

Development of a maternity hospital classification for use in perinatal research

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Abstract: We aimed to develop a maternity hospital classification, using stable and easily available criteria, that would have wide application in maternity services research and allow comparison across state, national and international jurisdictions. A classification with 13 obstetric groupings (12 hospital groups and home births) was based on neonatal care capability, urban and rural location, annual average number of births and public/private hospital status. In a case study of early elective birth we demonstrate that neonatal morbidity differs according to the maternity hospital classification, and also that the 13 groups can be collapsed in ways that are pragmatic from a clinical and policy decision-making perspective, and are manageable for analysis.

A hospital's role and level of service delivery depends on various factors, including its size, geographical location, public or private sector status and the place of the hospital within a wider health system network. Measures of service delivery (e.g. facilities, volume of procedures) have been used to assess the quality of care,¹ as predictors of health outcomes^{2,3} and to inform hospital role delineation.⁴ The delineated role of a service in maternity care has traditionally been determined by the availability of paediatric support services. For example, the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) recommended that

pregnancies less than 33 weeks gestation be delivered at hospitals with neonatal intensive care units to ensure babies are born under the best conditions possible to reduce morbidity and mortality of the newborn.⁵

In New South Wales (NSW), information about all births is collected in the NSW Perinatal Data Collection (PDC), a population-based statutory surveillance system which includes information on maternal characteristics, pregnancy, birth and infant outcomes. An obstetric service level is assigned to each hospital where women give birth. These levels are based on a complex array of maternity and neonatal staffing, expertise, pathology and surgical and anaesthetic capability, and range from Level 6 (providing both obstetric and neonatal tertiary care) to Level 1 (no birthing services, may provide postnatal care).⁶ Although the components of the level can change throughout the course of a year (e.g. in rural hospitals the departure of the only obstetrician would change the level), the level that has prevailed for the majority of the year is assigned as the level for the entire year.

When using these levels for research, other limitations emerge. Firstly, there is no geographical differentiation, although the provision and outcome of maternity services needs to take geography into account. Secondly, no service levels are assigned to private hospitals as no information on maternity or neonatal services capability in private hospitals in NSW is routinely available; they form one group regardless of the level of obstetric and neonatal services available. Thirdly, there is no evidence that the level designations are better predictors of birth outcome than the annual number of births at each hospital.⁷ Therefore we aimed to develop a service level descriptor that was suitable for research with stable and easily available components that would have wide application and allow comparison across state, national and international jurisdictions. We wanted groupings of hospitals that were sufficiently large that would allow us to exclude or collapse the groups across dimensions relevant to a research question. Here we report the development of such a classification of maternity hospitals and provide a case study of its use.

Methods – construction of a new maternity hospital classification

We classified maternity hospitals in NSW according to the following dimensions of service level: neonatal care

Table 1. Classification of maternity hospitals in NSW by 13 obstetric groups including home births, 2001 and 2008

Hospital obstetric group	Grouping criteria			Hospitals	
	Resources	Geographic area	Annual birth volume <i>n</i>	2001 <i>n</i>	2008 <i>n</i>
NICU	Tertiary public	Any region	≥1000	7	7
CPAP (2001+)	CPAP facilities public	Any region	≥1000	5	5
Large urban	Non tertiary public	Urban	≥1000	4	6
Medium urban	Non tertiary public	Urban	500–999	7	3
Small urban	Non tertiary public	Urban	20–499	2	3
Large regional	Non tertiary public	Regional	≥1000	3	5
Medium regional	Non tertiary public	Regional	500–999	10	8
Small regional	Non tertiary public	Regional	20–499	48	39
Large private	Private hospital	Any region	≥1000	9	9
Medium private	Private hospital	Any region	500–999	6	6
Small private	Private hospital	Any region	20–499	9	4
Other/postnatal	Non tertiary public	Any region	<20	26	20
Home births	–	Any region	N/A	N/A	N/A

CPAP: continuous positive airways pressure.
NICU: neonatal intensive care unit.
Source: Population Health Research Network.

capability (tertiary neonatal intensive care unit (NICU); continuous positive airways pressure (CPAP) facilities and trained staff⁸ or other); geography (urban or rural location); annual average number of births (>1000, 500–999, 20–499 and <20 births); and hospital status (public or private). Women birthing outside a hospital were classified as a separate group. These criteria were used to create a set of 13 obstetric groups (12 hospital groups plus home births) (Table 1). Although a classification with 13 levels is unwieldy for most research purposes, the hospital groups can easily be collapsed along dimensions that are appropriate to the study objectives. Groupings can be allocated on the basis of *a priori* research questions and/or similarity of clinical characteristics prior to the assessment of outcomes, as in the following case study. SAS program coding for the maternity hospitals classification is available on the Population Health Research Network website at www.phrn.org.au.

