

OB COAP Analytics Site Parameters:

- User-defined date ranges
- Metrics at hospital aggregate, practice type or practitioner level
- Metrics at singleton, twin, multiple, all non-singleton level
- View at monthly, quarterly, yearly intervals
- Real-time access to report generation

Metrics Currently Included:

Splash Page	
Total Cesarean Rate	% of women who deliver by cesarean
*Primary Cesarean Rate	% of women who've never been sectioned who deliver by cesarean.
Laboring Primary Cesarean Rate	% of laboring women who've never been sectioned who deliver by cesarean
NTSV Cesarean Rate	% of nulliparous, term, singleton, vertex women who deliver by cesarean
History of Cesarean	% of women who have been sectioned before the current pregnancy
Induced	% of all women allowed to labor who are induced
*Full Term Elective Inductions	% of all inductions at 39 and 40 weeks that are elective
*Elective Induction <39 Weeks on Delivery	% of all elective inductions that are done at 37 and 38 weeks. (NOT the same denominator as the elective induction in the statewide Early Elective Delivery project)
*Maternal Request Primary Cesareans <39 Weeks on Delivery	% of women with the indication maternal request primary who deliver as scheduled at 37 or 38 weeks
Not Allowed to Labor	% of women who are not allowed to labor
Not Allowed to Labor - no previous Cesarean	% of women who've never been sectioned who are not allowed to labor
Trial of Labor After Cesarean (TOLAC)	% of women who've been sectioned who are allowed to labor
Vaginal Birth After Cesarean (VBAC)	% of women who've been sectioned who deliver vaginally
Successful TOLAC	% of women who undergo a TOLAC who delivery vaginally
Episiotomy	% of women delivering vaginally without shoulder dystocia who have an episiotomy
No Pre-Pregnancy Diagnoses or Complications of Pregnancy	% of all women who have no diagnoses before pregnancy and who do not develop any complications during pregnancy
Postpartum Course Not Normal	% of women for whom the post partum course is abnormal
Hemorrhage	% of women who hemorrhage
Death	% of women who die
Newborn Course Not Normal	% of newborns for whom the newborn course is abnormal
Antepartum/Intrapartum/Newborn Death	% of newborns who die
*Included in Bree Guidelines	NOT the same denominator as the elective induction in the statewide Early Elective Delivery project

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Demographics	
Moms	Total number of mothers
Singletons	% of all women who are carrying singletons
Non-singletons	% of all women who are carrying twins or multiples
Twins	% of all women who are carrying twins
Multiples	% of all women who are carrying multiples
NTSV	% of all women who are nulliparous and term (37 weeks or greater), and carrying a singleton, vertex fetus
Nullips	% of all women who've not delivered before the current pregnancy
Multips	% of all women who've delivered before the current pregnancy
Average Patient Age	
<20	% of all women who are less than 20 years of age at delivery
>=20 - <35	% of all women who are 20 -34 years of age at delivery
>=35 - <40	% of all women who are 35-39 years of age at delivery
>=40	% of all women who are 40 or older at delivery
Race/Ethnicity	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	% of all women who describe themselves as American Indian/Alaskan Native
Asian	% of all women who describe themselves as Asian
Black/African American	% of all women who describe themselves as Black/African American
Caucasian	% of all women who describe themselves as Caucasian
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	% of all women who describe themselves as Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
Multiple Race/Ethnicity or Other	% of all women who describe themselves as Multiple Race/Ethnicity or Other
Hispanic/Latina Ethnicity	% of all women who describe themselves as Hispanic/Latina Ethnicity
Maternal Transfers	
Total Transfers Received	% of all women who have been transferred to labor & delivery from elsewhere for delivery
From Another Hospital	% of all transfers that came from another hospital
From a Birth Center	% of all transfers that came from a birth center
From a Home Birth Attempt	% of all transfers that came from a home delivery attempt
BMI on Admission	
Mean BMI	
Normal <25 kg/m2	% of women whose BMI on admission is Normal
Overweight 25-29.9 kg/m2	% of women whose BMI on admission is Overweight
Obese Class I 30-34.9 kg/m2	% of women whose BMI on admission is Obese Class I
Obese Class II 35-39.9 kg/m2	% of women whose BMI on admission is Obese Class II
Obese class III >40 kg/m2	% of women whose BMI on admission is Obese Class III
OBGYN History	

