Guidelines and Statistics
Class Objectives

• Guidelines
  – What are guidelines?
  – Why do we need / use guidelines in midwifery?
  – How are guidelines created?
    • Review of some case studies which have had an affect on the creation of guidelines and legislation
  – How do you find guidelines?
  – What are the pros and cons of using guidelines?

• Statistics
  – What are statistics?
  – Why do we use statistics in Midwifery?
  – Where do you find statistics?
What are guidelines?

• Guidelines are a recommended practice that allows some discretion or leeway in its interpretation, implementation, or use.

• What are Clinical Practice Guidelines?
  – CPGs provide general recommendations based on population data and are applicable to specific groups of women. CPGs are defined as systematically developed statements to assist practitioners and patients in making decisions about appropriate health care for specific circumstances.
Pros and Cons of Guidelines

**PROS**

- Present recognised methods and techniques of clinical practice, based on published evidence
- Efficiency improves when uniform solutions can be used
- Ensure clinicians meet the standards set by regulatory bodies
- Enable people to be accountable for their care, knowing how they will be cared for in a consistent evidence-based approach
- They provide a minimum standard of care and also provide a sequence of events that should occur in investigating or treating a specific case

**CONS**

- Not every patient or situation fits neatly into a guideline.
- A guideline may not cover every eventuality and each patient's circumstance needs to be taken into consideration when a treatment is decided upon.
- Some doctors are critical of guidelines that may be too restrictive in their recommendations.
- Some guidelines are controversial as in some cases they are developed with only level 1 evidence.
How do you find Guidelines?
Maternal Death Inquiry Ireland

- The Maternal Death Enquiry (MDE) was initiated in England and Wales in 1952.
- Ireland became a participant in 2009.
- The aim of the Enquiry is to investigate why some women die during or shortly after pregnancy,
  - learn how such tragedies can be avoided in the future
  - to ensure that all pregnant and recently delivered women receive safe, high quality care delivered in settings appropriate to their individual needs.
  - [http://www.mdeireland.com/about.html](http://www.mdeireland.com/about.html)
Irish Nursing & Midwives Organisation

A simple search for guidelines of their website produces a long list of guidelines. The search is very basic but there is relevant information here:


OR

  – (guidelines OR guidance) AND midwifery
Irish Nursing and Midwifery Board

- Provide an easy link to guidelines under their publications:

You will need to scroll through these publications to find the guidelines as they do not have a strong search engine to pull them out.
HIQA

– Are an independent authority responsible for driving quality, safety and accountability in residential services for children, older people and people with disabilities in Ireland.

– They are responsible for driving improvements in the quality and safety of healthcare on behalf of patients. They also develop standards, monitor compliance with standards and carry out investigations where there are reasonable grounds to do so.

– Catalogue of National Health Information Sources

– HIQA Guidance Documents
  • [http://www.hiqa.ie/category/publication-type/guidelinesguidance](http://www.hiqa.ie/category/publication-type/guidelinesguidance)
Guidelines in the UK

• The main organisations in the UK involved in writing and publishing guidelines include:
  – NICE - National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence
  – SIGN - Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network
  – GAIN - Guidelines and Audit Implementation Network
  – Professional Organisations and Royal Colleges
    • http://www.rcog.org.uk/guidelines
    • RCM
How to search for guidelines?

• Using NICE website
• Using Pubmed
• Using CINAHL
• Using Google
Searching for Guidelines using NICE

• National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (formerly National Institute of Clinical Excellence, then National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence)
  – NICE http://www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/CG/Published
  Are an independent organisation responsible for providing national guidance on the promotion of good health and the prevention and treatment of ill health.
  – Produces guidance in three areas of health:
    • public health - guidance on the promotion of good health and the prevention of ill health for those working in the NHS, local authorities and the wider public and voluntary sector
    • health technologies - guidance on the use of new and existing medicines, treatments and procedures within the NHS
    • clinical practice - guidance on the appropriate treatment and care of people with specific diseases and conditions within the NHS
  – NICE Evidence, an online search engine that identifies relevant clinical, public health and social care guidance. As part of the service, NICE also provides access to information content purchased on behalf of the NHS. This includes access to a range of bibliographic databases such as MEDLINE, and professional journals.
NICE Pathways: guidance at your fingertips

Our online tool provides quick and easy access, topic by topic, to the range of guidance from NICE, including quality standards, technology appraisals, clinical and public health guidance and NICE implementation tools. Simple to navigate, NICE Pathways allows you to explore in increasing detail NICE recommendations and advice, giving you confidence that you are up to date with everything we have recommended.
Review the video for tips:
Enter in a keyword or click on your area of interest e.g. Antenatal care
Click on any of these tabs to explode the family tree for more information.

