



NATIONAL OBSTETRIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (NOIS)

MALTA

Second Quarterly Report: April to June 2013

*Directorate for Health Information and Research (DHIR)
National Obstetric Information System (NOIS), Malta*

https://ehealth.gov.mt/HealthPortal/chief_medical_officer/healthinfor_research/registries/births.aspx

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NATIONAL OBSTETRIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (NOIS)

Background

A national obstetric information system was launched at the Directorate for Health Information and Research (DHIR) at the beginning of 1999 and now covers practically all deliveries taking place on the islands of Malta and Gozo.

Systematic data collection for NOIS commences once the mother delivers her baby. Information regarding the course and outcome of each pregnancy is recorded by the relevant staff at each centre on a standard NOIS sheet. Once the data are recorded, the sheets are forwarded to the DHIR on a regular basis. At the DHIR the relevant sheets are processed and entered into the NOIS database. All data is kept in accordance with the Data Protection Act, 2001.

The maternity centres actively participating in this information system are: Mater Dei Hospital, Gozo General Hospital, St James Hospital Sliema and Zabbar.

Report analysis

This report analyses the national maternities/deliveries and infant births that occurred in the second quarter of 2013 and where appropriate compares it to the figures reported for the same period of last year. The data in this report describes the birth statistics for all maternities (Maltese and non-Maltese) and infant births registered into the system. All births, live or still, of gestation 22 weeks and above are registered and analysed in this report.

Data is sent to the Registry from all hospitals on the Maltese Islands. Accuracy and completeness of data sent on the NOIS reporting sheets is the responsibility of the Hospital providing data.

This report provides basic statistics regarding births and deliveries in the Maltese Islands. If required, further information and details may be obtained from our website: https://ehealth.gov.mt/HealthPortal/chief_medical_officer/healthinfor_research/registries/births.aspx or by e-mail: healthinfo@gov.mt .

ANALYSIS

There were a total of 943 maternities/deliveries registered in the Maltese Islands for the second quarter of 2013, which resulted in a total of 958 infant births.

Comparing these figures with those reported for the same period last year one can see that the number of infant births decreased by 4 births (962 births reported in 2nd quarter 2012).

MATERNITIES / DELIVERIES

MATERNAL AGE, MARITAL STATUS, NATIONALITY AND PARITY

Maternal Age:

The maternities have been grouped according to standard age groupings and the frequency distribution of deliveries according to maternal age at delivery has been analysed. In the second quarter of 2013, the greatest number of deliveries 362 (38.4%), occurred in the age group 30-34 years, followed by the 25-29 year age group (29.0%). There were no deliveries in the age group <15 years and one delivery in the 45+ age group. The minimum age of mothers at delivery was 15 years while the maximum age was 47 years. The most frequent age at delivery was 30 years and the average age at delivery was 29.8 years.

The frequency distribution of deliveries according to maternal age group is given in the following table.

Table 1- Deliveries according to maternal age group

Age in years	2 nd Quarter 2013		2 nd Quarter 2012	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
<15	0	0	0	0
15-19	36	3.8	39	4.1
20-24	109	11.6	132	13.9
25-29	273	29.0	278	29.2
30-34	362	38.4	333	35.0
35-39	143	15.2	147	15.5
40-44	19	2.0	20	2.1
45+	1	0.1	2	0.2
Unspecified	0	0	0	0

Marital Status:

For the second quarter of 2013, 23.5% (222) of all deliveries occurred to mothers who were reported as single (never married); while 72.1% (680) of all deliveries occurred to mothers reported as married, and 4.3% (41) of mothers were reported as widowed, separated or divorced. Marital status was specified for all mothers.

In the second quarter of 2013, all mothers were registered as having 'Support at home to raise the infant'.

Nationality:

84.1% (793) of all deliveries this quarter, occurred to women of Maltese nationality while 15.6% (147) were Non-Maltese. Nationality was specified for 3 mothers.

Parity:

There were 51.5% (486) of mothers who were primiparas (ie. delivering for the first time) while 48.5% (457) were multiparas (i.e. having already delivered at least one baby, live or still) in the second quarter of 2013.

MATERNAL LIFESTYLES

There were 60 (6.4%) mothers who were reported to smoke one or more cigarettes during pregnancy in the second quarter of this year. None were reported to drink alcohol and 3 were reported to be drug abusers.

The following table gives the smoking, alcohol and drug habits of mothers for the second quarters of 2013 and 2012.

Table 2 – Maternal lifestyles

	<i>2nd Quarter 2013</i>		<i>2nd Quarter 2012</i>	
	<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>	
<i>Cigarette smoking during pregnancy</i>				
1 to 3/day	8		18	
> than 3/day	52		53	
Do not smoke	883		880	
Unspecified	0		0	
<i>Alcohol consumption during pregnancy</i>				
Up to 1unit/day	0		0	
> than 1unit/day	0		0	
None	943		951	
Unspecified	0		0	
<i>Drug Abuse during pregnancy</i>				
Yes	3		7	
No	940		944	
Unspecified	0		0	

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF PREGNANCY

In the second quarter of 2013, there were 17 cases of assisted reproduction (ART) reported, this includes all forms of ART namely ovulation stimulation, IVF and ICSI (7 cases of ART were reported in 2nd quarter 2012).

The table below gives the number and frequency of mothers recorded with specific obstetric conditions during pregnancy. The most frequently recorded was gestational hypertension; in fact, 5.3% of mothers were registered as having gestational hypertension in the second quarter of 2013.