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History of Cesarean	% of women who have been sectioned before the current pregnancy
No Pre-Pregnancy Diagnoses	% of all women who have no diagnoses before pregnancy
No Complications of Pregnancy	% of all women who do not develop any complications during pregnancy
No Pre-Pregnancy Diagnoses or Complications of Pregnancy	% of all women who have no diagnoses before pregnancy and who do not develop any complications during pregnancy
Pre-Pregnancy Hypertension	% of all women who are hypertensive before conception
Pre-Pregnancy Diabetes	% of all women who are diabetic before conception
Pre-Pregnancy Other	% of all women who have some other diagnosis before pregnancy
Preeclampsia/Hypertension	% of all women who have Preeclampsia/Hypertension during pregnancy
Gestational Diabetes	% of all women who have Gestational Diabetes during pregnancy
Other Complications of Pregnancy	% of all women who have other complications of pregnancy

Labor interventions	
Not Allowed to Labor	% of women who are not allowed to labor
Allowed to Labor	% of women who are allowed to labor
Spontaneous	% of women allowed to labor who go into labor spontaneously
Induced	% of women allowed to labor who are induced
Indications for Induction	
Abnormal Antepartum Testing	% of inductions done for Abnormal Antepartum Testing
Chorioamnionitis	% of inductions done for Chorioamnionitis
Diabetes Mellitus	% of inductions done for Diabetes Mellitus
Elective	% of inductions done for Elective
Fetal Anomalies	% of inductions done for Fetal Anomalies
Fetal Demise	% of inductions done for Fetal Demise
Gestational Diabetes Mellitus	% of inductions done for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus
Isoimmunization	% of inductions done for Isoimmunization
IUGR	% of inductions done for IUGR
Oligohydramnios	% of inductions done for Oligohydramnios
Other	% of inductions done for Other
Post Dates	% of inductions done for Post Dates
Preeclampsia	% of inductions done for Preeclampsia
PROM	% of inductions done for PROM
Elective Induction <39 Weeks on Delivery	% of all elective inductions that are done at 37 and 38 weeks.
Oxytocin	% of women who labor whose labors are induced or augmented with oxytocin
Oxytocin - Cervix on Admission <= 3	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 3 cm or less whose labors are augmented with oxytocin
Oxytocin - Cervix on Admission >= 4	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 4 cm or more whose labors are augmented with oxytocin
Labor Patients with Regional Anesthesia	% of laboring women who have regional anesthesia for labor
Regional Anesthesia - Cervix on Admission <= 3	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 3 cm or less who have regional anesthesia for labor

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Regional Anesthesia - Cervix on Admission >= 4	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 4 cm or more who have regional anesthesia for labor
Operative Vaginal Delivery Attempts	
Operative Vaginal Delivery Attempts in Laboring Patients	% of women who labor for whom an operative vaginal delivery (forceps or vacuum) is attempted
Operative Vaginal Delivery Attempt in 2nd Stage Patients	% of women who reach the second stage of labor for whom an operative vaginal delivery (forceps or vacuum) is attempted
All Forceps Attempts	% of operative vaginal attempts that use forceps
Successful Forceps Deliveries	% success in operative vaginal attempts that use forceps
All Vacuum Attempts	% of operative vaginal attempts that use vacuum
Successful Vacuum Deliveries	% success in operative vaginal attempts that use vacuum
Indications for operative delivery attempt	
Maternal Exhaustion	% of operative vaginal delivery attempts done for maternal exhaustion
Prolonged 2nd Stage	% of operative vaginal delivery attempts done for prolonged second stage
Pushing Effort Contraindicated	% of operative vaginal delivery attempts done for pushing effort contraindicated
Meconium	% of all patients whose amniotic fluid is stained with meconium
Shoulder Dystocia	% of all laboring patients whose deliveries are complicated by shoulder dystocia
TOLAC	% of all women with a history of cesarean who are allowed to labor
All Successful TOLAC	% of women who undergo a TOLAC who delivery vaginally