Results – case study

Two objectives of a recent study of early elective births (induction of labour or pre-labour caesarean section) in NSW were to determine the risk of severe neonatal morbidity following elective births (33–39 weeks gestation), and the extent to which the morbidity differs according to the gestational age at which the infant was born.⁹ While much is known about the pattern of morbidity by gestational age in tertiary hospitals,¹⁰ less is known about the patterns of, and outcomes following, elective deliveries in a range of non-tertiary hospitals. Thus, a secondary aim of the study was to assess patterns of

morbidity across non-tertiary hospitals, where there may not be the service capability to care for sick and preterm infants.

Data on births were obtained from the NSW Perinatal Data Collection. To assess patterns of morbidity, birth data were linked with hospital data in the NSW Admitted Patient Data Collection. Neonatal and maternal outcomes were assessed using composite indicators of morbidity which include both diagnoses and procedures, and are able to overcome problems of under-ascertainment of individual adverse events.^{11,12} For the purposes of this study, home births and hospitals offering postnatal or midwifery-led care were excluded as elective births do not occur in these settings.

Hospitals were initially stratified into the 12 maternity hospital groups. Rates of elective births (by method) were compared across hospital strata and by gestational age, and strata were combined when the pattern of rates were similar across gestational ages. For example, the elective birth rates for the three levels of private hospitals were grouped based on similar rates across gestational ages (Figure 1). This resulted in six hospital groups: tertiary hospitals, hospitals with continuous positive airways pressure facilities, all other urban hospitals, large regional hospitals (delivery volume ≥1000), all other regional hospitals (delivery volume <1000), and private hospitals.

Figure 2 (a and b) presents the absolute risk of severe neonatal morbidity by gestational age and hospital classification. There is a stepwise decline in neonatal morbidity

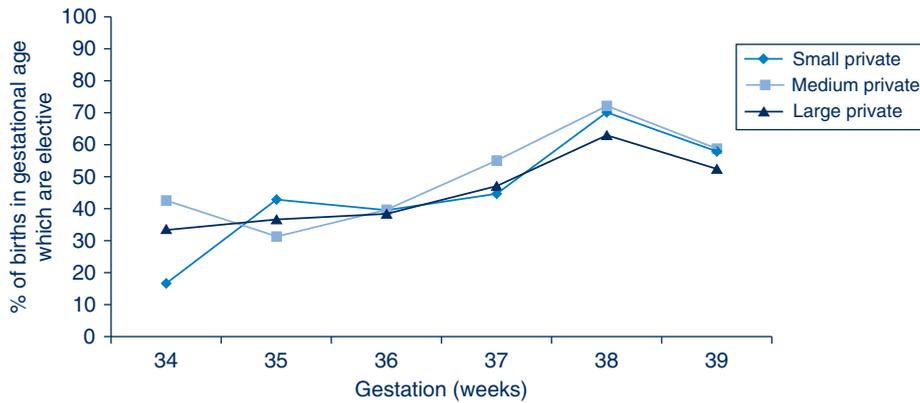


Figure 1. Gestation-specific rates of elective births at private hospitals, NSW, 2001–2007. Source: NSW Perinatal Data Collection.

