



Perinatal Mortality Review:

An activity for quality improvement

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Scope of Presentation

- Introduction
- Quality improvement cycle
- Rationale of perinatal mortality Review (PMR)
- Processes of PMR
 - ◆ The team
 - ◆ Data & Material
 - ◆ Handling meetings
 - ◆ The after meetings
- Challenges
- The Northdale experience
- Final thoughts



Introduction

- Quality of care should be everyone's preoccupation:
- Our vision and mission speak about Quality of care
- Competitive world (Private vs. Public)
- Value for money (Batho pele)
- Self fulfilment
- There is always room for improvement



Purpose of PMR

- The purpose is not
 - ◆ about statistics
- The purpose is about
 - ◆ Improving quality of care
 - ◆ Saving more lives
 - ◆ Learning from mistake and success



Concepts of PMR

- Systematic collection and analysis of mortality and morbidity data for mothers and fetuses/infants
- Not a witch hunt
- Emphasis should be on quality of care improvement
- Could the death have been avoided?
- Was this patient mismanaged?
- What have we learned from this case?



Benefits of PMR

- Study and document the current situation
- Identify & quantify the problem
- Develop causality and solution theories
- Plan for improvement
- Team building for QIP
- Develop ownership for QIP
- Forum for QA and QC
 - ◆ Improve performance indicators



Quality improvement cycle

Set Goals

- Study & Document current situation
- Analyse the causes
- Identify improvement opportunity
- Set new goals / new standards



Plan

- Identify a team to work with
- Develop improvement theory
- Set up an action plan
- Plan for monitoring criteria
- Plan for evaluation criteria: indicators



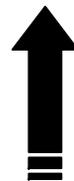
Implement / Act

- Implement improvement strategies
- Monitor implementation (QA)



Evaluate

- Study the results
- Evaluate the results (QC)
- Standardise the improvement
- Establish future plans



Mechanisms of Improvement

- The Pygmalion effect *
- The Hawthorne effect **
- The learning process ***



Processes of PMR

- The team
- Meeting attendance
- Data source
- Material
- Immediate review
- Preparatory phase
- The meeting itself
- Case presentation
- The "after-meeting" period



Team

- Team comprised
 - ◆ Medical manager and/or Head of O&G
 - ◆ Head of paediatrics
 - ◆ Nursing manager and/or ADN for O&G
 - ◆ Unit managers for ANC, LW, ANW, PNW, Nursery,
 - ◆ Other stakeholders interested in perinatal care
- Team leader: Med. manager/ O&G HOD
- Members of the team should
 - ◆ Committed
 - ◆ Enthusiastic
 - ◆ Self motivated
- Clear allocation of task is essential



Meeting attendance

- PMR should be everyone business
- All available medical staff
- All available nursing staff
- Representative from EMRS
- Representative from support services
 - ◆ Transport, laboratory, X-Ray, etc.
- Representative from referring and referral facilities



Data source

- Maternity register
 - Nursery register
 - Electronic files (PIPP)
- } Statistics
Numbers & rates
- Patients records
 - ◆ Doctors progress notes
 - ◆ Nursing progress notes
 - ◆ Lab investigations
 - ◆ X-Ray, U/S, other investigations
 - ◆ Postmortem report
 - ◆ Etc.



Quality of data

- Quality of data depends on what you put in (Cabbage in – cabbage out)
- About registers
 - ◆ Completeness
 - ◆ Accuracy
 - ◆ Clarity
- PPIP is a useful tool to this effect
- Medical/nursing progress notes:
 - ◆ Write legibly
 - ◆ Avoid non popular abbreviations
 - ◆ Record as many details as you can
 - ◆ Date and time essential



Review processes

- Immediate review
- Preparatory phase
- PMR meeting
- Reporting



Immediate review

- What
 - ◆ Summarize the case for every stillbirth and neonatal death
- When
 - ◆ Within 24 hours
- Who
 - ◆ Birth attendant (SB), on duty MO (NND)
- Why
 - ◆ Avoid recall bias and memory fading



