

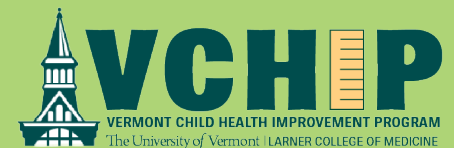
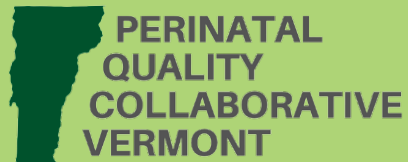
# Perinatal Quality Collaborative Vermont

## Birth Certificate Quality Improvement Initiative

Learning Series Call #2

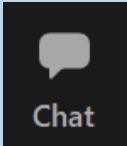
September 9, 2024

12:00-1:00PM

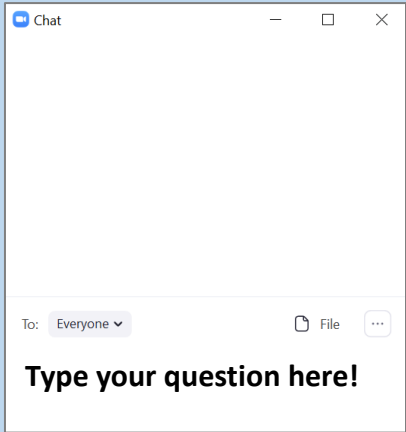


# Housekeeping

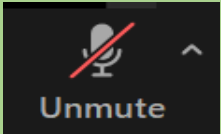
## Chat



Use the *Chat* box to ask a question.

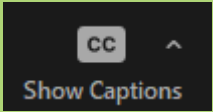


## Microphone



You will be muted when you join. If you wish to verbally ask your question during the Q&A portion of the presentation, please unmute your microphone.

## Captioning



Click *Show Captions* from your navigation bar to view automated captions.

## Evaluation

Before leaving the event, please complete the evaluation by copying and pasting the link provided in the *Chat* into a browser or scan the QR code Thank you!

A screenshot of a survey form titled "PERINATAL QUALITY COLLABORATIVE VERMONT" and "VCHIP VERMONT CHILD HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM". The form is for a "BCQI September 9, 2024 Call Evaluation - Partnering across departments to improve accuracy of 11 key variables". It includes a thank you message and two sections of Likert scale questions. The first section asks for satisfaction with the call, and the second asks for engagement in data process improvement work. Both sections have radio buttons for "Strongly Agree", "Agree", "Neither Agree nor Disagree", "Disagree", and "Strongly Disagree". There are "reset" and "next" buttons at the bottom.

# Agenda

- Welcome and Hospital Teams Shoutout!
- Progress on QI Baseline Data Collection
- Review of Selected Number of Definition of Birth Certificate Indicators
- Essential Education and Training Resources for Hospital Teams
- Next Call & Monthly QI Office Hours

# Participation from all VT Hospitals – Strong Partnerships!

- 👤 Brattleboro Memorial Hospital
- 👤 Central Vermont Medical Center
- 👤 Copley Hospital
- 👤 Gifford Medical Center
- 👤 North Country Hospital
- 👤 Northeastern Vermont Regional Hospital
- 👤 Northwestern Medical Center
- 👤 Porter Medical Center
- 👤 Rutland Regional Medical Center
- 👤 Southwestern Vermont Medical Center
- 👤 University of Vermont Medical Center



# Shoutout to Hospital Team Leads!



Source: Free cartoon Superheroes photo

# Jargon Buster

- Electronic Birth Registration System (EBRS): This is the state of Vermont electronic system to submit birth certificate data
- National Vital Statistics System (NVSS): This is an inter-governmental system of sharing data on the vital statistics of the population of the U.S.
- National Center for Health Statistics at Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (NCHS): Provides timely and accurate health statistics for U.S.

