

APPENDIX: Singleton Births Below 39 Weeks Gestation Worksheet**Reason(s) for Delivery (check all that apply):**

Patient Name: _____

Delivery Date: _____

- Spontaneous Active Labor** - Initiation of labor without the use of pharmacological and/or mechanical interventions. Does not include cervical ripening agents, mechanical dilators, or induction of labor but does include augmentation of labor. Labor is defined as uterine contractions resulting in concomitant cervical change (dilation and/or effacement).
- Abnormal Fetal Heart Rate or Fetal Distress** - A compromised condition of the fetus typically discovered during fetal testing (biophysical profile or fetal heart rate monitoring) characterized by a non-reassuring biophysical profile or an abnormal fetal heart tracing.
- Abruption** - Placental abruption occurs when the placenta separates from the wall of the uterus prior to the birth of the baby.
- Cardiovascular Disease other than Hypertensive Disorder** - A wide spectrum of conditions leading to maternal cardiac dysfunction including but not limited to congenital heart disease, cardiomyopathy, and infectious disease processes affecting the maternal myocardium.
- Chronic Pulmonary Disease** - Any of various lung diseases leading to poor pulmonary aeration, including asthma, emphysema and chronic bronchitis.
- Chorioamnionitis** - Infection of the amniotic fluid, membranes, placenta, and/or decidua.
- Coagulation Defects in Pregnancy** - A wide spectrum of disorders including but not limited to disseminated intravascular coagulation, inherited thrombophilias, platelet disorders and preeclampsia. Defects can occur independent of pregnancy but pregnancy puts women at higher risk for blood clots because of pregnancy-associated changes in several coagulation factors.
- Fetal malformation or congenital anomaly or disorder** - A physical defect present in a fetus diagnosed either by amniocentesis or ultrasound. These can be caused by genetic or prenatal events or exposures.
- HIV** - A retrovirus that causes AIDS.
- Intrauterine growth restriction** - Refers to the poor growth of a fetus during pregnancy, specifically that the developing fetus weighs less than 90% of predicted for that gestational age.
- Isoimmunization** - An immune-mediated process that is caused by maternal antibodies that cross the placenta and target fetal red blood cell antigens.
- Maternal renal or liver disease** - Renal and liver diseases during pregnancy, or multisystem diseases unique to pregnancy, including biliary tract disease. Pregnancy-related physiologic changes may worsen the severity of pre-existing kidney or liver disease and pregnancy can occur in women with underlying renal or liver disease.
- Placenta or vasa previa** - Placenta previa is the presence of placental tissue overlying or proximate to the internal cervical os. Vasa previa refers to vessels that traverse the membranes located over the internal cervical os.
- Polyhydramnios or Oligohydramnios** - Polyhydramnios refers to excessive accumulation of amniotic fluid and oligohydramnios refers to amniotic fluid volume that is less than expected for gestational age. Oligohydramnios is defined as an amniotic fluid volume of 2 cm or less in the single deepest vertical pocket. Polyhydramnios commonly is described by an AFI greater than or equal to 24 cm or a maximum deepest vertical pocket of equal to or greater than 8 cm.
- Previously scarred uterus other than low transverse** - Uterine incision made in a vertical fashion or high up on the uterus during a prior cesarean section or a uterus that has scarring due to prior myomectomy or prior uterine surgery.
- Premature rupture of the membranes (PROM)** - Refers to membrane rupture before the onset of uterine contractions (also known as prelabor rupture of membranes).
- Preterm Premature rupture of the membranes (Preterm PROM or PPROM)** - Refers to PROM prior to 37^{0/7th}s weeks of gestation.

Diabetes (Glucose intolerance requiring treatment)

- Prepregnancy** - (Diagnosis prior to this pregnancy)
- Gestational** - (Diagnosis in this pregnancy)

Hypertension - (Elevation of blood pressure above normal for age, gender, and physiological condition.)

- Prepregnancy** - (Chronic) Elevation of blood pressure above normal for age, gender, and physiological condition **diagnosed prior to the onset of this pregnancy.**
- Gestational** - (PIH, preeclampsia) Elevation of blood pressure above normal for age, gender, and physiological condition **diagnosed during this pregnancy.** May include proteinuria (protein in the urine) without seizures or coma and pathologic edema (generalized swelling, including swelling of the hands, legs and face).
- Eclampsia** - Pregnancy induced hypertension with proteinuria with generalized seizures or coma. May include pathologic edema.

Fetal Presentation at Birth

- Breech**
- Other (Non-cephalic, does NOT include vertex or cephalic)**

 No medical reason

- Reason Not Listed - Need Medical Review** - Diagnosis Code: _____

Physician's Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Date: _____