformations of the newborn diagnosed prenatally or after delivery.)
(Check all that apply):

- Anencephaly** - (Partial or complete absence of the brain and skull. Also called anencephalus, acrania, or absent brain. Also includes infants with craniorachischisis (anencephaly with a contiguous spine defect).)
- Meningomyelocele/Spina bifida** - (Spina bifida is herniation of the meninges and/or spinal cord tissue through a bony defect of spine closure. Meningomyelocele is herniation of meninges and spinal cord tissue. Meningocele (herniation of meninges without spinal cord tissue) should also be included in this category. Both open and closed (covered with skin) lesions should be included. Do not include Spina bifida occulta (a midline bony spinal defect without protrusion of the spinal cord or meninges).)
- Cyanotic congenital heart disease** - (Congenital heart defects which cause cyanosis. Includes but is not limited to: transposition of the great arteries (vessels), tetralogy of Fallot, pulmonary or pulmonic valvular atresia, tricuspid atresia, truncus arteriosus, total/partial anomalous pulmonary venous return with or without obstruction.)
- Congenital diaphragmatic hernia** - (Defect in the formation of the diaphragm allowing herniation of abdominal organs into the thoracic cavity.)
- Omphalocele** - (A defect in the anterior abdominal wall, accompanied by herniation of some abdominal organs through a widened umbilical ring into the umbilical stalk. The defect is covered by a membrane (different from gastroschisis, see below), although this sac may rupture. Also called exomphalos. Do not include umbilical hernia (completely covered by skin) in this category.)
- Gastroschisis** - (An abnormality of the anterior abdominal wall, lateral to the umbilicus, resulting in herniation of the abdominal contents directly into the amniotic cavity. Differentiated from omphalocele by the location of the defect and absence of a protective membrane.)
- Limb reduction defect (excluding congenital amputation and dwarfing syndromes)** - (Complete or partial absence of a portion of an extremity associated with failure to develop.)
- Cleft Lip with or without Cleft Palate** - (Incomplete closure of the lip. May be unilateral, bilateral or median.)
- Cleft Palate alone** - (Incomplete fusion of the palatal shelves. May be limited to the soft palate or may extend into the hard palate. Cleft palate in the presence of cleft lip should be included in the "Cleft Lip with or without Cleft Palate" category above.)
- Down Syndrome** - (Trisomy 21)
 - Karyotype confirmed
 - Karyotype pending
- Suspected chromosomal disorder** - (Includes any constellation of congenital malformations resulting from or compatible with known syndromes caused by detectable defects in chromosome structure.)
 - Karyotype confirmed
 - Karyotype pending
- Hypospadias** - (Incomplete closure of the male urethra resulting in the urethral meatus opening on the ventral surface of the penis. Includes first degree - on the glans ventral to the tip, second degree - in the coronal sulcus, and third degree - on the penile shaft.)
- None of the anomalies listed above**

MEDICAL / HEALTH INFO

Sources: Prenatal care records, mother's medical records, labor and delivery records

27. Characteristics of labor and delivery (Check all that apply):

- Induction of labor - (Initiation of uterine contractions by medical and/or surgical means for the purpose of delivery before the spontaneous onset of labor.)
- Augmentation of labor - (Stimulation of uterine contractions by drug or manipulative technique with the intent to reduce the time to delivery.)
- Non-vertex presentation - (Includes any non-vertex fetal presentation, e.g., breech, shoulder, brow, face presentations, and transverse lie in the active phase of labor or at delivery other than vertex.)
- Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation received by the mother prior to delivery - (Includes betamethasone, dexamethasone, or hydrocortisone specifically given to accelerate fetal lung maturation in anticipation of preterm delivery. Excludes steroid medication given to the mother as an anti-inflammatory treatment.)
- Antibiotics received by the mother during labor - (Includes antibacterial medications given systemically (intravenous or intramuscular) to the mother in the interval between the onset of labor and the actual delivery: Ampicillin, Penicillin, Clindamycin, Erythromycin, Gentamicin, Cefataxime, Ceftriaxone, etc.)
- Clinical chorioamnionitis diagnosed during labor or maternal temperature $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ (100.4°F) - (Clinical diagnosis of chorioamnionitis during labor made by the delivery attendant. Usually includes more than one of the following: fever, uterine tenderness and/or irritability, leukocytosis and fetal tachycardia. Any maternal temperature at or above 38°C (100.4°F).
- Moderate/heavy meconium staining of the amniotic fluid - (Staining of the amniotic fluid caused by passage of fetal bowel contents during labor and/or at delivery which is more than enough to cause a greenish color change of an otherwise clear fluid.)
- Fetal intolerance of labor was such that one or more of the following actions was taken: in-utero resuscitative measures, further fetal assessment, or operative delivery - (*In Utero Resuscitative measures* such as any of the following - maternal position change, oxygen administration to the mother, intravenous fluids administered to the mother, amnioinfusion, support of maternal blood pressure, and administration of uterine relaxing agents. *Further fetal assessment* includes any of the following - scalp pH, scalp stimulation, acoustic stimulation. *Operative delivery* – operative intervention to shorten time to delivery of the fetus such as forceps, vacuum, or cesarean delivery.)
- Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor - (Administration to the mother of a regional anesthetic for control of the pain of labor, i.e., delivery of the agent into a limited space with the distribution of the analgesic effect limited to the lower body.)
- None of the above