# BC QI Data Collection

## Analysis Measures

- Review **11** selected indicators for baseline and post-intervention data collection
- Looking at percent agreement between Electronic Health Record chart review and BC data extract submitted to VDH

### Variables in Review

Pre-pregnancy hypertension

Gestational hypertension

Pre-pregnancy diabetes

Gestational diabetes

Breastfeeding

Assisted ventilation after delivery

NICU admission

Premature rupture of membranes

Payer

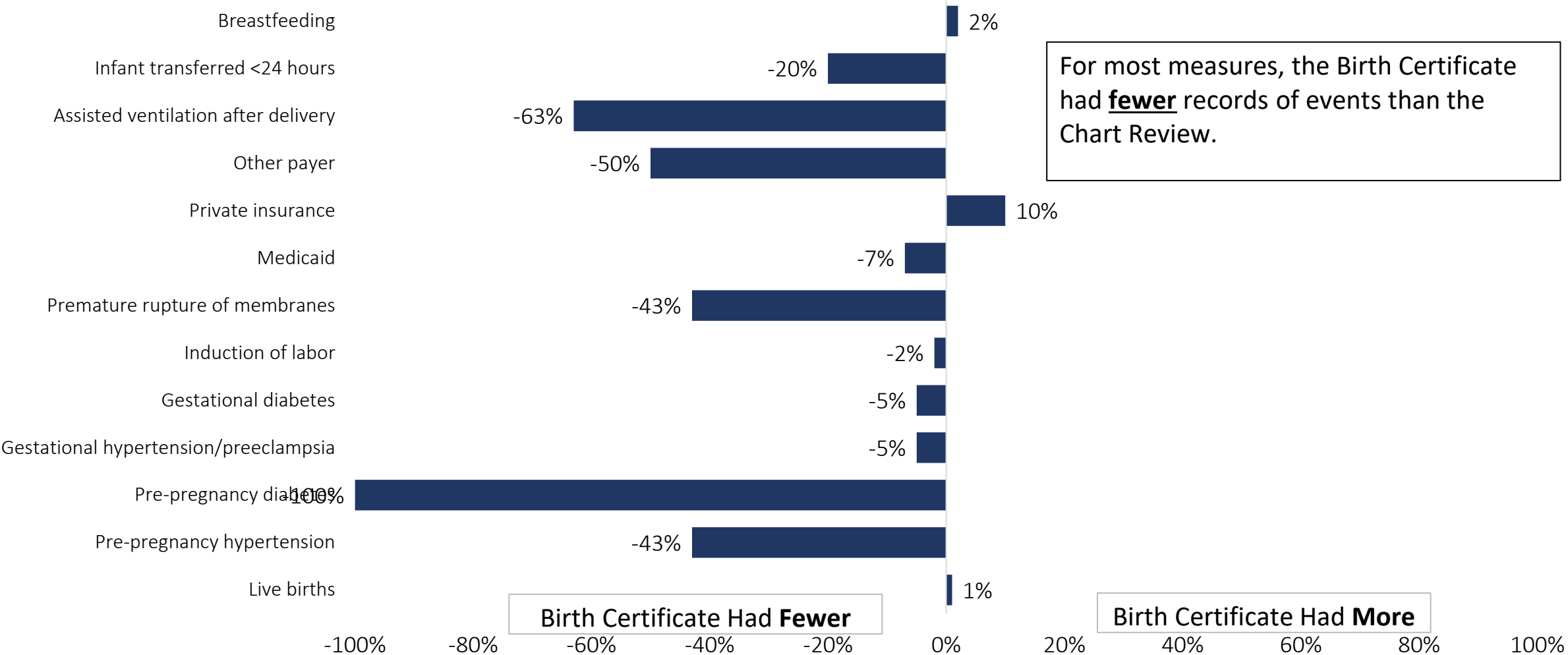
Induction of labor

Infant transferred <24 hours



# BC QI Baseline Data Results

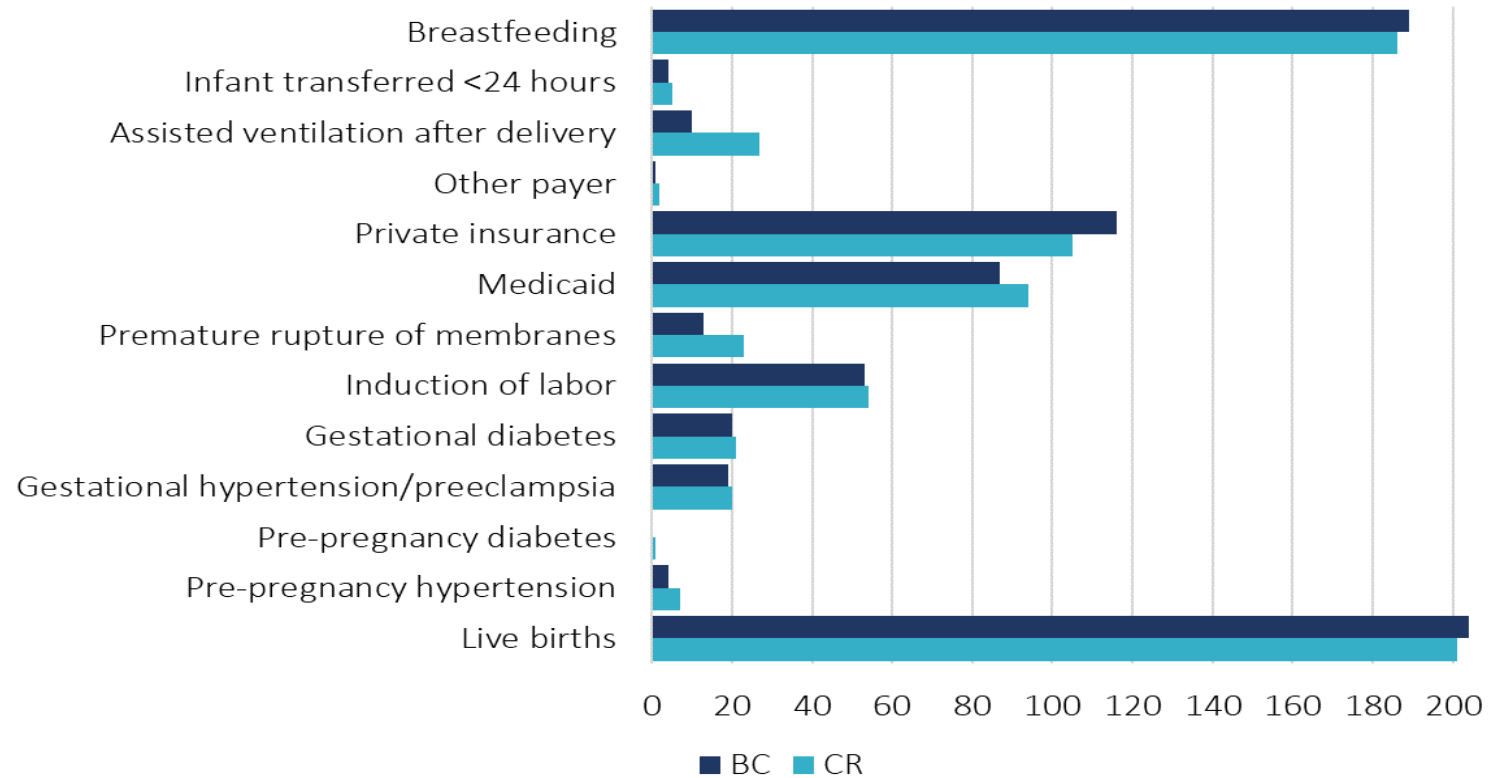
How different is the birth certificate compared to the chart review?