Where there is no family tree click on the tab to open a side bar with further information on your topic.
This side bar gives a list of the related guidance documents or guidelines for this specific area.
You can review the guidelines used to produce the family tree for the overview by clicking on “Guidance” and selecting Source Guidance. Related Guidance will bring back the full list of related guidance documents associated with your chosen field.
Searching for Guidelines using PubMed

• To search for guidelines for midwives within Ireland in Pubmed:

Searching for Guidelines using CINAHL

• To search for guidelines for midwives within Ireland in CINAHL:
  – (MH "Practice Guidelines") OR (MH "Guideline Adherence") AND (MH "Midwives") OR (MH "Nurse Midwives") OR (MH "Midwifery Service")

• Combine search using:
  – guidance AND (MH "Midwives") OR (MH "Nurse Midwives") OR (MH "Midwifery Service")
  – (MH "Ireland") OR (MH "Northern Ireland")
Searching for Guidelines using Google

• Search within a specific site
  – Precede your query with `site:` if you know you want your answer from within a specific site or type of site (`.ie`). For example: `site:hse.ie guidelines AND midwifery` or `site:inmo.ie guideline`

• Find related pages
  – Use the `related:` operator to find pages that have similar content by typing `related:` followed by the website address. For instance, if you find a website you like, try using `related:[insert URL]` to locate similar websites.
Cases which resulted in the creation of new guidelines

- **Neary & Our Lady of Lourdes (2006)**
  - The Lourdes Hospital Inquiry. An Inquiry into peripartum hysterectomy at Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Drogheda. Year published: 2006

- **Tania McCabe (2007)**
  - Died from sepsis when giving birth to twins in Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Drogheda
  - Led to the development of guidelines on the management of sepsis in pregnancy

- **Redmond Baby Scan Scandal (2010)**
  - The HSE responded to this issue as a Serious Incident and set up a group to lead a national review of cases identified. The National Miscarriage Misdiagnosis Review was tasked with providing an analysis of all of the cases involved in this incident.
  - [http://www.hse.ie/eng/services/Publications/services/Hospitals/miscarriagemisdiagnosis.pdf](http://www.hse.ie/eng/services/Publications/services/Hospitals/miscarriagemisdiagnosis.pdf)

- **Savita Hallapanavar (2012)**
  - HSE publishes Report of the Investigation into the death of Ms. Savita Halappanavar
Neary & Our Lady of Lourdes (2006)

- The recent enactment of the Medical Practitioners Act, 2007 has been heralded as a major change to the manner in which the Medical profession is to be regulated. It is fair to say that various medical scandals, and in particular the Neary scandal from Drogheda was a significant impetus to having the Act brought into Law. The 2007 Act now requires professional misconduct enquiries to be heard in public, unless at the request of either the medical practitioner or the patient, the Fitness To Practice Committee decides otherwise in the interests of Justice”. Section 85 of the Act requires the Council to publish a transcript of all or part of the doctor’s professional misconduct enquiry after consultation with the relevant committee.

Another major reform is the change in the make up of the membership of the Fitness To Practice Committee. Pursuant to Section 17(1) of the 2007 Act there will now be only 10 of the 25 members of the Fitness To Practice Committee who are entitled to be registered medical practitioners and only six of those 10 must be currently practising medicine in the State.
Tania McCabe (2007)

- Tania died from sepsis with haemorrhage as a complicating factor. Zach had severe congenital abnormalities, consistent with otocephaly, a rare and potentially fatal condition not always readily diagnosable antenatally. Zach’s death was an inevitable consequence of his congenital abnormalities.

