MOTHER'S MEDICAL RECORD #	CHILD'S MEDICAL RECORD #
	IF MULTIPLE BIRTH, this worksheet is for:

Rev. 1/2017

## **STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH**



## **FACILITY WORKSHEET for the LIVE BIRTH CERTIFICATE (v2003)**

Connecticut General Statute §7-48 requires the medical practitioner in attendance of a birth and the practitioner providing prenatal care to provide the medical information required by the certificate not later than 72 hours after the birth. When a birth occurs in an institution, the institution's designated representative shall obtain all available data required by the certificate,

prepare the certificate, certificate, than ten days after such require and shall be completed.	h birth. Each birth ce					
Mother's Name:						
First	Middle		Last			Generational ID
1b. Date of birth of this cl	hild 1c. 7	ime of birt	h of this chile	d	1d. Sex of this	s child
/ / /		:	□ AM □ PM	□ Military	☐ Male☐ Not yet de	☐ Female etermined/Unknown
1e. Place of Birth Type:  Hospital Free Standing Birthin Clinic/Doctor's Office	9	Facili	ty Name:	and Address:		
<ul> <li>□ Born En-route or on a</li> <li>□ Residence:</li> <li>Was this a planned of the Yes</li> <li>□ No</li> </ul>		Stree	et Town		County	Apt #  State
	N	IFDICAL	CERTIFIC	ATION		
I HEREBY CERTIFY					AND PLACE S	STATED ABOVE
Contilional Titles	Certifier's Pri	nted Name	•			
Certifier's Title:	Certifier's Sig		First	MI	Last	Generational ID
□ CNM					Date Sigr	ned:
<ul><li>☐ Other Midwife-CPM</li><li>☐ Mother</li></ul>	First	MI	Last	Generational	ID	
□ Father	CT License Nu	ımber:		National	Provider ID: _	
□ Other – specify:	Certifier's Ad	dress:				
	Stree	et/Apt #		City/Town	State	zIP code
Name of Birth Attendant:	delivery <u>e</u> □ Other Midwife-0	ven if they do	not themselves	deliver the infa	<u>nt.</u>	n who is responsible for the
☐ SAME AS CERTIFIER	First		MI	Last		Generational ID
CT License Number:		r	National Prov	vider ID (NPI)		

## PRENATAL INFORMATION

## Sources: Prenatal care records, mother's medical records, labor and delivery records

Information for the following items should come from the mother's prenatal care records and from other medical reports in the mother's chart, as well as the infant's medical record. If the mother's prenatal care record is not in her hospital chart, please contact her prenatal care provider to obtain the record, or a copy of the prenatal care information.

Preferred and acceptable sources are given before each section. Please do not provide information from sources other than those listed.

WHERE INFORMATION FOR AN ITEM CANNOT BE LOCATED, PLEASE WRITE "UNKNOWN" ON THE PAPER COPY OF THE WORKSHEET.

WHERE INFORMATION FOR AN ITEM CANNOT	BE LOCATED, PLEA	SE WRITE UNKNOWN	ON THE	PAPER COPY OF THE WORKSHEET.
9a. Did Mother Have Prenatal Care:  YES NO Unknown  Is the prenatal care record available for this mother? Is it current? If the prenatal care record is not available or if the record is not current (i.e., from pre-registration), please contact the prenatal care provider for an updated record before completing the remaining items.		9b. Principal Source of Payment for Prenatal Care:		
9c. Date of FIRST prenatal care visit: ///	Count only those visits recorded in the record. If the prenatal records do not appear to be current, please contact the prenatal care provider for updated		Do NOT specified any part	calculate the date if it is not din the prenatal care record. If to of the date is available, enter the parts (e.g., 04/99/2014).
9f. Method of Determining EDD: Method used by prenatal care provider to establish the Estimated Date of Delivery (EDD).  Check one:    Known LMP consistent with an ultrasound (the earliest possible >7 weeks)   Ultrasound (the earliest possible >7 weeks) NOT consistent with known LMP   Ultrasound alone, for women whose LMP date is only partially known or not known   LMP alone, for women who do not have an ultrasound prior to labor and delivery   ART: Date of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) established the EDD   No EDD determined   Method unknown  Known LMP means that all parts of the LMP date (MM-DD-YYYY) were recorded in the mother's prenatal records. If only a partial LMP date is available, do not select the first two options.  ART (Assisted Reproductive Technology) includes embryo transfer, intrauterine insemination (IUI), ZIFT, GIFT.				
If no prenatal care was received, then select "N  If the prenatal care record is not available or de  9g. Number of previous LIVE births now LIVING:  None  Do not include this child. Include all live births delivered before this infant in this pregnancy and in previous pregnancies.	9h. Number of DEAD:  Do not include to now-dead deliver		now -births-	