# BC QI Baseline Data Results

		CR	BC
Live births		201	204
Pre-pregnancy hypertension		7	4
Pre-pregnancy diabetes		1	0
Gestational hypertension/preeclampsia		20	19
Gestational diabetes		21	20
Induction of labor		54	53
Premature rupture of membranes		23	13
Payer	Medicaid	94	87
	Private insurance	105	116
	Other	2	1
Assisted ventilation after delivery		27	10
Infant transferred <24 hours		5	4
Breastfeeding		186	189

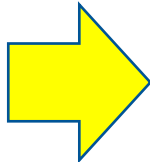


# Review of Selected Number of Birth Certificate Definitions

Guests Speakers: Marj Meyer, MD, UVMMC and Michelle Osterman, NCHS, CDC

# Pre-Pregnancy Diabetes and Gestational Diabetes

Electronic  
Birth  
Registration  
System  
(EBRS)



EBRS Tab



Child Mother Father/Parent Stat: Child Stat: Mother **Medical / Health** Attendant/Certifier Edits

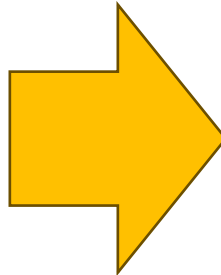
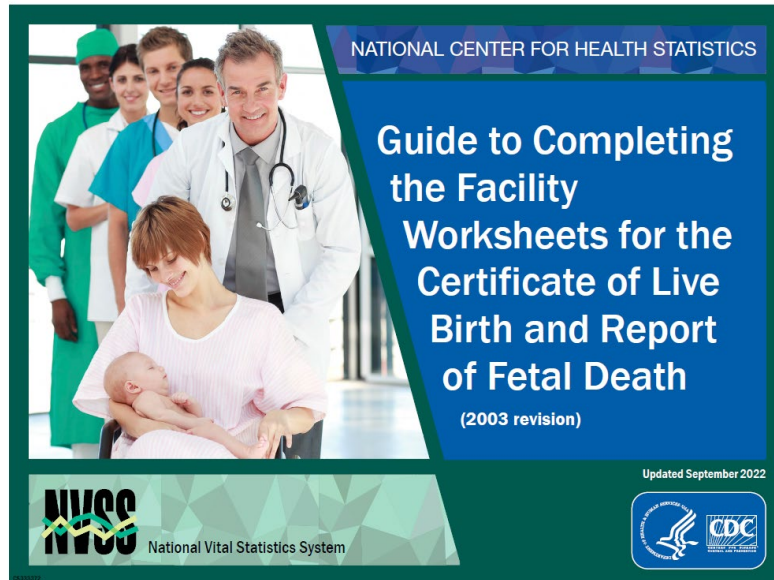
## *Pregnancy Risk Factors*

- ☐ Pre-Pregnancy Diabetes
- ☐ Gestational Diabetes
- ☐ Pre-Pregnancy Hypertension (chronic)
- ☐ Gestational Hypertension (PIH, preeclampsia)
- ☐ Eclampsia Hypertension
- ☐ Previous Pre-Term Birth
- ☐ Other previous poor pregnancy outcome (includes perinatal death, small-for-gestational age / intrauterine growth restricted birth)
- ☐ Pregnancy resulted from infertility treatment
- ☐ Mother had a previous cesarean delivery
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Unknown

# Pre-Pregnancy Diabetes and Gestational Diabetes

--> *Risk Factors of the mother during this pregnancy*

## Definitions and Instructions From NVSS



**What is Diabetes?** Glucose intolerance requiring treatment

### Differences:

**Pre-Pregnancy Diabetes:** Diagnosis before this pregnancy

**Gestational Diabetes:** Diagnosis during this pregnancy

**Instructions:** If diabetes is present, check either pre-pregnancy or gestational diabetes. Do not check both.

# Clinical Insight on Documentation

- The presence of pre-existing or gestational diabetes should be part of the admission History and Physical
- The determination/diagnosis should be made by an OB provider
- If uncertain, talk with OB provider – clinicians will know the classification if it is unclear re: preexisting

# Clinical Insight on Documentation

## Provider responsibility:

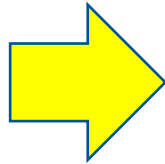
- Work with your Birth Certificate abstractors to determine where in the chart this pregnancy-related problem is noted.
- Best practice recommendation: document in the admission History and Physical
- Specify pre-existing vs gestational diabetes
- Document in the area mutually agreed upon with Birth Certificate abstractors

