



Amniotic Fluid	The protective liquid that surrounds the fetus within the amniotic sac.
Antepartum bleeding of unknown origin (ABUO 24+ weeks)	Can cause preterm delivery, increased rate of neonatal admission to NICU and reduced birthweight in severe cases.
Antepartum referrals	Referral to a hospital due to complications which have arisen during pregnancy or for patients who need medical review.
Apgar Score	A rapid evaluation of a newborn's health after birth. It measures their heart rate, breathing, muscle tone, reflexes, and skin colour to assess their well-being and determine if they require immediate medical attention.
Clinical Audit	A process that seeks to improve patient care and outcomes through the systematic review and evaluation of current practice against research-based standards.
Cone Biopsy	A minor surgery that involves the removal of abnormal tissue from the cervix for further testing.
Congenital Pneumonia	Sometimes a fetus can contract viral/bacteria from their mother. Some of these bacteria can affect the baby's lungs before they are born. Congenital pneumonia is a term that is used for a baby that already has a lung infection prior to birth. This can cause breathing difficulties and requires medical attention.
Epidemiology	The study (scientific, systematic, and data-driven) of the distribution (frequency, pattern) and determinants (causes, risk factors) of health-related states and events (not just diseases) in specified populations (neighborhood, school, city, state, country, global).
Fetal Macrosomia	Refers to babies that are larger than normal in the top 5% of birth weights.
Fibroids	Benign uterine tumors. During pregnancy these tumors grow owing to an increase in hormones. This can lead to the possibility of a C-section as well as pain, bleeding, preterm labor, or miscarriage.
Gestational Diabetes	When a woman, over the course of her pregnancy, develops high blood sugar which normalizes after the pregnancy. Gestational diabetes can contribute to a host of complications such as pre-eclampsia and polyhydramnios. The high blood sugar can also pass through to the fetus via the placenta and cause additional health problems.



Group B streptococcus (GBS)	A type of bacteria known as streptococcal bacteria. This bacterium typically causes no harm to the mother or baby. However, in some women who test positive for GBS, there is an increased risk of their baby developing meningitis, sepsis and pneumonia. This risk increases with premature rupture of the membranes.
Hyperthyroidism	A state that results from an overproduction of thyroid hormone. This can produce a spectrum of conditions and poses an increased risk to both the mother and fetus.
Hypothyroidism	Insufficient levels of thyroid hormone production required for normal bodily functions. If left untreated, maternal hypothyroidism can result in premature birth, anemia, miscarriage, preeclampsia, and stillbirth.
Intrapartum Transfer	The transfer of an expectant mother to a hospital during labour.
Large Loop Excision of the Transformation Zone	The surgical removal of abnormal cells from part of the cervix.
Malpresentation	The baby is not facing in the optimal ‘head-first’ position before entering the birth canal.
Maternal Characteristics	Several variables that can influence the mother and baby’s health outcome and includes age, parity, BMI, ethnicity, employment status of the mother.
Maternal Tachycardia	An abnormally high maternal heart rate and is often indicative of underlying maternal and fetal conditions.
Neonatal Death	Death of a live born baby occurring within 28 days of birth. It is referred to as ‘early’ up to 7 completed days and late thereafter up to 28 days.
Parity	A term that is used indicate the number of times that a woman has given birth. A nulliparous woman is a woman who has never given birth. A primiparous woman is a woman who is giving birth for the first time, and a multiparous woman has given birth at least once before.
Perineal Outcomes	The description of the perineum after birth including tears/episiotomy (where a surgical cut has been used) and describes the need for surgery/suturing for repair.
Polyhydramnios	A condition which results in the excessive production of amniotic fluid within the uterus during pregnancy. Consequently, various complications arise that affect both the baby and mother.
Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	A blood loss greater or equal to 500 mls and can be called ‘primary’ (within the first 24 hours postpartum); or secondary (occurring after 24 hours or within 42 days of pregnancy end).



Pre-eclampsia	A condition that typically begins after 20+ weeks of pregnancy. It is characterized by high blood pressure and is sometimes referred to as a hypertensive disorder. Being in a pre-eclamptic state can result in damage to organs such as the liver and kidneys. It can lead to complications for both the mother and baby if left untreated and, in severe cases, can progress to eclampsia.
Premature rupture of the membranes (PROM)	The breaking of the amniotic sac ('waters') 24 hours before labour begins.
Preterm Labour	Labour occurs before the 37 th week of gestation.
Retained Placenta	The placenta is not expelled from the uterus. When this happens, a prompt hospital transfer is required. If left untreated a retained placenta can lead to postpartum hemorrhage, puerperal sepsis, and if untreated, maternal death.
Shoulder Dystocia	The difficulty of delivering one or both shoulders of the baby at the time of birth.
Sickle Cell Trait (SCT)	A genetic condition that causes alteration of the red blood cells that carry oxygen. This can result in adverse pregnancy outcomes.
Small for Gestational Age (SGA)	An infant that does not meet the weight measurements expected for his/her gestational age. These fetuses have a higher risk of health complications as neonates.