9j. Total number of other pregnancy	9k. Date of last other	91. Did mother's blood test positive for syphilis
outcomes that did not result in a	pregnancy outcome:	<b>during this pregnancy?</b> If yes, provide test date(s).
live birth:	/	1 <sup>st</sup> test:
□ None	Month Year	
Include pregnancy losses of any	Date when last pregnancy	☐ YES, positive test result on / / Month Day Year
gestational agespontaneous losses,	that did not result in a live	□ No
induced losses, and/or ectopic	birth ended.	□ Unknown
pregnancies. If this was a multiple		
delivery, include all fetal losses delivered		2nd test:
before this infant in this pregnancy and in previous pregnancies.		☐ YES, positive test result on / / /
previous pregnancies.		Month Day Year
		□ No □ Unknown
		- Olikilowii
9m. Was mother's prenatal care record	l available for completing v	vorksheet?
□ YES □ NO	□ Unknown	
10a. Mother's risk factors for this pregi	nancy: Check all that apply	
<b>Diabetes:</b> Glucose intolerance requiring tr	eatment. If diabetes is present, c	heck either pre-pregnancy or gestational. Do not check both.
□ <b>Pre-pregnancy:</b> Diagnosis <u>prior</u> t		neck etcher pre-pregnancy or gestational. So not eneck some
☐ <b>Gestational:</b> Diagnosis <u>in this</u> pre		
• •		and physiological condition. If hypertension is present, check
	estational. Do not check both.	rmal for age, gender, and physiological condition diagnosed
prior to the onset of		iniarior age, gender, and physiological condition diagnosed
		above normal for age, gender, and physiological condition
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	nuria (protein in the urine) without seizures or coma and
pathologic edema (g	generalized swelling, including sw	relling of the hands, legs and face).
☐ <b>Eclampsia:</b> Pregnancy induced hy	pertension with proteinuria with	generalized seizures or coma. May include pathologic edema.
☐ <b>Previous preterm birth:</b> History of p	regnancy(ies) terminating in a live	e birth of less than 37 completed weeks of gestation.
☐ Pregnancy resulted from infertilit	y treatment - Any assisted rep	production technique used to initiate the pregnancy. Includes
fertility-enhancing drugs (e.g., Clomid, Per technology (ART) procedures (e.g., IVF, GI		intrauterine insemination and assisted reproduction
<b>If Yes,</b> check all that apply:	,	
	gs. artificial insemination o	or intrauterine insemination: Any fertility- enhancing
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del>-</del> ·	uterine insemination used to initiate the pregnancy.
□ Assisted reproductive t	technology: Any assisted repro	duction technology (ART)/technical procedures (e.g., in vitro
fertilization (IVF), gamete int	trafallopian transfer (GIFT), ZIFT)	used to initiate the pregnancy.
☐ Mother had a previous cesarean o	delivery: Previous operative del	ivery by extraction of the fetus, placenta and membranes
through an incision in the maternal abdon	ninal and uterine walls.	
If Yes, how many previous cesarea	ins?	
☐ Mother used tobacco cigarettes d	uring this pregnancy: Prena	tal care record indicates that mother used tobacco cigarettes
during pregnancy. Include any reported	use <u>during this pregnancy</u> , even i	f mother reported cessation upon learning of her pregnancy.
Do not include e-cigarettes or vaping ciga	arettes.	
$\qed$ Mother used alcohol during this p	-	
	ring this pregnancy, even if mothe	er reported cessation upon learning of her pregnancy.
□ None of the above		
□ Unknown		