Cesarean	
Total Cesareans	% of women who deliver by cesarean
*Primary Cesareans	% of women who've never been sectioned who deliver by cesarean.
Laboring Primary Cesareans	% of laboring women who've never been sectioned who deliver by cesarean
NTSV Cesareans	% of nulliparous, term, singleton, vertex women who deliver by cesarean
Any Laboring Cesarean	% of laboring women who deliver by cesarean
Cesarean in women with prior cesarean	% of women who've been sectioned who deliver by cesarean
*CS Following Spontaneous Labor	% of women who labor spontaneously who deliver by cesarean
*CS Following Spontaneous Labor at term, Cervix on Admission <= 3	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 3 cm or less who deliver by cesarean
*CS Following Spontaneous Labor at term, Cervix on Admission >= 4	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 4 cm or more who deliver by cesarean
*CS Following Induced Labor	% of women whose labors are induced who deliver by cesarean
R.E.M. Deliveries	% of women whose indication for induction is Elective or whose indication for cesarean is Repeat or Maternal Request Primary
Indication for Cesarean - Labor Not Allowed	
Breech	% of women who are not allowed to labor whose indication for cesarean is Breech
Complete Previa	% of women who are not allowed to labor whose indication for cesarean is Complete Previa
Maternal Disease	% of women who are not allowed to labor whose indication for cesarean is Maternal Disease
Maternal Request Primary	% of women who are not allowed to labor whose indication for cesarean is Maternal Request Primary
Placenta Accreta/Percreta	% of women who are not allowed to labor whose indication for cesarean is Placenta Accreta/Percreta

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Other	% of women who are not allowed to labor whose indication for cesarean is Other
Repeat	% of women who are not allowed to labor whose indication for cesarean is Repeat
Maternal Request Primary Cesareans <39 Weeks on Delivery	% of women with the indication maternal request primary who deliver at 37 or 38 weeks
Indication for Cesarean - Spontaneous Labor	
Abnormal Presentation	% of spontaneously laboring women who are sectioned for Abnormal Presentation
Failed Operative Delivery	% of spontaneously laboring women who are sectioned for Failed Operative Delivery
Failure to Progress	% of spontaneously laboring women who are sectioned for Failure to Progress
Failure to Descend	% of spontaneously laboring women who are sectioned for Failure to Descend
Fetal Distress	% of spontaneously laboring women who are sectioned for Fetal Distress
Fetal Intolerance of Labor	% of spontaneously laboring women who are sectioned for Fetal Intolerance of Labor
Other	% of spontaneously laboring women who are sectioned for Other
Indication for Cesarean - Induced Labor	
Abnormal Presentation	% of induced women who are sectioned for Abnormal Presentation
Failed Operative Delivery	% of induced women who are sectioned for Failed Operative Delivery
Failure to Progress	% of induced women who are sectioned for Failure to Progress
Failure to Descend	% of induced women who are sectioned for Failure to Descend
Fetal Distress	% of induced women who are sectioned for Fetal Distress
Fetal Intolerance of Labor	% of induced women who are sectioned for Fetal Intolerance of Labor
Other	% of induced women who are sectioned for Other
Total Cesarean for Dystocia	% of laboring women whose indication for cesarean is Failure to Progress, Failure to Descend, or Failed Operative Delivery
Total 1st Stage Cesarean for Dystocia	% of laboring women whose cervix at cesarean is less than Complete whose indication for cesarean is Failure to Progress, Failure to Descend, or Failed Operative Delivery
Total 2nd Stage Cesarean for Dystocia	% of laboring women whose cervix at cesarean is Complete whose indication for cesarean is Failure to Progress, Failure to Descend, or Failed Operative Delivery
* Included in Bree Guidelines	

Post Partum	
Postpartum Course Not Normal	% of women for whom the postpartum course is abnormal
Postpartum Course Not Normal - Cesarean Deliveries	% of women delivered by cesarean for whom the postpartum course is abnormal
Postpartum Course Not Normal - Cesarean with labor not allowed	% of women not allowed to labor who are delivered by cesarean for whom the postpartum course is abnormal
Postpartum Course Not Normal - Cesarean with labor allowed	% of women allowed to labor who are delivered by cesarean for whom the postpartum course is abnormal
Postpartum Course Not Normal - Vaginal Deliveries	% of women delivered vaginally for whom the postpartum course is abnormal
Postpartum Course Not Normal - Vaginal Deliveries with operative vaginal attempt	% of women in whom an operative vaginal delivery was attempted for whom the postpartum course is abnormal
Postpartum Course Not Normal - Labor Allowed	% of women allowed to labor for whom the postpartum course is abnormal
Postpartum Course Not Normal - R.E.M. Deliveries (Repeat cesarean;	% of women who are electively induced or whose indication for cesarean is Repeat or Maternal Request Primary for whom the postpartum course is abnormal