- This case led to the development of guidelines on the management of sepsis in pregnancy.

Redmond Baby Scan Scandal (2010)

– Immediate response by the HSE and the Department of Health & Children was to advise all maternity facilities to immediately put in place measures to ensure that the decision to use drugs or surgical intervention in women who have had a miscarriage diagnosed must be approved by a Consultant Obstetrician.

– The longer term response was to create the National Miscarriage Misdiagnosis Review (Apr 2011). This was tasked with providing an analysis of all of the cases involved in this incident.

– Summary of Recommendations Guidance

  • The HSE should develop, disseminate and implement national guidelines for the management of early pregnancy complications. As of February 2011, such national guidelines have been developed by the HSE and are being implemented across all maternity sites. This rapid response is welcomed by the Review Team.
Savita Hallapanavar (2012)

– Work on the **Irish Maternal Early Warning Score (I-MEWS)** commenced in 2012 and has been in place in all maternity units since April of this 2012.

– A multi-disciplinary team was appointed to develop a national education and training programme for the management of obstetric emergencies; including the management of infection in pregnancy

– In addition to the guidelines and training already referenced above; a National Medication Programme for Obstetrics and Gynaecology is being developed and implemented through collaboration with the HSE Clinical Programmes for Obstetrics and Gynaecology, the National Medicines Programme and other relevant Clinical Programmes. A clinical care pathway for the care of critically ill pregnant women is also currently being developed

– National guidelines have been developed on pre-term, pre-labour rupture of the membranes and these have been disseminated to all maternity hospitals. Work to complete the national care pathway on the care of critically ill pregnant woman is currently being finalised and will be disseminated to all maternity sites following consultation process.
Guidelines Reading List

2. Why we can’t trust clinical guidelines BMJ 2013; 346

Alternative Resources:
What are statistics?

• Statistics are a mathematical body of science that pertains to the collection, analysis, interpretation or explanation, and presentation of data.
Where do you find statistics?

– Sources of statistics in Ireland on births are sporadic as there is no formal statutory reporting. *(Statutory reporting is the mandatory submission of financial and non-financial information to a government agency)*

– Sources of statistics can be found at:
  
  • HIQA
  • Central Statistics Office
  • HSE
  • ESRI
  • Department of Health (and Children)
  • Bump2babe (commercial)
HIQA & Statistics

• **What are national health information sources?**
  – A considerable amount of information is collected on a daily basis about our health and social care services in Ireland. This information is used for many important purposes such as examining how frequently certain diseases occur, measuring performance of health organisations, looking at how resources are used in the health system, and developing healthcare policies.

• **Catalogue of National Health Information Sources**
  – This is an important resource providing up-to-date information on all the major national health data collections, including patient registries. All of the national sources are included and some regional data sources (where no national system is currently in place).
The CSO can provide general statistic on Births, Deaths and Marriages
HSE Statistics and Reports

Much of the reports and statistics produced by the HSE are buried within their website without meaningful headings so they can be hard to find. Here are two resources which can be helpful sources of Irish statistics. Birth numbers can be found

• Health Stat
  – http://www.hse.ie/eng/staff/Healthstat/

• Corporate Reports for Nursing and Midwifery Services:
  – http://www.hse.ie/eng/services/Publications/corporate/NursingMidwifery%20Services/
ESRI data has just migrated to the new HIPE Online Portal (HOP) it provides easy, prompt and appropriate access to the national databases. [http://www.hipe.ie/portal](http://www.hipe.ie/portal) Relevant statistics can be found using the portal.

*Growing Up in Ireland* is a Government study. The [Department of Children and Youth Affairs](http://www.growingup.ie/index.php?id=61) is funding it, in association with the [Department of Social Protection](http://www.growingup.ie/index.php?id=61) and the [Central Statistics Office](http://www.growingup.ie/index.php?id=61). The Department of Children and Youth Affairs is overseeing and managing the study, which is being carried out by a consortium of researchers led by the ESRI and TCD.