Table 3 – Pregnancy related conditions

	<i>2nd Quarter 2013</i>		<i>2nd Quarter 2012</i>	
	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Antepartum Haemorrhage	21	2.2	15	1.6
Gestational hypertension	50	5.3	46	4.8
Pre-eclampsia	8	0.8	6	0.6
Eclampsia	1	0.1	0	0
Placenta praevia	8	0.8	8	0.8
Abruption of placenta	5	0.5	2	0.2

Diabetes in Pregnancy

In the second quarter of this year, there were 5 mothers who were reported as being Insulin Dependent Diabetics before the current pregnancy while one mother was reported with Non-Insulin Dependent diabetes prior to pregnancy. In addition, there were a total of 33 mothers registered with gestational diabetes who were controlled without the use of insulin, and no mothers were registered as having gestational diabetes treated with insulin.

DELIVERIES ACCORDING TO PLURALITY

For the second quarter of 2013, there were a total of 929 (98.5%) singleton, 14 (1.5%) twin and no triplet deliveries.

Table 4 –Delivery by Plurality

	<i>2nd Quarter 2013</i>	<i>2nd Quarter 2012</i>
Singleton	929	940
Twin	14	11
Triplet	0	0
Quadruplet	0	0

INFANT BIRTHS

TOTAL INFANT BIRTHS AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION

In the second quarter of this year, there were a total of 958 infant births.

There were more male infants born than female, the gender distribution for this quarter was 519 (54.2%) males and 439 (45.8%) females (*2nd quarter 2012: males – 515; females – 447*).

INFANTS AND METHOD OF BIRTH

Of the 958 infants born, 606 (63.3%) were delivered as unassisted vertex delivery, 309 (32.3%) by emergency or elective Caesarean Section and 43 (4.5%) by assisted vaginal delivery (this includes forceps, ventouse and breech deliveries).

Table 5 – Distribution of births by method of delivery

	<i>2nd Quarter 2013</i>	<i>2nd Quarter 2012</i>
Vaginal vertex delivery	606	606
Emergency/elective Caesarean Section	309	314
Forceps delivery	6	2
Ventouse	37	40
Breech	0	0

**Data presented according to total infant births*

This quarter there were 309 babies born by caesarian section but 296 caesarean deliveries performed, this due to the fact that a number of caesareans are done in multiple birth deliveries. The Caesarean section operation rate was 31.4% of the total maternal deliveries (943) this quarter.

BIRTHS BY GESTATIONAL AGE CATEGORY

This quarter there were 50 (5.2%) preterm babies of less than 37 weeks gestation. 7 (0.7%) were very preterm being less than 32 weeks of gestation.

Table 6 – Distribution by gestational age categories

	<i>2nd Quarter 2013</i>	<i>2nd Quarter 2012</i>
Extremely Preterm (22 - 27 wks)	2	6
Very Preterm (28 - 31 wks)	5	6
Moderately Preterm (32 - 36wks)	43	52
Term (37 - 41wks)	907	896
Post term (>41 wks)	1	2
Unknown	0	0

INFANT BIRTH WEIGHTS

In the second quarter of 2013, there were 907 (94.7%) of the total births that occurred in the birth weight range of 2500g to 4999g, 41 (4.3%) of the total births were in the low birth weight range of 1500g to 2499g, 6 (0.6%) of births were of very low birth weight 500g to 1499g. There were 2 infants with birth weight below 500g but gestation 22weeks+ and 2 babies with birth weight over 5000g. In all cases the birth weight was specified.

Table 7 – Births by birth weight

	<i>2nd Quarter 2013</i>	<i>2nd Quarter 2012</i>
<500g	2	4
500-999g	2	2
1000-1499g	4	4
1500-1999g	4	7
2000-2499g	37	29
2500-2999g	199	192
3000-3499g	421	442
3500-3999g	245	219
4000-4499g	38	59
4500-4999g	4	3
5000+	2	1
Unspecified	0	0
Average Birth weight (g)	3254	3262

OUTCOME OF BIRTH

The number of live births for the second quarter of this year was 954 which accounted for 99.6% of the total births at a national level. The remaining 4 births were stillbirths. Stillbirths are defined as fetal death at or after 22 completed weeks of gestation.

Table 8 – Live and still births

	<i>2nd Quarter 2013</i>	<i>2nd Quarter 2012</i>
Babies born alive	954	956
Stillbirths	4	6

Of the 954 live births this quarter, there were 2 early neonatal deaths and no late neonatal deaths.

Table 9 – Early and late neonatal deaths

	<i>2nd Quarter 2013</i>	<i>2nd Quarter 2012</i>
Early Neonatal deaths	2	5
Late Neonatal deaths	0	2

INFANT FEEDING METHODS AT DISCHARGE

Infant feeding habits are recorded by hospital staff at the time of discharge; little can be said on the actual infant feeding habits as these may change soon after discharge from the birthing facilities.

Table 10 – Infant feeding methods at time of discharge

	<i>2nd Quarter 2013</i>	<i>2nd Quarter 2012</i>
Breast only	590	571
Bottle only	251	252
Mixed (Breast & Bottle)	111	127
Other*	6	12
Unspecified	0	0

* 'Other' - include babies who are still at hospital after 28 days and those who die before discharge

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St. James Hospital, Zabbar