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Elective Inductions; Maternal Request Primary Cesarean)	
Post Partum Diagnoses	
Amniotic Fluid Embolus	% of women diagnosed with Amniotic Fluid Embolism
Atony	% of women diagnosed with Atony
Death	% of women diagnosed with Death
DIC	% of women diagnosed with DIC
DVT/PE	% of women diagnosed with DVT/PE
Endometritis	% of women diagnosed with Endometritis
Hemorrhage	% of women diagnosed with Hemorrhage
Other	% of women diagnosed with Other
Placenta Accreta/Percreta	% of women diagnosed with Placenta Accret/Percreta
Preeclampsia/Eclampsia	% of women diagnosed with Preeclampsia/Eclampsia
Retained Placenta	% of women diagnosed with Retained Placenta
Ruptured Uterus	% of women diagnosed with Ruptured Uterus
Septic Pelvic Thrombophlebitis	% of women diagnosed with Septic Pelvic Thromophlebitis
Uterine Inversion	% of women diagnosed with Uterine Inversion
Wound Infection	% of women diagnosed with Wound Infection
Interventions in Patients with Abnormal Postpartum Course	
Arterial Embolization	% of women who undergo Arterial Embolization
Blood Transfusion	% of women who are transfused
Compression Suture	% of women in whom Compression Suture(s) is (are) place
Curettage	% of women undergoing curettage
Hypogastric Artery Ligation	% of women in whom a Hypogastric Artery Ligation is done
Hysterectomy	% of women who undergo Hysterectomy
ICU Level of Care	% of women who need ICU level of care
Manual Removal of Placenta	% of women whose placenta is removed manually
Medications	% of women who receive medications for post delivery complications
Other	% of women who receive other interventions for post delivery complications
Repair of Cx/Vag/Uterine Laceration	% of women who undergo repair of a cervical, vaginal, or uterine laceration
Tamponade	% of women in whom tamponade is used
Uterine Artery Ligation	% of women in whom Uterine Artery Ligation is done
Wound Debridement	% of women in whom a wound is debrided.

Newborn	
1 minute apgar <=6	% of newborns with 1 minute Apgar of 6 or less
5 minute apgar <=6	% of newborns with 5 minute Apgar of 6 or less
Macrosomia in Gestational Diabetics	% of women with Gestational Diabetes whose newborns weigh more than 4000 grams
Any Resuscitation Efforts at Delivery	% of newborns who are resuscitated at delivery
Supplemental Oxygen	% of resuscitated newborns who need Oxygen
Positive Pressure Ventilation	% of resuscitated newborns who need PPV
Chest Compression	% of resuscitated newborns who need Chest Compression

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Epinephrine	% of resuscitated newborns who need Epinephrine
Intubation	% of resuscitated newborns who need Intubation
Narcan Administration	% of resuscitated newborns who need Narcan administered
Umbilical Lines	% of resuscitated newborns who need Umbilical lines placed
Any Birth Trauma	% of newborns who sustain trauma at birth
Brachial Plexus Injury with shoulder dystocia	% of newborns whose delivery is complicated by shoulder dystocia whose brachial plexus is injured
Fracture of Clavicle with shoulder dystocia	% of newborns whose delivery is complicated by shoulder dystocia whose clavicle is fractured
Fracture of Humerus with shoulder dystocia	% of newborns whose delivery is complicated by shoulder dystocia whose humerus is fractured
Fetal Laceration with cesarean	% of newborns born by cesarean who sustain a laceration
Cephalohematoma	% of newborns born with a cephalohematoma
Intracranial hemorrhage	% of newborns who have an intracranial hemorrhage
Other	% of newborns with some Other birth trauma
Skull Fracture	% of newborns born with a skull fracture
Subgaleal Hemorrhage	% of newborns who have a subgaleal hemorrhage
Any Newborn Complications	% of newborns who have a complication
Anemia	% of newborns who are born anemic
Bilirubin	% of newborns with elevated bilirubin
Death	% of fetuses/newborns who die
Glucose Instability	% of newborns with glucose instability
Infection	% of newborns who are infected
Other	% of newborns with some Other newborn complication
Respiratory	% of newborns with respiratory compromise
Temperature Instability	% of newborns with temperature instability
NICU Level of Care	% of newborns who require NICU level of care
Newborn Transfer to Higher Level of Care	% of newborns transferred to a higher level of care
Antepartum Death	% of fetuses who die who die in utero before labor
Intrapartum Death	% of fetuses who die who die in utero during labor
Newborn Death	% of newborns who die who die after delivery