## Birth Certificate abstractor responsibility:

- Look in the designated area for pregnancy problems
- Ideally the History and Physical section
- Work with providers for mutual agreement re: where data are located

# Pre-pregnancy hypertension and Gestational Hypertension

Electronic  
Birth  
Registration  
System  
(EBRS)



EBRS Tab



Child Mother Father/Parent Stat: Child Stat: Mother **Medical / Health** Attendant/Certifier Edits

## ***Pregnancy Risk Factors***

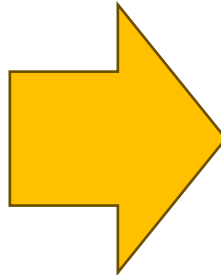
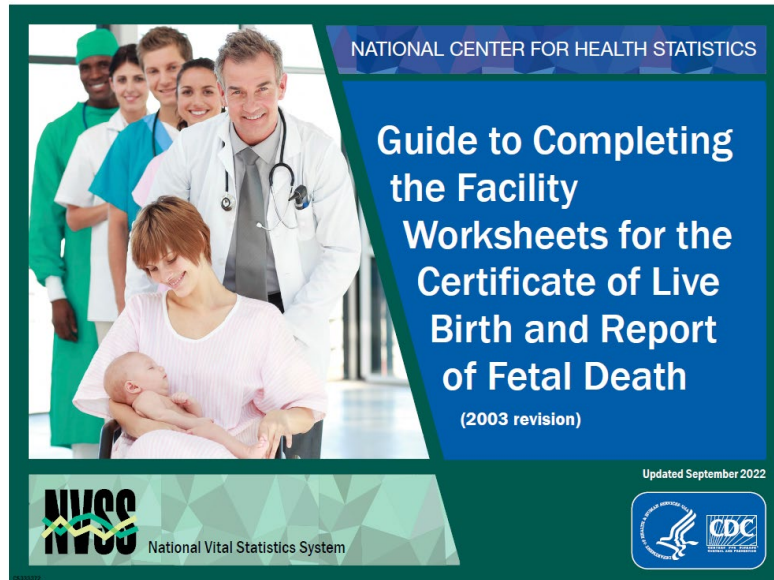
- ☐ Pre-Pregnancy Diabetes
- ☐ Gestational Diabetes
- ☐ Pre-Pregnancy Hypertension (chronic)
- ☐ Gestational Hypertension (PIH, preeclampsia)
- ☐ Eclampsia Hypertension
- ☐ Previous Pre-Term Birth
- ☐ Other previous poor pregnancy outcome (includes perinatal death, small-for-gestational age / intrauterine growth restricted birth)
- ☐ Pregnancy resulted from infertility treatment
- ☐ Mother had a previous cesarean delivery
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Unknown



# Pre-Pregnancy Hypertension and Gestational Hypertension

--> *Risk Factors of the mother during this pregnancy*

## Definitions and Instructions From NVSS



**What is Hypertension?** Elevation of blood pressure above normal for age, sex, and physiological condition.

**Pre-Pregnancy Hypertension (chronic hypertension):** Diagnosis prior to the onset of this pregnancy – Chronic hypertension (CHTN). Does not include pregnancy-induced hypertension (PIH).

