

Performance

Hospital	Activity	2023 February	2023 Year to date
Cavan Hospital	Total Mothers delivered $\geq 500g$ (n)	88	195
	Multiple pregnancies (n)	1	3
	Total births $\geq 500 g$ (n)	89	198
	In utero transfer – admitted (n)	0	0
	In utero transfer – sent out (n)	2	3
Drogheda Hospital	Total Mothers delivered $>500g$ (n)	200	416
	Multiple pregnancies (n)	0	1
	Total births $>500 g$ (n)	200	418
	In utero transfer – admitted (n)	1	2
	In utero transfer – sent out (n)	4	9
		2023 February	2023 Year to date
Rotunda	Total Mothers delivered $>500g$ (n)	590	1290
	Multiple pregnancies (n)	11	27
	Total births $>500 g$ (n)	601	1317
	In utero transfer – admitted (n)	(Reported Quarterly)	(Reported Quarterly)
	In utero transfer – sent out (n)	(Reported Quarterly)	(Reported Quarterly)

(n) = number

Total mothers delivered $\geq 500g$: Total number of women delivering a baby weighing 500g or more. The infant weight of 500g is an internationally recognised weight measurement for counting numbers of mothers delivered.

Multiple pregnancies: Number of mothers delivering more than one baby from a single pregnancy. This is a count of mothers, not numbers of babies delivered.

Total births $\geq 500g$: Total number of babies born, including live births and stillbirths, weighing 500g or more. The weight of 500g is an internationally recognised weight measurement for counting numbers of babies born.

In-utero transfers admitted: Number of pregnant women admitted to a maternity hospital from another hospital prior to delivery for reasons in the fetal/maternal interest.

In-utero transfers sent out: Number of pregnant women transferred from a maternity hospital to another hospital prior to delivery for reasons in the fetal/maternal interest.

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (ADJUSTED)

Definition

The Adjusted Perinatal Mortality Rate is defined as Stillbirth and early neonatal death > 2500 grams excluding lethal congenital defects/1000 deliveries.

Rationale for measurement

The perinatal mortality rate is recognised as an indicator of the quality and safety of antenatal and perinatal care

Measurement methodology and data sources:

Local data extracts submitted monthly and extrapolated for analysis and publication.

Target

The figures beneath are not formatted in a way to support comparison with other hospitals or aggregation with other data. Context is provided in the graph in section 'Perinatal Deaths $\geq 2.5kg$ without a Congenital Anomaly (Perinatal Adjusted)'.

Performance

Hospital	2023 February	2023 Year to date
Cavan General Hospital	0	0
Drogheda Hospital	5.0 (n=1)	2.39 (n=1)
	2023 February	2023 Year to date
Rotunda Hospital	(Reported Quarterly)	(Reported Quarterly)

- February 2023 Perinatal Mortality Rate (Adjusted) for Cavan (0) was below the national rate of $0.83 \pm 0.60-1.06$ (IMIS 2021). February 2023 Perinatal Mortality Rate (Adjusted) for Drogheda Hospital (5.0) was above the national rate of $0.83 \pm 0.60-1.06$ (IMIS 2021).

PERINATAL DEATHS $\geq 2.5\text{KG}$ WITHOUT A CONGENITAL ANOMALY (PERINATAL ADJUSTED)

Rationale for measurement

Perinatal mortality Rate – Adjusted (PNMR-A) is defined as the number of perinatal deaths (stillbirths and early neonatal deaths) weighing 2.5kg or more without physiological or structural abnormalities that develop at or before birth and are present at the time of birth per 1,000 births. PNMR-Adjusted is an important indicator of the quality of care provided in Irish maternity services.

Measurement methodology and data sources:

Maternity Units in the Rotunda, Drogheda and Cavan Hospitals submit perinatal mortality data on a monthly basis to the RCSI HG, which in turn is made available to the National Women and Infants Health Programme Clinical Programme *Irish Maternity Indicator System (IMIS)*. The IMIS report is published on an annual basis and allows scrutiny of individual hospital processes and outcomes for women and infants, while bench marking them against national performance.

Variations in PMR – Adjusted between maternity units could potentially be due to random chance or reflect differences in baseline characteristics of the childbearing population. For this reason, funnel plots are used to assess performance outcomes for individual maternity units in comparison to the overall average. The funnel plot is a scatter diagram of individual maternity unit mortality rates against the total number of births within that unit.