THE PLANNED HOMEBIRTHS IN IRELAND REPORT

The Planned Home Births in Ireland Annual Report published by the HSE in collaboration with the NPEC, presents an overview of the home births service provided by Self Employed Community Midwives (SECMs) and Integrated Hospital Community Midwives (ICHMs) in the Republic of Ireland for the year.

The report draws on information collected from the planned home birth in Ireland audit, offering an informative resource for those clinicians providing guidance to women and for the women themselves to be self-informed in a clear and transparent manner in relation to home birth as an option in Ireland. The content of each report reflects the commitment and hard work of many people involved in the maternity services.

Read our reports or learn more about our audits and research on our website and social media channels



Perinatal Mortality
National Clinical Audit



Severe Maternal Morbidity
Audit



Planned Homebirths Audit

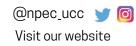


Very Low Birth Weight Infants Audit



Neonatal Hypothermia Audit













PLANNED HOME BIRTHS IN IRELAND AUDIT

Findings from the Audit Report 2021



THE NATIONAL PERINATAL EPIDEMIOLOGY CENTRE

The National Perinatal
Epidemiology Centre (NPEC) is a
national clinical audit and
research centre based at
University College Cork with
offices at Cork University
Maternity Hospital.

OUR OBJECTIVE

The NPEC's objective is to collaborate with Irish maternity services to translate clinical audit data and epidemiological evidence into improved maternity care for families in Ireland.

COLLABORATE WITH US

At the NPEC, we are always looking to collaborate. Get in touch with us if you are interested in opportunities for students, data requests, or research collaborations.



In Ireland, 0.4% of all births occurred at home in 2021. There were 429 women who registered for a home birth with 248 women giving birth at home.

98.4% On the day of discharge

from the home birth service, 98.4% of women were **breastfeeding**.



18%

Almost one fifth of women who began labouring at home were transferred to the maternity hospital in the intrapartum period, the majority during the first stage of labour (84%). The mean time for transfer was 33.1 minutes.

Analgesia

The most common reason for transfer during labour was maternal request for **medical analgesia**.



1-in-3

One in three women were transferred to a maternity hospital due to complications arising during the antepartum period, the most common reason being post-dates pregnancy.

