Patient Label Here



Postpartum Child Encounter + Midwifery

Type of Birth: (Select one) □ Vaginal Birth □ Cesarean Birth

NEWBORN STATUS TAB	Birth Order: (select one)			
Was this baby admitted to this organization for Postpartum	OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ			
Care only (the birth did not occur at the admitting hospital)?	□ Unknown			
□ Yes □ No	Birth Weight: grams □ Weight Unknow			
If yes, complete all sections.				
If no, proceed to Section: BABY'S SEX	GA at Birthweeksdays			
Admission date: dd/mm/yyyy Admission Time:	Baby's Sex: (select one) □ Male □ Female			
Birth Location:	□ Ambiguous genitalia □ Unknown			
□ Hospital and Name of Hospital:				
□ Home □ Nursing Station □ Other Ontario location	Arterial cord blood test status: (Select one) □ Done			
□ Birth Centre & Name of Birth Centre:	□ Results pending □ Not done □ Unsatisfactory specimen			
□ Outside of Ontario	□ Unknown			
Newborn Transfer From:	Arterial Cord pH:			
□ Hospital and Name of Hospital:	Auto Col Const Dance Engage (de Colte			
☐ Home Birth Midwifery (MW) Care and Name of MW Practice	Arterial Cord Base Excess/deficit:			
Group:	Venous cord blood test status: (Select one) □ Done			
□ Nursing Station	□ Results pending □ Not done □ Unsatisfactory specimen			
□ Birth Centre and Name of Birth Centre:	□ Unknown			
□ Other unit same hospital □ Other	L OTKTOWIT			
Newborn Date of Birth: dd / mm / yyyy Time of Birth:	Venous Cord pH:			
Type of Birth: (Calast and Diversing Birth D. Casarage Birth	Venous Cord Base Excess/deficit:			



What is newborn/infant's blood group and type,	SUMMARY TAB			
ABO/Rh(D)? (Select one)	Bilirubin Measured Within 72 Hours Of Birth: (Select one) Yes - Transcutaneous bilirubin (TCB) Yes - Total Serum Bilirubin (TSB) No - Transferred Out/Discharged			
was glacose monitoring being done: a les a No a onknown				
Was Oral Dextrose/Gel given? □ Yes □ No □ Unknown				
	□ No – Declined □ No – Reason Unknown			
Neonatal Birth Complications: (select all that apply)	□ No – Reason Other □ Unknown			
□ None □ Brachial plexus injury □ Cephalohematoma □ Clavicular Fracture □ Facial Nerve Injury □ Fracture – other □ Palsy-other	Hyperbilirubinemia Requiring Treatment: (Select one) □ Yes □ No □ Unknown			
□ Other birth injury □ Unknown	Hyperbilirubinemia Treatment: (Select all that apply)			
Neonatal Health Conditions: (select all that apply)	□ Phototherapy □ Treatment declined			
□ None □ Failed CCHD screening □ Hypoglycemia	Highest Serum Bilirubin >340 umol/L:			
□ NAS - Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome	□Yes □No □Unknown			
□ Other □ Unknown	Highest Serum Bilirubin >425 umol/L			
Newborn Congenital Anomalies Identified:	□ Yes □ No □ Unknown			
□ None □ Suspected or Confirmed	Pain Relief Measures During First Blood Sampling by Heel			
* Refer to addendum on the last page with pick list selections	Prick: (Select all that apply) □ Breastfeeding □ Skin to skin			
Newborn Congenital Anomalies Suspected:	□ Sucrose □ Other □ No pain relief measures □ No heel prick sampling			
(See Addendum)				
Newborn Congenital Anomalies Confirmed:	□ Unknown if pain relief was provided			



