

Complications of labor and/or delivery

Febrile - A fever greater than 100 degrees F. or 38 degrees C. occurring during labor and/or delivery.

Meconium, moderate/heavy - Meconium consists of undigested debris from swallowed amniotic fluid, various products of secretion and shedding by the gastrointestinal tract, moderate to heavy amounts of meconium in the amniotic fluid noted during labor and/or delivery.

Premature rupture of membranes (more than 12 hours) - Rupture of membranes at any time during pregnancy and more than 12 hours before the onset of labor.

Abruptio placenta - Premature separation of normally implanted placenta from the uterus.

Placenta previa - Implantation of the placenta over or near the internal opening of the cervix.

Other excessive bleeding - The loss of significant amount of blood from conditions other than abruptio placenta or placenta previa.

Seizures during labor - Maternal seizures occurring during labor from any cause.

Precipitous labor (less than 3 hours) - Extremely rapid labor and delivery lasting less than 3 hours.

Prolonged labor (more than 20 hours) - Abnormally slow progress of labor lasting more than 20 hours.

Dysfunctional labor - Failure to progress in a normal pattern of labor.

Breech/Malpresentation - At birth, the presentation of the fetal buttocks, rather than the head or other malpresentation.

Cephalopelvic disproportion - The relationship of the size, presentation, and position of the fetal head to the maternal pelvis, which prevents dilation of the cervix and/or descent of the fetal head.

Cord prolapse - Premature expulsion of the umbilical cord in labor before the fetus is delivered.

Anesthetic complications - Any complication during labor and/or delivery brought on by an anesthetic agent or agents.

Fetal distress - Signs indicating fetal hypoxia (deficiency in amount of oxygen reaching fetal tissues).

Abnormal conditions of the newborn

Anemia - Hemoglobin level of less than 13.0 g/dL, or a hematocrit of less than 39 percent.

Birth injury - Impairment of the infant's body function or structure due to adverse influences that occurred at birth.

Fetal alcohol syndrome - A syndrome of altered prenatal growth and development occurring in infants born of women who consumed excessive amounts of alcohol during pregnancy.

Hyaline membrane disease/RDS - A disorder primarily of prematurity, manifested clinically by respiratory distress and pathologically by pulmonary hyaline membranes and incomplete expansion of the lungs at birth.

Meconium aspiration syndrome - Aspiration of meconium by the fetus or newborn, affecting the lower respiratory system.

Assisted ventilation (less than 30 minutes) - A mechanical method of assisting respiration for newborns with respiratory failure.

Assisted ventilation (30 minutes or more) - Newborn placed on assisted ventilation for 30 minutes or longer.

Seizures - A seizure of any etiology.

Congenital anomalies of child

Anencephalus - Absence of the cerebral hemispheres.

Spina bifida/meningocele - Developmental anomaly characterized by defective closure of the bony encasement of the spinal cord, through which the cord and meninges may or may not protrude.

Hydrocephalus - Excessive accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid within the ventricles of the brain with consequent enlargement of cranium.

Microcephalus - A significantly small head.

Other central nervous system anomalies - Other specified anomalies of the brain, spinal cord, and nervous system.

Heart malformations - Congenital anomalies of heart.

Other circulatory/respiratory anomalies - Other specified anomalies of the circulatory and respiratory systems.