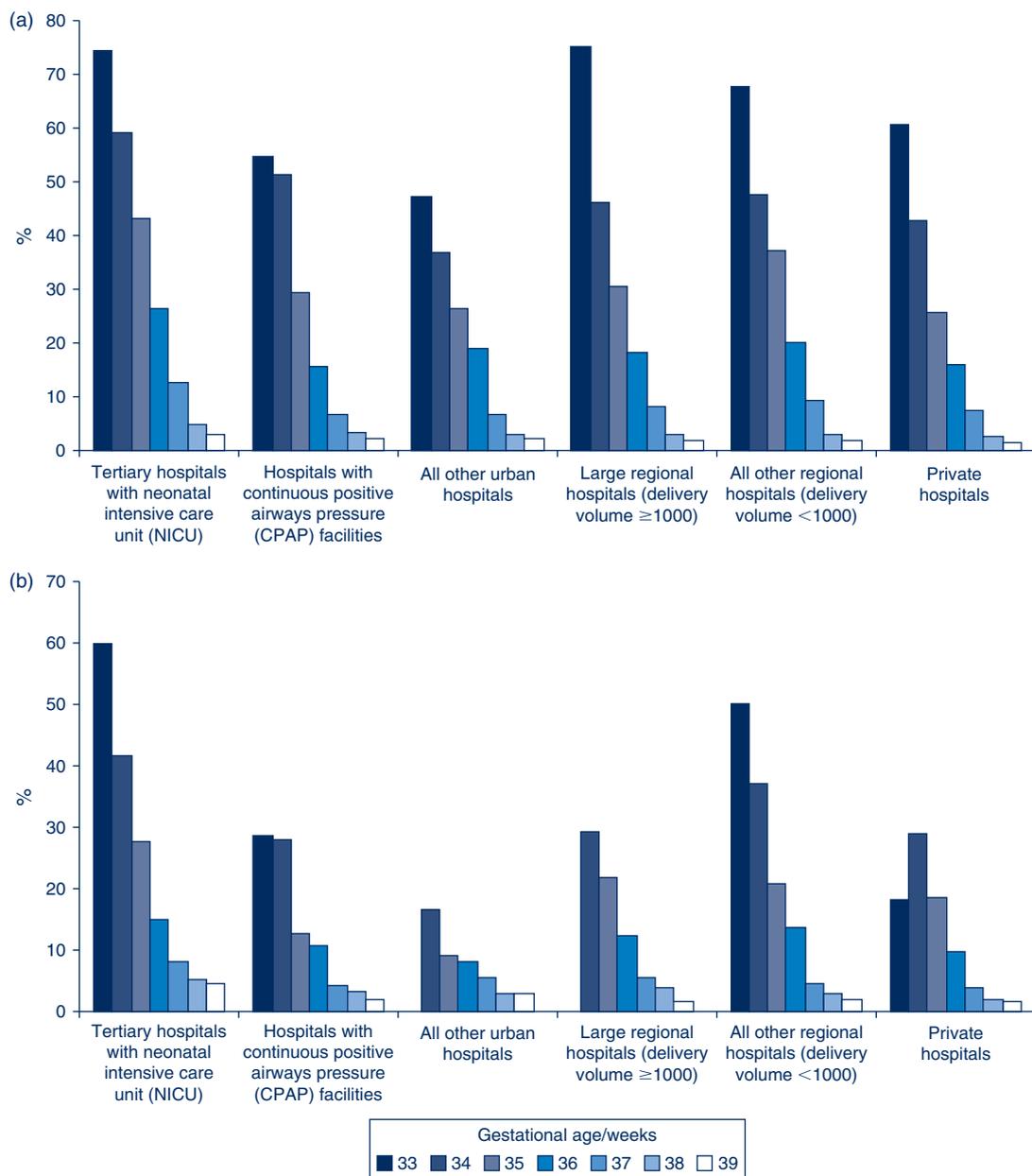


Figure 2. Absolute risk of neonatal morbidity at seven gestational ages following elective birth, by hospital classification, using six maternity hospital groups, NSW, 2001–2007. (a) Following pre-labour caesarean. (b) Following induction. Source: Linked NSW Perinatal Data Collection and NSW Admitted Patient Data Collection.

with each week of advancing gestation irrespective of the mode of elective birth, and this stepwise pattern was present in all of the hospital groups. The highest gestation-specific morbidity rates were at hospitals with a neonatal intensive care unit, which is consistent with birth of high-risk infants in tertiary centres. The rates of morbidity were higher following pre-labour caesarean section than induction at every gestation until 39 weeks. The pattern of stepwise improvement in outcomes associated with increasing gestation was also observed for maternal morbidity, and rates of transfer to a neonatal intensive care unit for infants born in non-tertiary hospitals (data not shown).

Discussion

Classifying hospitals into service levels is important for health services research. However, the classification of hospitals into similar groups may vary depending on the research question. In the case study presented, a key focus of the study was access to neonatal care and therefore geographical and resources dimensions were important.

Our case study found higher rates of severe adverse outcomes at shorter gestations with a stepwise decline as gestation increases, especially following pre-labour caesarean section. This pattern was found across all hospital classifications, including a range of non-tertiary hospitals that may not have the facilities to care for sick and preterm infants, reaffirming the importance of birth in risk-appropriate settings. Such results highlight the need for health policy to address the accessibility of obstetric and neonatal support services. Role delineation guidelines need to incorporate criteria on elective birth (pre-labour caesarean and induction of labour) and resourcing of regional hospitals needs to be reviewed if elective births are to be sanctioned in such settings.

The groupings in the case study are pragmatic from a clinical and policy decision-making perspective, and appear to have validity in the expected pattern of morbidity. The collapsed set of six groups was manageable for analysis, and was easily interpretable in the context of the study purposes. In the case study, rates of elective delivery were more similar between private hospitals, than between private and public hospitals of similar geography and volume, and so private hospitals were grouped together.

A limitation of the hospital groups may be the immediate application to jurisdictions outside of NSW, although the classification is easily adapted. For example, there may be private hospitals with neonatal intensive care unit facilities in other jurisdictions, and so an additional category may be needed. Further identification of specialised services, such as hospitals that now offer midwifery care only, is also possible. The proposed classification increases the potential for comparability, through greater flexibility and transparency in the classification of groups. Furthermore,

in the absence of available perinatal data, the groups may be replicated using alternate data sources such as hospitalisation data.

Conclusion

We have developed and used a classification of maternity hospitals that is based on readily available information, that may be adapted to different research questions and could be used at an area, state, national or international level. Hospitals will change groups if there are significant changes to the annual birth volume, avoiding reliance on facilities and staffing change which are hard to monitor in over 100 hospitals. This approach may be adaptable to other service delivery areas.

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