Neonatal/Infant Death: No Yes Yes, with termination of pregnancy *If yes, Neonatal/Infant Death Date: dd / mm / yyyyy Neonatal/Infant Death Time: hours / minutes	REASON FOR BREAST MILK SUBSTITUTE: Infant Medical: Hypoglycemia Inadequate Weight Gain Inborn Errors of Metabolism Significant weight loss in the presence of clinical indications Other clinical indications
Newborn Hearing Screen Result: (Select one) □ Pass □ Referral □ Inconclusive/no result □ Not done □ Referred to community □ Unknown	Maternal Medical: □ Active herpes on breast □ Additional health concerns □ Contraindicated maternal medication □ HIV infection □ Severe maternal illness
Newborn Feeding from Birth to Discharge from Hospital or Birth Centre: (Select one) Breastmilk only Combination of breast milk and breast milk substitute Breast Milk Substitute - Formula only Breast Milk Substitute - Other NA, discharged earlier than 5 weeks Other Unknown None	Other: Donor milk not available Informed Parent Decision to use Any Breast Milk Substitute Insufficient Maternal Milk Supply Birth mother not involved in care Not eligible for donor milk Unknown Consent for Use of Breast Milk Substitute: (Select one) Evidence that consent was obtained No evidence of consent Unknown



itconarai Dischargea oi	Transfer to: 🗆 Home	
□ Transfer to NICU other	hospital and Name of other hospital:	
□ Transfer to NICU same □ Transfer to Paediatric	·	
	ital and Name of other hospital:	
□ Child and Family Servi □ Transfer to other unit,	• •	
□ Other □ Unknown		
Reason for Newborn Tro		
Reason for Newborn Tro		• • •
Reason for Newborn Tro	ansfer: of care □ Other □ Unknown	•••
Reason for Newborn Tro □ Requires higher level o	ansfer: of care □ Other □ Unknown : dd / mm / yyyy	• •
Reason for Newborn Tro ☐ Requires higher level o Neonatal Transfer Date	ansfer: of care Other Unknown : dd/mm/yyyy	••
Reason for Newborn Tro Requires higher level of Neonatal Transfer Date Neonatal Transfer Time	ansfer: of care Other Unknown : dd/mm/yyyy : or CAS:	



MIDWIFERY TAB

Newborn Feeding at 3 days: □ Breastmilk only				
□ Combination of breast milk and breast milk substitute				
□ Breast milk substitute -formula only				
□ Breast milk substitute - Other				
□ None □ Unknown				
Newborn Feeding at 10 days: □ Breastmilk only				
□ Combination of breast milk and breast milk substitute				
□ Breast milk substitute –formula only				
□ Breast milk substitute - Other □ None □ Unknown				
Newborn Feeding at discharge from midwifery care:				
□ Breastmilk only				
□ Combination of breast milk and breast milk substitute				
□ Breast milk substitute – Formula only				
□ Breast milk substitute – Other				
□ None				
□ Not applicable, discharge earlier than 5 weeks				
□ Unknown				
Was newborn admitted to hospital for a complication in the postpartum period, after approx. 1-hour post-birth (NOT in the immediate postpartum)?				

Was newborn transported to hospital in the postpartum period, after approx. 1 hour post-birth (NOT in the immediate postpartum)? □ Yes □ No □ Unknown				
Reason(s) for Transport: □ Respiratory Distress □ Other neonatal clinical indication □ Other				
Primary Reason for Transport: (Indicate)				
If YES,				
Did EMS attend during postpartum (not the immediate postpartum)? □ Yes □ No □ Unknown				
Was EMS used to transport to hospital? □ Yes □ No □ Unknown				
Barrier to Transport: □ None □ Delayed arrival time of EMS □ Delayed Departure of EMS □ Delay on route □ Other				
Where there any infant consultations or transfers of care from approximately 1 hour post-birth to discharge from midwifery care? Yes No				
Reason(s) for consultation/transfer of care?				
Infant Consultation(s) with Physician? ☐ Yes ☐ No				