<b>10b.</b> Infections present and/or treated during this pregnancy Present at start of pregnancy or confirmed diagnosis during pregnancy with without documentation of treatment.	<b>10c. Obstetric procedure:</b> Medical treatment or invasive/manipulative procedure performed during this pregnancy specifically in the treatment of the pregnancy, management of labor and/or delivery.					
Check all that apply.						
<ul> <li>□ Chlamydia: a diagnosis of or positive test for Chlamydia trachomatis</li> <li>□ Gonorrhea: a diagnosis of or positive test for Neisseria gonorrhoeae</li> <li>□ Syphilis: also called lues - a diagnosis of or positive test for Treponema pallidum</li> <li>□ Hepatitis B: HBV, serum hepatitis - a diagnosis of or positive test for the hepatitis B virus</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>□ External cephalic version: Attempted conversion of a fetus from a non-vertex to a vertex presentation by external manipulation.</li> <li>□ Successful</li> <li>□ Failed</li> </ul>				
					□ None of the above	
					☐ <b>Hepatitis C</b> : non A, non B hepatitis, HCV - a diagnosis of or positive for the hepatitis C virus	test
		$\hfill \label{eq:HIV+:} \square$ HIV+: a diagnosis of or positive test for human immunodeficiency vir	us			
☐ None of the above						
LABOR AND Sources: Labor and delivery reco						
11a. Principal Source of Payment for Delivery:	11b,	c. Was the mother transferred to this facility for				
☐ Husky or Medicaid	1	ernal medical or fetal indications for delivery?				
□ Private/Employer Insurance						
☐ Self-pay (No third party identified)		'es, from: Name of facility mother transferred from				
□ Indian Health Service		·				
□ CHAMPUS/TRICARE		Jnknown				
□ Other Government		JINIOWII				
□ Other – specify:	Trans	sfers include hospital to hospital, birth facility to hospital, etc.				
11d. Mother's weight at delivery: (in pounds)	1					
11e. Characteristics of labor and delivery: Check all that app	ly.					
☐ <b>Induction of labor:</b> Initiation of uterine contractions by medical a spontaneous onset of labor.	and/or s	surgical means for the purpose of delivery before the				
<ul> <li>Augmentation of labor: Stimulation of uterine contractions by delivery.</li> </ul>	drug or I	manipulative technique with the intent to reduce the time to				
Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation rece betamethasone, dexamethasone, or hydrocortisone specifically given delivery. Excludes steroid medication given to the mother as an anti-	n to acce	elerate fetal lung maturation in anticipation of preterm				
☐ Antibiotics received by the mother during labor: Includes intramuscular) to the mother in the interval between the onset of lal Erythromycin, Gentamicin, Cefataxime, Ceftriaxone, etc.						
<ul> <li>Clinical chorioamnionitis diagnosed during labor or mate chorioamnionitis during labor made by the delivery attendant. Usual and/or irritability, leukocytosis and fetal tachycardia. Any maternal to</li> </ul>	ly includ	des more than one of the following: fever, uterine tenderness				
☐ <b>Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor:</b> Administration labor, i.e., delivery of the agent into a limited space with the distribu						
□ None of the above						

