



Birth Weight	The baby's weight at the time of birth.
Chorioamnionitis	An infection of the placenta and amniotic fluid. It is commonly associated with prolonged rupture of the membranes, or more simply, when the amniotic fluid or 'waters' have been broken for too long before the baby is born.
Chronic Neonatal Lung Disease (CLD)	A broad term used to describe babies who are typically born prematurely and consequently suffer from persistent respiratory problems.
Coagulase Negative Staphylococcus Infection (CoNS)	Bacterial infections. These pathogens are commonly associated with newborns and can cause serious infections that increase the risk of morbidity and mortality.
Cystic Periventricular Leukomalacia (PVL)	A birth-related injury. It occurs when the white matter in the brain is damaged owing to a deprivation in oxygen and/or blood flow. As the white matter of the brain dies, fluid filled cysts are left behind. This happens most commonly in premature and underweight newborns although it can occur at any gestational age.
Gestational Age	Gestational age is measured in completed weeks and indicates the length of time that the mother has been pregnant.
Inborn & Outborn Births	The location of where the mother gave birth. 'Inborn' refers to births in the tertiary care center. 'Outborn' refers to births outside of the tertiary center.
Infant Characteristics	Variable and individual factors that may influence the health outcome. These can include the gestational age of the baby, birthweight, Apgar Score, congenital abnormalities, maternal risk, and parity.
Intraventricular Hemorrhage (IVH)	Bleeding in or around the ventricles (areas filled with spinal fluid) in the brain. The extent to which the bleed can affect the space within the ventricles and surrounding area of the brain can vary. A grading system ranging from mild to severe (1-4) is used to indicate the degree of bleed.
Late Infection	Indicates whether the infant has either a late bacterial infection, coagulase negative infection and/or fungal infection after day 3 of life.
Major congenital anomaly (MCA)	Any genetic or structural defect arising at conception or during the early weeks of development which is incompatible with life or potentially treatable but causing death.



Necrotising Enterocolitis (NEC)	A serious condition that most commonly affects premature babies. It occurs when the tissue of the colon becomes inflamed and consequently dies.
Neonatology	A medical specialty that focuses on the care of newborn babies.
Nosocomial Infection	An infection that originates in a healthcare setting. It can also be referred to as a healthcare-associated infection (HAI)
Periventricular Hemorrhage (PIH)	Bleeding has occurred around the fluid-filled spaces (ventricles) of the brain. Premature infants have a higher risk of PIH because they have fragile blood vessels.
Pneumothorax	The medical term for a collapsed lung. It is a serious condition which is considered a medical emergency in newborns. Pneumothorax happens when air enters the space between the lung and chest wall.
Resuscitation	Emergency care to support breathing and cardiac circulation in the newborn.
Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP)	A potentially blinding eye disorder that primarily affects premature infants. It is caused by abnormal blood vessel growth and damage to the back of the eye.
Very Low Birth Weight Infants (VLBW)	A very low birth weight (VLBW) infant is an infant who is born alive but is very small (401-1,500 grams) or very premature (after 22 but before 30 weeks of pregnancy). By virtue of their small size and/ or prematurity, these are a high-risk group of infants, at greater risk of dying and experiencing ill health.