If YES,

Was rationale fo protocol, and no of practice?	t because	of midv		•	. ,
Infant Transfer o	f Care?	□ Yes	□ No		
If YES,					
Was rationale fo physician protoc or scope of pract	ol, and no	t becau	se of mi		•
Was infant trans	fer of care	e return	ed anyti	me from	
approximately 1	hour post	-birth to	discha	rge from	
midwifery care?	□ Yes	□ No			



ADDENDUM: Newborn Congenital Anomalies (Picklist Selections)

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS

Absent cavum septum pellucidum (CSP) | Absent cerebellar vermis |Acrania or Anencephaly | Arachnoid cyst(s) | Arnold Chiari Malformation | Aqueductal stenosis | Corpus callosum – Agenesis (ACC) | Corpus callosum - Hypoplasia | Dandy walker malformation/variant (DWM) Encephalocele | Enlarged cisterna magna | Holoprosencephaly | Hydrocephalus | Hypotonia, unspecified | Lissencephaly | Macrocephaly | Microcephaly | Polymicrogyria | Posterior fossa cyst | Sacral agenesis | Sacral coccygeal teratoma (SCT) | Seizures | Spina bifida with hydrocephalus | Spina bifida without hydrocephalus Ventriculomegaly-Mild-Moderate (11-14.9 mm) | Ventriculomegaly-Severe (>15 mm) | Other – malformations of the nervous system | Other malformations of the brain

EYE ANOMALIES

Anophthalmos | Congenital cataract | Congenital glaucoma | Microphthalmos | Other- malformations of eye

EAR, FACE, AND NECK ANOMALIES

Ears - Anotia | Ears - Microtia | Choanal atresia | Macroglossia | Micrognathia | Nose - Absent | Nose - Hypoplastic | Retrognathia | Other - malformation of ear | Other - malformation of the face and neck

THORAX ANOMALIES

Bronchopulmonary sequestration (BPS) | Congenital high airway obstruction (CHAOS) | Cystic adenomatous malformation of lung (CCAM) | Diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) | Other – congenital malformations of lung | Other – malformations of the diaphragm

CARDIOVASCULAR ANOMALIES

Aortic arch – Double | Aortic arch – Interrupted | Aortic arch – Right | Aortic atresia/Hypoplastic aortic arch | Aortic valve stenosis | Arrhythmia | Atrial isomerism (heterotaxy) – left

| Atrial isomerism (heterotaxy) right | Atrial septal defect (ASD) | Atrioventricular septal defect (AVSD) Cardiomegaly | Coarctation of aorta | Complete/incomplete congenital heart block | Dextrocardia | Discordant atrioventricular connection | Double inlet ventricle (Single ventricle) Double outlet right ventricle (DORV) | Ebstein anomaly | Hypoplastic left heart (HLHS) | Hypoplastic right heart (HRHS) | Mitral valve atresia | Mitral valve insufficiency | Mitral valve stenosis | Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) - >37 weeks | Patent/Persistent foramen ovale (PFO)/Premature closure of atrial septum | Pericardial effusion | Pulmonary valve atresia | Pulmonary valve dysplasia | Pulmonary valve stenosis | Situs inversus (cardiac and abdominal) | Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) | Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection (TAPVC)/Partial anomalous pulmonary venous connection (PAPVC) | Transposition of great vessels (TGV) | Tricuspid atresia/ stenosis | Tricuspid regurgitation | Tricuspid valve dysplasia | Truncus arteriosus (common arterial truncus) | Vascular ring | Vena cava, bilateral



superior (SVC) | Vena cava, interrupted inferior (IVC) | Vena cava, persistent left superior (SVC) | Ventricular disproportion (RV/LV discrepancy) | Ventricular septal defect (VSD) | Other cardiac malformations