Preparatory phase

- Why
 - ◆ Improve preparedness for the PMR meeting
- What
 - ◆ Check if everyone did the task allocated
 - ◆ Detailed analysis of all deaths
 - ◆ Case selection
 - ◆ Monthly stats, Data entry/export in computer
- When
 - ◆ A week before PMR Meeting
- Who
 - ◆ Team members
 - ◆ Doctor and nurse in charge of LW and Nursery



Handling of PMR meetings

- At least monthly
- Chair & Minutes taker
- Avoid confrontation
- Focus on issues and not on people
- Occlude patients/staff identification markers
- Allocate tasks to specific people
- Send summary report to stakeholders



Format of PMR meetings

- Welcome remarks
- Report on progress of allocated tasks
- Monthly statistics (numbers & rates)
- Trend (quarterly, six-monthly, annually)
- Case presentations - Discussion
- Summary of lessons learnt
- Summary of interventions agreed upon
- Tasks allocation
- closure



Case presentation

- Presentation of
 - ◆ Full history
 - ◆ Physical examination
 - ◆ Investigation results
 - ◆ Diagnosis
 - ◆ Initial management
 - ◆ Progress of care
- Discussion on
 - ◆ Primary cause of death
 - ◆ Final cause of death
 - ◆ Avoidable factors



Common primary causes of death

- Spontaneous preterm labor
- Intrapartum hypoxia
- Antepartum hemorrhage
- Hypertensive disorders
- Infections
- Fetal abnormalities
- Intrauterine growth restriction
- Trauma
- Maternal diseases
- Unexplained intra-uterine death



Common final causes of death

- Prematurity related causes
- Birth asphyxia
- Infections
- Congenital abnormalities
- Trauma
- Other causes
- Unknown causes



Avoidable factors

- Patient related (most common)
- Health worker related (common)
 - ◆ Antepartum factors
 - ◆ Intrapartum factors
 - ◆ Neonatal care factors
- Administration related (least common)



Patient related factors

- No/late/irregular attendance of ANC
- Inadequate response to decrease fetal movements
- Inadequate response to ROM
- Inadequate response to APH
- Delay in seeking medical attention in labour



Health worker related factors

- These factors may be divided in three subcategories:
 - ◆ Antepartum factors
 - ◆ Intrapartum factors
 - ◆ Neonatal care factors



Antepartum factors (Health worker related)

- No response to a poor obstetric history
- Over or underestimating fetal size
- No response to poor uterine growth
- No response to poor fetal movement
- No response to hypertension
- Multiple pregnancy not diagnosed
- No response to syphilis serology
- No response to glucosuria
- No response to post term pregnancy



Intrapartum factors (Health worker related)

- Partogram not used
- Fetus not adequately monitored
- Signs of F/distress not interpreted correctly or ignored
- No response to poor progress of labour
- Prolonged 2nd stage not managed correctly
- Delay in calling the doctor or referring the patient



Neonatal factors (Health worker related)

- Inadequate resuscitation
- Inadequate monitoring & Mx plan
- Delay in calling for assistance
- Delay in referring the infant to a high level of care



Administration related factors

- Transport delays
- Lack of adequate screening for
 - ◆ Syphilis
 - ◆ HIV
 - ◆ Diabetes
 - ◆ others
- Inadequate staffing level (quantity/quality)
- Inadequate facility
 - ◆ Theatre
 - ◆ Nursery
 - ◆ Equipment



The “after-meetings” period

- PMR meetings findings are data for action
- Recommendations derived from and supported by your findings
- Allocate tasks to specific people
- Follow-up implementations progress
- Examples of interventions
 - ◆ Policy
 - ◆ Equipment acquisition
 - ◆ Clinical practice
 - ◆ Education
 - ◆ New workload distribution



Challenges

- Meetings may become witch-hunt exercise
- Confrontation create apathy for meetings
- Some staff may feel threatened if they were involved in the case.
- Problems of confidentiality may occur.
- Patients who die at home after discharge are not included.
- Patient notes cannot be found or are incomplete.
- The cases and data are not prepared properly.
- Lessons learned are not used to improve care.