28. Method of delivery (The physical process by which the complete delivery of the infant was effected) (Complete A, B, C, and D):

- A. Was delivery with forceps attempted but unsuccessful? - (Obstetric forceps was applied to the fetal head in an unsuccessful attempt at vaginal delivery)
 - Yes No
- B. Was delivery with vacuum extraction attempted but unsuccessful? - (Ventouse or vacuum cup was applied to the fetal head in an unsuccessful attempt at vaginal delivery.)
 - Yes No
- C. Fetal presentation at birth (Check one):
 - Cephalic - (Presenting part of the fetus listed as vertex, occiput anterior (OA), occiput posterior (OP))
 - Breech - (Presenting part of the fetus listed as breech, complete breech, frank breech, footling breech)
 - Other - (Any other presentation not listed above)

D. Final route and method of delivery (Check one):

- Vaginal/Spontaneous - (Delivery of the entire fetus through the vagina by the natural force of labor with or without manual assistance from the delivery attendant.)
- Vaginal/Forceps - (Delivery of the fetal head through the vagina by application of obstetrical forceps to the fetal head.)
- Vaginal/Vacuum - (Delivery of the fetal head through the vagina by application of a vacuum cup or ventouse to the fetal head.)
- Cesarean - (Extraction of the fetus, placenta and membranes through an incision in the maternal abdominal and uterine walls.)

If cesarean, was a trial of labor attempted? - (Labor was allowed, augmented or induced with plans for a vaginal delivery.)

- Yes No

29. **Maternal morbidity** (Serious complications experienced by the mother associated with labor and delivery)

(Check all that apply):

- Maternal transfusion - (Includes infusion of whole blood or packed red blood cells associated with labor and delivery.)
- Third or fourth degree perineal laceration - (3° laceration extends completely through the perineal skin, vaginal mucosa, perineal body and anal sphincter. 4° laceration is all of the above with extension through the rectal mucosa.)
- Ruptured uterus - (Tearing of the uterine wall.)
- Unplanned hysterectomy - (Surgical removal of the uterus that was not planned prior to the admission. Includes anticipated but not definitively planned hysterectomy.)
- Admission to intensive care unit - (Any admission of the mother to a facility/unit designated as providing intensive care.)
- Unplanned operating room procedure following delivery - (Any transfer of the mother back to a surgical area for an operative procedure that was not planned prior to the admission for delivery. Excludes postpartum tubal ligations.)
- None of the above

MOTHER'S MEDICAL

Sources: Labor and delivery records, mother's medical records

33. **Number of previous live births now living** (Do not include this child. For multiple deliveries, do not include the 1st born in the set if completing this worksheet for that child):

_____ Number None

34. **Number of previous live births now dead** (Do not include this child. For multiple deliveries, do not include the 1st born in the set if completing this worksheet for that child):

_____ Number None

36. **Total number of other pregnancy outcomes** (Include fetal losses of any gestational age- spontaneous losses, induced losses, and/or ectopic pregnancies. If this was a multiple delivery, include all fetal losses delivered before this infant in the pregnancy):

_____ Number None