ORO-FACIAL CLEFTS

Cleft lip | Cleft palate | Cleft lip with cleft palate | Pierre Robin Sequence

GASTROINTESTINAL & ABDOMINAL ANOMALIES

Abnormal stomach (including small/ absent stomach) | Biliary atresia (atresia of bile ducts) | Bowel obstruction | Duodenal atresia/stenosis | Esophageal atresia (without fistula) | Esophageal with tracheoesophageal fistula (TEF) | Tracheoesophageal fistula (TEF) without esophageal atresia | Hirschsprung disease | Imperforate anus (congenital absence, atresia, stenosis of anus) | Large intestine atresia/stenosis | Pyloric stenosis | Rectal atresia/stenosis with/without fistula | Small bowel, abnormal | Small intestine atresia/stenosis (excluding duodenum) | Umbilical hernia | Other - malformations of gastrointestinal system

ABDOMINAL WALL DEFECTS

Gastroschisis | Omphalocele (exomphalos) | Other – congenital malformations of abdominal wall

URINARY ANOMALIES

Bladder/cloacal exstrophy | Congenital hydronephrosis | Cystic kidneys – other | Duplex kidney/collecting system | Echogenic kidney | Ectopic/pelvic kidney | Lower urinary tract obstruction | Megacystis | Megaureter | Multicystic dysplastic kidney(s) | Polycystic kidney, autosomal recessive | Polycystic kidney, autosomal dominant | Posterior urethral valves (PUV) | Prune belly | Renal agenesis, unilateral | Renal agenesis, bilateral | Renal cyst | Renal Dysplasia | Ureterocoele | Other – malformations of the urinary system

GENITAL ANOMALIES

Ambiguous genitalia/indeterminate sex | Cryptorchidism/undescended >37 weeks | Epispadias | Hydrocoele | Hypospadias | Other – malformations of female genitalia | Other – malformations of male genitalia

SKELETAL & LIMB ANOMALIES

Adactyly (absent fingers/toes) | Bowed/ curved long bone(s) | Club foot (talipes equinovarus) – bilateral | Club foot (talipes equinovarus) - unilateral Congenital hip dislocation/dysplasia | Craniosynostosis | Ectrodactyly (lobster-claw/cleft hand) | Hypotonia, unspecified | Limb reduction defect - upper limb | Limb reduction defect lower limb | Limb reduction defects of unspecified limb | Osteogenesis imperfecta | Polydactyly – hands Polydactyly – feet | Skeletal dysplasia | Syndactyly - hands | Syndactyly feet | Congenital malformations of the musculoskeletal system | Other - malformations of the spine & bony thorax (not including spina bifida) Other – malformations of the limb(s)

OTHER ANOMALIES/PATTERNS/ SYNDROMES

Congenital constriction bands/amniotic bands | Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) <10th %tile | Noonan syndrome | Oligohydramnios | Polyhydramnios | Pierre Robin Sequence | Potter's syndrome/sequence | Other – genetic syndrome



LYMPHATIC ANOMALIES & HYDROPS

Increased nuchal translucency (≥ 3.5 mm) | Cystic hygroma | Fetal ascites | Hydrops fetalis | Pleural effusion(s) (hydrothorax)

SKIN/HAIR/NAILS

Congenital ichthyosis | Cutis Aplasia | Epidermolysis Bullosa | Other – congenital malformations of skin | Other – congenital malformations of hair | Other – congenital malformations of nails

CHROMOSOMAL ANOMALIES

Down syndrome/Trisomy 21 | Patau syndrome/Trisomy 13 | Edwards syndrome/Trisomy 18 | Turner syndrome (45, X) | Klinefelter syndrome (47, XXY) | 47, XYY | Triple X syndrome (47, XXX) | Triploidy/polyploidy | 22q11.2 deletion syndrome/DiGeorge syndrome | Chromosome abnormality – other

TWINS

Twin-twin transfusion syndrome (TTTS) | Acardiac Twin (TRAP Sequence) |
Conjoined twins | Selective Intrauterine
Growth Restriction (sIUGR) | Twin
anemia polycythemia (TAPS) | Other
malformation(s) of twins

OTHER/UNKNOWN

Unknown | Other congenital malformations, not elsewhere classified