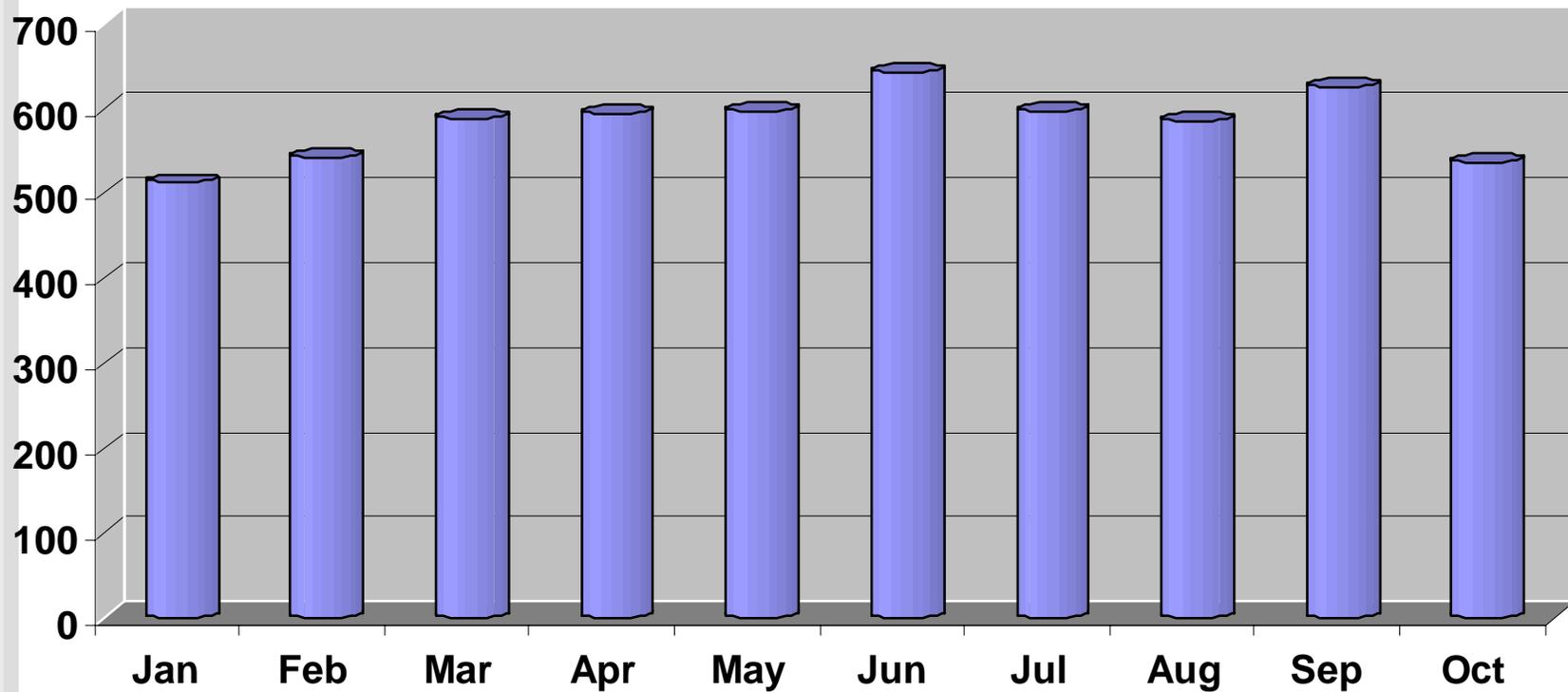


The Northdale experience

- Monthly meetings
- Referral hospital invited to attend but.....
- Referring clinics to be invited from next year
- PPIP in use
- Poor quality of data Jan-Aug. Improving Sep-Oct
- Staff has been trained to collect data
- Some findings
 - ◆ Inadequate use of labour graphs at the clinics
 - ◆ Delay in referring patient by clinic staff
 - ◆ Delay in getting transport to refer to regional
 - ◆ Inadequate staffing in LW
 - ◆ Inadequate staffing in OT
 - ◆ Delay in taking patient to OT due staff shortage