Post Discharge	
Maternal Readmission Within 30 Days of Delivery	% of women readmitted within 30 days of delivery
Newborn Readmission Within 30 Days Delivery	% of newborns readmitted within 30 days of delivery
Mother - Mean LOS	Mean length of stay admit to discharge
Newborn - Mean LOS	Mean length of stay admit to discharge

NQF Guidelines Report

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Antenatal Steroids	This measure assesses patients at risk of preterm delivery at ≥ 24 and < 32 weeks gestation receiving antenatal steroids prior to delivering preterm newborns
DVT Prophylaxis	Measure adherence to current ACOG, SMFM recommendations for use of DVT prophylaxis in women undergoing cesarean delivery
Prophylactic Antibiotics	Percentage of patients undergoing cesarean section who receive appropriate prophylactic antibiotics within 60 minutes of the start of the cesarean delivery, unless the patient is already receiving appropriate antibiotics. OB COAP does not capture the time of administration and so may overestimate this measure.
Group B Strep Prophylaxis	Percentage of pregnant women who are eligible for and receive appropriate intrapartum antibiotic prophylaxis (IAP) for Group B Streptococcus (GBS)
Elective Delivery < 39 Weeks	<p>% of women whose indication for induction is Elective or whose indication for cesarean is Repeat or Maternal Request Primary</p> <p>We report this as % elective deliveries performed at 37 and 38 weeks out of all the elective deliveries. This is more useful for changing behavior as those clinicians (prenatal practitioner field) who schedule a high percentage of their elective deliveries at 37 and 38 weeks can be educated. The NQF way is the percentage of 37 and 38 week deliveries that are elective. This does not target those whose behavior should change.</p>
Episiotomy	Percentage of vaginal deliveries (excluding those coded with shoulder dystocia) during which an episiotomy is performed.
Hepatitis B Vaccine Given to Newborn	Percent of live newborn infants that receive hepatitis B vaccination before discharge at each single hospital/birthing facility during given time period (one year).
Newborn < 1500 grams Delivery @ Level III	The number per 1,000 live births of < 1500 g infants delivered at hospitals not appropriate for that size infant.
Birth Trauma	Percentage of newborns with a diagnosis of birth trauma in a one-year time period.
Exclusive Breast Milk Feeding	This measure assesses the number of newborns exclusively fed breast milk during the newborn's entire hospitalization and a second rate, a subset of the first, which includes only those newborns whose mothers chose to exclusively feed breast milk
NTSV Cesarean	This measure assesses the number of nulliparous women with a term, singleton baby in a vertex position delivered by cesarean section.

Bree Guidelines	
Bree Guideline #1: Eliminate Elective Deliveries Before the 39th Week	
Elective Induction < 39 Weeks on Delivery	% of all elective inductions that are done at 37 and 38 weeks. NOT the same denominator as the elective induction in the statewide Early Elective Delivery project
Maternal Request Primary Cesareans < 39 Weeks on Delivery	% of women with the indication maternal request primary who deliver at 37 or 38 weeks
Bree Guideline #2: Reduce Full Term Elective Inductions	
Full Term Elective Inductions	% of all inductions at 39 and 40 weeks that are elective
Bree Guideline #3: Decrease Unsupported Variation in the Primary Cesarean Rate	
Primary Cesarean Rate	% of women who've never been sectioned who deliver by cesarean.
Bree Guideline #4: Admit Spontaneously Laboring Term Women with Cervix on Admission ≥ 4	
Cervix on Admission in Spontaneous Labor @ term ≤ 3	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 3 cm or less
Cervix on Admission in Spontaneous Labor @ term ≥ 4	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 4 cm or more