11f. Method of Delivery:		11g. Maternal morbidity: Serious complications
Fetal presentation at birth  Cephalic: Presenting part anterior (OA), occiput post of the present of the presen	rt of the fetus listed as vertex, occiput terior (OP) of the fetus listed as breech, complete ling breech tation not listed above delivery: Check one. S: Delivery of the entire fetus through the ce of labor with or without manual	experienced by the mother associated with labor and delivery.  Check all that apply.  Maternal transfusion: Includes infusion of whole blood or packed red blood cells associated with labor and delivery.  Third or fourth degree perineal laceration: 3° laceration extends completely through the perineal skin, vaginal mucosa, perineal body and anal sphincter. 4° laceration is all of the above with extension through the rectal mucosa.  Ruptured uterus: Tearing of the uterine wall.  Unplanned hysterectomy: Surgical removal of the uterus that was not planned prior to the admission. Includes anticipated but not definitively planned hysterectomy.  Admission to intensive care unit: Any admission of the mother to a facility/unit designated as providing intensive care.  None of the above
Sources: Labor a	NEWBOR and delivery records, Newborn's m	N edical records, mother's medical records
12a. Plurality of this birth:		12b. Birth Order of this infant:
☐ Singleton ☐ Oth ☐ Twins ☐ Triplets ☐ Quadruplets  Include all infants delivered (aliverement) determining plurality.	ner: e or dead) in this pregnancy when	☐ 1st born ☐ Other: ☐ 2nd born ☐ 3rd born ☐ 4th born  If a multiple birth, circle the birth order of this child named above. Include all infants delivered (alive or dead) in this
12c. Total LIVE births in this pregnancy:		pregnancy when determining birth order.
If not single birth, specify number of infants in this pregnancy born alive.		
12d. Birthweight: Choose one.  GRAMS: or LBS/OZS:/	12e. Apgar score:  Score at 5 minutes:  If 5 minute score is less than 6:  Score at 10 minutes:	12f. Obstetric estimate of gestation at delivery:  Completed weeks:  The birth attendant's final estimate of gestation based on all perinatal factors and assessments, but not the neonatal exam.  Do not compute based on date of the last menstrual period and the date of birth.