**Gestational Hypertension:** Diagnosis in this pregnancy. Pregnancy induced hypertension or preeclampsia

**Instructions:** Do not check both

# Clinical Insight on Documentation

-> Patient can have BOTH Conditions: Pre-existing hypertension and Preeclampsia

## Provider responsibility:

- Work with your Birth Certificate abstractors to determine where in the chart this pregnancy-related problem is noted
- Best Practice Recommendation: document in the admission H&P or in a note at the time developed. Include in Discharge Summary (DS) (since important for follow-up BP assessment)
- Specify Chronic Hypertension (ACOG: >140/90 less than 20 weeks) or Gestational Hypertension/preeclampsia (during pregnancy>20 weeks)
- Document in the area mutually agreed upon with BC abstractors

## Birth Certificate abstractor responsibility:

- Look in the designated area for pregnancy problems
- Ideally Discharge Summary
- Work with providers for mutual agreement re: where data are located
- Note that preeclampsia is a form of Gestational Hypertension and either documentation diagnosis might be present
- People can have BOTH pre-existing hypertension AND preeclampsia (might say: hypertension with superimposed preeclampsia=both)

# Induction of Labor

Electronic  
Birth  
Registration  
System  
(EBRS)



Child	Mother	Father/Parent	Stat: Child	Stat: Mother	Medical / Health	Attendant/Certifier	Edits
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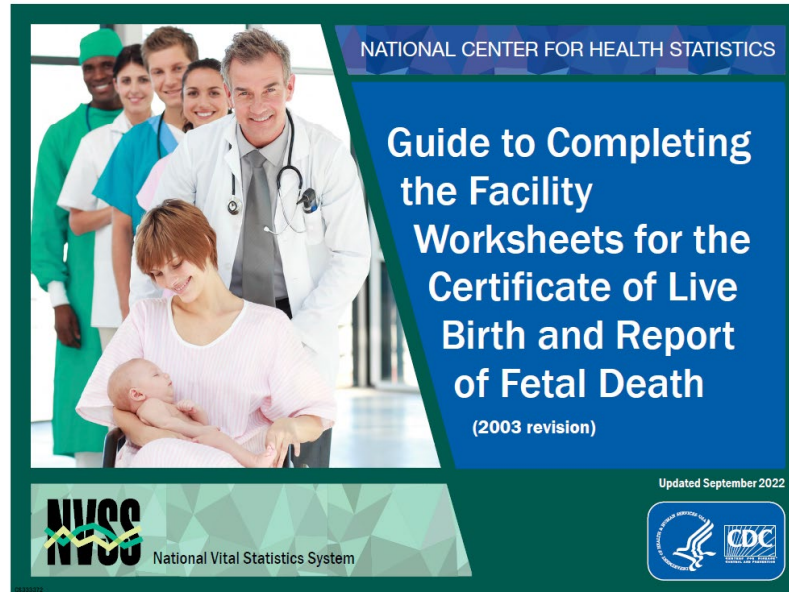
  

**Characteristics of labor and delivery**

- ☐ Induction of Labor
- ☐ Augmentation of Labor
- ☐ Non-Vertex Presentation
- ☐ Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation received by the mother prior to delivery
- ☐ Antibiotics received by the mother during labor
- ☐ Clinical chorioamnionitis diagnosed during labor or maternal temperature  $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}(100.4^{\circ}\text{F})$
- ☐ Moderate/heavy meconium staining of the amniotic fluid
- ☐ Fetal intolerance of labor such that one or more of the following actions was taken: in-utero resuscitative measures, further fetal assessment, or operative delivery
- ☐ Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Unknown

# Induction of Labor

--> *Characteristics of labor and delivery*



**NVSS Instructions:** Check this item if medication was given or procedures to induce labor were performed before labor began. If it is not clear whether medication or procedures were performed before or after labor had begun, review records to determine when labor began and when medications were given or procedures performed. Induction of labor should be checked even if the attempt to initiate labor is not successful or the induction follows a spontaneous rupture of the membrane without contractions.