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CS Following Spontaneous Labor, @ term Cervix <=3	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 3 cm or less who deliver by cesarean
CS Following Spontaneous Labor, @ term Cervix >=4	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 4 cm or more who deliver by cesarean
Oxytocin - Cervix on Admission <=3 @ term	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 3 cm or less whose labors are augmented with oxytocin
Oxytocin - Cervix on Admission >=4 @ term	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 4 cm or more whose labors are augmented with oxytocin
Regional Anesthesia - Cervix on Admission <=3 @ term	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 3 cm or less who have regional anesthesia for labor
Regional Anesthesia - Cervix on Admission >=4 @ term	% of spontaneously laboring women at 37 weeks or greater whose cervix on admission is 4 cm or more who have regional anesthesia for labor
Bree Guideline #5: Cesarean for 1st Stage Labor Arrest Only in Active Phase	
1st Stage Cesarean for Dystocia, Cervix >=6	% of laboring women whose cervix at cesarean is less than Complete whose indication for cesarean is Failure to Progress, Failure to Descend, or Failed Operative Delivery
Bree Guideline #6: Cesarean for 1st Stage Labor Arrest Only After Sufficient Time	
1st Stage Cesarean for Dystocia, LOT in Active Phase without cervical change >= 4 hours	% of laboring women whose cervix at cesarean is less than Complete with an indication for cesarean of Failure to Progress or Failure to Descend whose length of time at that cervical dilation is 4 hours or more.
Bree Guideline #7: Cesarean for 2nd Stage Labor Arrest Only After Sufficient Time	
2nd Stage Cesarean for Dystocia LOTCD < 1	% of laboring women whose cervix at cesarean is Complete whose indication for cesarean is Failure to Progress, Failure to Descend, or Failed Operative Delivery for whom the length of time of the second stage is less than 1 hour
2nd Stage Cesarean for Dystocia 1 <= LOTCD < 2	% of laboring women whose cervix at cesarean is Complete whose indication for cesarean is Failure to Progress, Failure to Descend, or Failed Operative Delivery for whom the length of time of the second stage is = or greater than 1 hour but less than 2 hours
2nd Stage Cesarean for Dystocia 2 <= LOTCD < 3	% of laboring women whose cervix at cesarean is Complete whose indication for cesarean is Failure to Progress, Failure to Descend, or Failed Operative Delivery for whom the length of time of the second stage is = or greater than 2 hours but less than 3 hours
2nd Stage Cesarean for Dystocia 3 <= LOTCD < 4	% of laboring women whose cervix at cesarean is Complete whose indication for cesarean is Failure to Progress, Failure to Descend, or Failed Operative Delivery for whom the length of time of the second stage is = or greater than 3 hours but less than 4 hours
2nd Stage Cesarean for Dystocia LOTCD >= 4	% of laboring women whose cervix at cesarean is Complete whose indication for cesarean is Failure to Progress, Failure to Descend, or Failed Operative Delivery for whom the length of time of the second stage is 4 hours or more

OB COAP Practitioner Report Card Parameters:

- User-defined date range
- Metrics compared to hospital, practice group, practice type
- Metrics at singleton, twin, multiple, all non-singleton level
- View at monthly, quarterly, yearly intervals
- Real-time access to report generation

Metrics Currently Included:

OB Provider Report Card	
Total Cesarean Rate	% of women who deliver by cesarean
Primary Cesarean Rate	% of women who've never been sectioned who deliver by cesarean.
NTSV Cesarean Rate	% of nulliparous, term, singleton, vertex women who deliver by cesarean
TOLAC - Trial of Labor After Cesarean	% of women who've been sectioned who are allowed to labor
Successful TOLAC	% of women who undergo a TOLAC who delivery vaginally
VBAC	% of women who have had a previous cesarean who delivery vaginally
Laboring Cesarean Rate	% of laboring women who deliver by cesarean
Induction of Labor	
Total Induced	% of all women allowed to labor who are induced
Elective Induction	% of inductions done for Elective
Induction with Cervical Ripening	% of women induced whose cervix is ripened
Operative Vaginal Delivery Attempts	
Operative Vaginal Delivery Attempt in 2nd stage	% of women who reach the second stage of labor for whom an operative vaginal delivery (forceps or vacuum) is attempted
Operative Delivery Success Rate	% of women in whom an operative vaginal delivery is attempted who have an operative vaginal delivery
Episiotomy	% of women delivering vaginally without shoulder dystocia who have an episiotomy