12g. Abnormal conditions of the newborn: Disorders or significant morbidity	<b>13a. Congenital anomalies of the newborn:</b> Malformations of the newborn diagnosed prenatally or after delivery.
experienced by the newborn.	Check all that apply.
Check all that apply.	☐ <b>Anencephaly:</b> Partial or complete absence of the brain and skull. Also called
<ul> <li>□ Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery: Infant</li> </ul>	anencephalus, acrania, or absent brain. Also includes infants with craniorachischisis (anencephaly with a contiguous spine defect).
given manual breaths for any duration with bag and mask or bag and endotracheal tube within the first several minutes from birth. Excludes oxygen only and laryngoscopy for aspiration of meconium.	☐ Meningomyelocele/Spina bifida: Spina bifida is herniation of the meninges and/or spinal cord tissue through a bony defect of spine closure. Meningomyelocele is herniation of meninges and spinal cord tissue. Meningocele (herniation of meninges without spinal cord tissue) should also be included in this category. Both open and closed (covered with skin) lesions should be included. Do not include Spina bifida
□ Assisted ventilation required for more	occulta (a midline bony spinal defect without protrusion of the spinal cord or meninges).
than six hours: Infant given mechanical ventilation (breathing assistance) by any method for > 6 hours. Includes conventional, high frequency and/or continuous positive pressure (CPAP).  □ NICU admission: Admission into a facility or	□ Cyanotic congenital heart disease: Congenital heart defects which cause cyanosis. Includes but is not limited to: transposition of the great arteries (vessels), tetratology of Fallot, pulmonary or pulmonic valvular atresia, tricuspid atresia, truncus arteriosus, total/partial anomalous pulmonary venous return with or without obstruction.
unit staffed and equipped to provide continuous mechanical ventilatory support for a newborn.	□ Congenital diaphragmatic hernia: Defect in the formation of the diaphragm allowing herniation of abdominal organs into the thoracic cavity.
□ Newborn given surfactant replacement therapy: Endotracheal instillation of a surface active suspension for the treatment of surfactant deficiency due to preterm birth or pulmonary injury resulting in respiratory distress. Includes both artificial and extracted natural surfactant.	□ <b>Omphalocele:</b> A defect in the anterior abdominal wall, accompanied by herniation of some abdominal organs through a widened umbilical ring into the umbilical stalk. The defect is covered by a membrane (different from gastroschisis, see below), although this sac may rupture. Also called exomphalos. Do not include umbilical hernia (completely covered by skin) in this category.
□ Antibiotics received by the newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis: Any antibacterial drug (e.g., penicillin, ampicillin, gentamicin, cefotoxine etc.) given systemically (intravenous or intramuscular).	<ul> <li>□ Gastroschisis: An abnormality of the anterior abdominal wall, lateral to the umbilicus, resulting in herniation of the abdominal contents directly into the amniotic cavity. Differentiated from omphalocele by the location of the defect and absence of a protective membrane.</li> <li>□ Limb reduction defect (excluding congenital amputation and dwarfing</li> </ul>
☐ Seizure or serious neurologic	<b>syndromes):</b> Complete or partial absence of a portion of an extremity associated with failure to develop.
dysfunction: Seizure is any involuntary repetitive, convulsive movement or behavior. Serious neurologic dysfunction is severe alteration of alertness such as obtundation, stupor, or coma, i.e., hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy. Excludes lethargy or hypotonia in the absence of other neurologic findings.	<ul> <li>□ Cleft Lip with or without Cleft Palate: Incomplete closure of the lip. May be unilateral, bilateral or median.</li> <li>□ Cleft Palate alone: Incomplete fusion of the palatal shelves. May be limited to the soft palate or may extend into the hard palate. Cleft palate in the presence of cleft lip should be included in the "Cleft lip with or without Cleft Palate category above.</li> </ul>
Exclude symptoms associated with CNS congenital anomalies.	□ Down Syndrome - (Trisomy 21)
□ Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome: Infant	☐ Karyotype confirmed ☐ Karyotype pending
diagnosed with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome based on the results of the hospital's standard screening policy for maternal drugs of abuse and	□ <b>Suspected chromosomal disorder:</b> Includes any constellation of congenital malformations resulting from or compatible with known syndromes caused by detectable defects in chromosome structure.
newborn NAS screening.	☐ Karyotype confirmed ☐ Karyotype pending
□ None of the above	□ <b>Hypospadias:</b> Incomplete closure of the male urethra resulting in the urethral meatus opening on the ventral surface of the penis. Includes first degree - on the glans ventral to the tip, second degree - in the coronal sulcus, and third degree - on the penile shaft.
	□ None of the above

Did newborn receive Hepatitis B vaccine: ☐ Yes,☐ No☐ Unkn			
Did newborn receive HBIG vaccine: ☐ Yes, Date of	of vaccine:/		
	of vaccine:: am / pm / military		
□ No			
□ Unknown			
13c. Was infant transferred within 24 hours of delivery?	13d. Is infant living at time of report?		
Check "yes" if the infant was transferred from this facility to	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Infant transferred, status unknown		
another facility <u>within 24 hours of delivery</u> . If transferred more than once, enter name of first facility to which the infant was	Infant is living at the time this birth certificate is being completed. Answer "Yes" if the infant has already been discharged to home care.		
transferred.	13e. Is infant being breastfed at discharge?		
☐ Yes, to:Name of facility infant transferred to	□ Yes □ No □ Unknown		
□ No □ Unknown	If the infant was receiving breastmilk/colostrum during the period between birth and discharge from the hospital. Include attempts to establish breastmilk production prior to discharge by breastfeeding or pumping (expressing) milk.		
14a. Medical Informant:  Name and date of person completing this Facility Wor	ksheet:		
First Middle Last	Gen. ID Title		
Signature	Date Completed		
14h COMMENTS			
14b. COMMENTS:			
14b. COIVIIVIEN 13:			
14D. COIVIIVIEN 15:			