Monthly deliveries Jan-Oct 2006



Total deliveries by weight

Jan-Oct 2006

	Number	%
500 - 999g	46	0.8
1000 - 1499g	62	1.1
1500 - 1999g	106	1.8
2000 - 2499g	370	6.4
≥2500g	5230	90.0
Total	5814	100.1



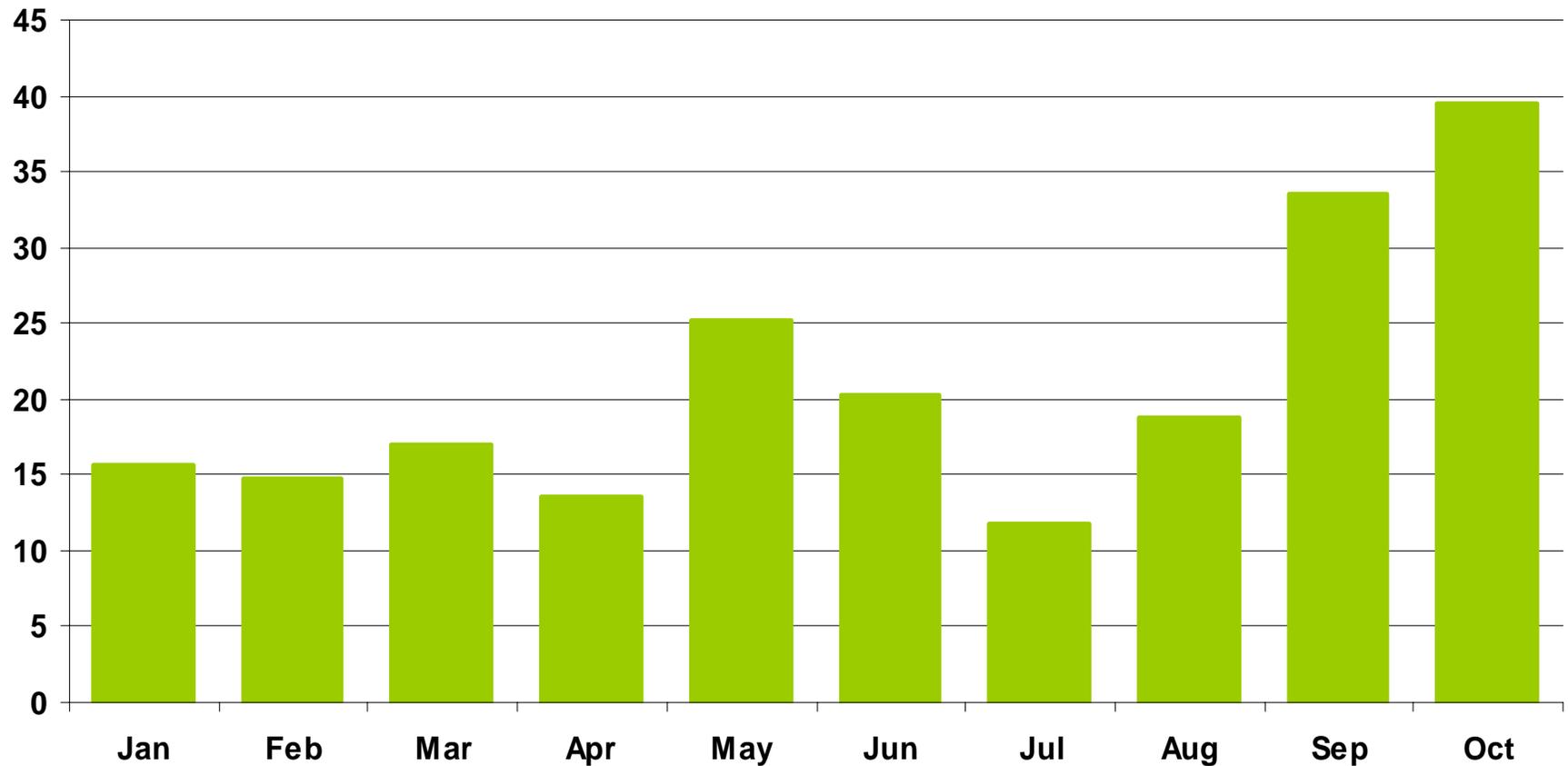
Perinatal Mortality Survival analysis

Jan-Oct 2006

	Number	%
Born alive	5722	98.4
Survived	5692	99.5*
Early NND	29	0.5*
Late NND	1	0.0*
Stillbirths	92	1.6
Total	5814	100.0
* Denominator used: 5722		



Monthly PNMR Jan-Oct 2006



Increase in Sep and Oct is attributed to better reporting



Primary cause of Perinatal deaths

Jan-Oct 2006

Description	Number	%
Intrapartum asphyxia	12	36.4
Spontaneous preterm labour	9	27.3
Intrauterine death	4	12.1
Antepartum haemorrhage	3	9.1
No obstetric cause / Not applicable	3	9.1
Maternal disease	2	6.1
Total	33	100.1



Final cause of Perinatal deaths

Jan-Oct 2006

Description	Number	%
Hypoxia	9	39.13
Hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy	5	21.74
Meconium aspiration	1	4.35
Immaturity related	8	34.78
Infection	2	8.70
Septicaemia	2	8.70
Other	2	8.70
Aspiration pneumonia	1	4.35
Hypothermia	1	4.35
Unknown cause of death	2	8.70
Total	23	100.00



Avoidable factors for perinatal deaths

	N	%
Patient associated	20	40
Medical personnel associated	13	26
Administrative problems	11	22
Insufficient notes to comment	6	12



Description	N	%
Patient associated	20	40
Delay in seeking medical attention during labour	4	8
Infrequent visits to antenatal clinic	4	8
Booked late in pregnancy	2	4