**Publications - Infant Cohort**

**Key Findings Series**
Wave 1 at 9 months
- No. 1 Pregnancy and Birth
- No. 2 Infant Health
- No. 3 Childcare and Parenting Support
HIPE Portal: Delivering Timely Accurate Data

1. The Start...Patient Discharged
   - Discharge summary completed by clinician.
   - Chart compiled to include administrative, clinical and demographic data.

2. Download Module
   - Downloaded from local hospital website.

3. Data Entry Module
   - HIPE Coders translate clinical information using KIS-A-IM/ONCH/ICAUS. Information is then entered into the local hospital database via the Data Entry module. Edit checks validate the data on storage.

4. Checker + Audit Modules
   - Checks are performed on the local hospital database using the Checker and ICAT tools to confirm patient details.

5. Reporter Module
   - The Portal Reporter module provides a suite of reports for hospitals to analyse their own hospital HIPE data.

6. National Import
   - All exported episodes from each hospital are imported into the ESRI national database.
   - Each episode is further checked on import.

7. Checker + Audit Modules
   - When all episodes are imported into the national database, the Checker and Audit modules are deployed again to further ensure data quality.

8. Reporter Module
   - HIPE Portal in the Hospital
     - Export HIPE data from hospital to ESRI
       - Using the Export module a monthly export is created from the local hospital to the ESRI database.
       - HIPE Portal in the ESRI
         - In the ESRI the HIPE Portal web app is configured to operate on the national database. The following modules are used to review & report on national HIPE data.

9. Data Distribution
   - HIPE Portal in the Hospital
     - Export HIPE data from hospital to ESRI
       - Using the Export module a monthly export is created from the local hospital to the ESRI database.

10. The End Result...HIPE data
    - National Import
      - All exported episodes from each hospital are imported into the ESRI national database.

What is the HIPE Portal?
- The Hospital In-patient Enquiry [HIPE] Portal is a web app developed by the ESRI to capture, validate and report on hospital discharge data from 58 public hospitals.

Department of Health (and Children)

- This website provides very generalised figures. Reports include:
- Health In Ireland: Key Trends 2012
Welcome to bump2babe (commercial)

Welcome to bump2babe, the independent guide to maternity services in Ireland. The site is designed for you to find out as much information as possible about your local maternity services to help you make informed decisions.

We hope you enjoy your visit to bump2babe and return often. Happy Browsing!

This Week's Top FAQs

Q. I would like to have a VBAC (Vaginal Birth After a Caesarean). What is my local unit's policy?

Q. I am a wheelchair user. How accessible is my maternity unit?

Q. How does my maternity unit support women who have had miscarriages?
Why use statistics from the UK?

• Reasons why we use the UK rather than another country include:
  – Ireland’s population is too small for some studies to be meaningful
  – UK has a well established reporting system
  – Population & demographic are similar
  – Proximity
  – Similar practice
Useful statistical data sources:

- Office for National Statistics - Topics for Health and care
- BirthChoiceUK
- Dr Foster Good Birth Guide - Information on individual maternity units
- Centre for Maternal and Child Enquiries (CMACE) Perinatal Mortality 2009
- CEMACH: Why mothers die 2002
- Department of Health Hospital Episode Statistics (HES)
- NHS maternity statistics
- Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (N.I) – Statistics and Research
- Saving Mothers’ Lives: Reviewing maternal deaths to make motherhood safer: 2006–2008
- Centre for Maternal and Child Enquiries: Improving the health of mothers, babies and children
- The NHS Information Centre, IFF Research. Infant Feeding Survey 2010: Early Results Tables.
- WHO - World health statistics
- Unicef - Maternal mortality
- Scotland - Births in Scottish Hospitals
Statistics Reading List


• A. Symon, C. Winter, M. Inkster, P.T. Donnan, (2009), Outcomes for births booked under an independent midwife and births in NHS maternity units: matched comparison study. BMJ, 338: b2060


Alternative Resources:


• The Irish Nurses and Midwives Bill: Legal changes and challenges http://www.nurse2nurse.ie/Upload/NA6912nurses%20and%20midwives%20bills.pdf


• Surveys relating to midwifery on a number of topics: http://www.rcm.org.uk/college/your-career/information-services/resources/