Inappropriate response to antepartum haemorrhage	2	4
Inappropriate response to poor fetal movements	2	4
Never initiated antenatal care	2	4
Assault	1	2
Failed to return on prescribed date	1	2
Medical personnel associated	13	26
Fetal distress not detected intrapartum; fetus monitored	3	6
Delay in medical personnel calling for expert assistance	2	4
F/distress not detected intrapartum; fetus not monitored	2	4
Inadequate / No advice given to mother	1	2
Incorrect management of antepartum haemorrhage	1	2
Management of 2nd stage: prolonged with no intervention	1	2
Multiple pregnancy not diagnosed intrapartum	1	2
Neonatal care: inadequate monitoring	1	2
Administrative problems	11	22
Insufficient nurses on duty to manage patient adequately	4	8
Personnel not sufficiently trained to manage the patient	2	4
Personnel too junior to manage the patient	2	4
Anaesthetic delay	1	2
No accessible neonatal ICU bed with ventilator	1	2
Staff rotation too rapid	1	2
Insufficient notes to comment	6	12



Maternal deaths

Number of maternal deaths	13
Maternal Mortality Ratio (Live births)	206/100000
Maternal Mortality Ratio (All births)	209/100000



Primary causes of maternal deaths

	Number	%
No obstetrical cause	7	53.85
Septic abortion	2	15.38
Proteinuric hypertension	1	7.69
Pre-existing maternal disease (resp)	1	7.69
Pregnancy related infection	1	7.69
Anasthetic complications	1	7.69
Total	13	100.00



Final thoughts

- PMR require resources
- PMR pay back
- PMR is everyone's business