**NOTE:** Does not include augmentation of labor, which applies only after labor or contractions have begun.

## **Clinical teaching: Most determinations will be easy:**

- Admit for induction
- Admit for labor (If oxytocin started, it's augmentation)
- Admit for spontaneous rupture of membranes during pregnancy (SROM) = No contractions = Induction
- Admit for SROM with contractions and oxytocin started = augmentation

# Clinical Insight on Documentation

## Provider responsibility:

- Document in the History & Physical (H&P) admission for induction, admission for labor, admission for premature rupture of membranes without labor
- In the H&P plan specify if induction vs augmentation with uterotonic-decide on wording as this will be abstracted
- Specify which method of induction (ballon, cervidil, oxytocin, etc.)
- May be in delivery note
- Document in hospital discharge summary if induced or augmented

## Birth Certificate abstractor responsibility:

- Look in H&P re: induction vs labor vs ruptured membranes
- Look in discharge summary for same language re: induction, augmentation
- May be in delivery note: some are formatted to make this easy, others might be too confusing

# Augmentation of Labor

Electronic  
Birth  
Registration  
System  
(EBRS)



Child Mother Father/Parent Stat: Child Stat: Mother Medical / Health Attendant/Certifier Edits

## *Characteristics of labor and delivery*

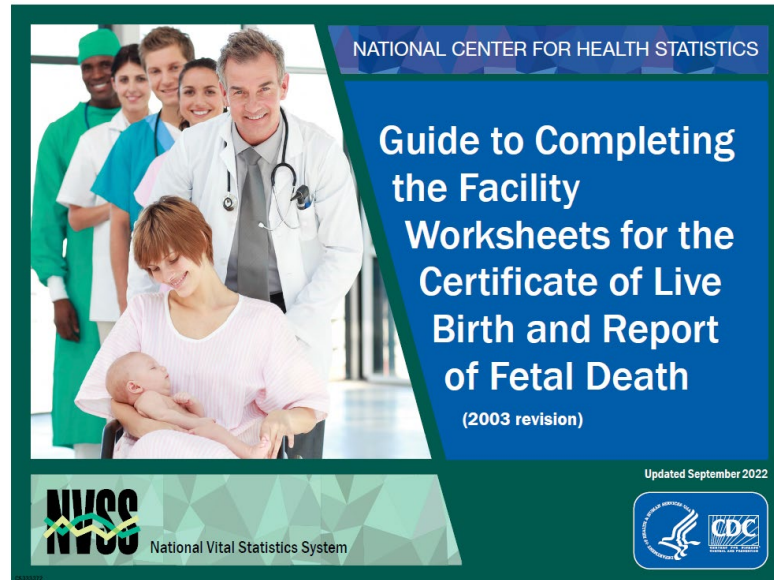
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- ☐ Augmentation of Labor
- ☐ Non-Vertex Presentation
- ☐ Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation received by the mother prior to delivery
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- ☐ Moderate/heavy meconium staining of the amniotic fluid
- ☐ Fetal intolerance of labor such that one or more of the following actions was taken: in-utero resuscitative measures, further fetal assessment, or operative delivery
- ☐ Epidural or spinal anesthesia during labor
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Unknown



# Augmentation of Labor

--> *Characteristics of labor and delivery*

## Definitions and Instructions From NVSS



**What is augmentation of labor?** Stimulation of uterine contractions by drug or manipulative technique with the intent to reduce the time of delivery (i.e., after labor has begun).

**Instructions:** Check this item if medication was given or procedures to augment labor were performed after labor began. If it is not clear whether medication or procedures were performed before or after labor had begun, review records to determine when labor began and when medications were given or procedures performed. If this information is unclear or unavailable, check with the birth attendant.

NOTE: Do not include if induction of labor was performed. Do not report induction of labor if augmentation of labor is reported.



# Clinical Insight on Documentation

## Provider responsibility:

- Document in the H&P: admission for induction, admission for labor, admission for premature rupture of membranes without labor
- In the H&P plan specify if induction vs augmentation with uterotonic-decide on wording as this will be abstracted
- Specify which method of induction (ballon, cervidil, oxytocin, etc.)
- May be in delivery note
- Document in DC summary if induced or augmented

## Birth Certificate abstractor responsibility:

- Look in H&P re: induction vs labor vs ruptured membranes
- Look in DC summary for same language re: induction, augmentation
- May be in delivery note: some are formatted to make this easy, others might be too confusing

# Premature Rupture of Membranes

Electronic  
Birth  
Registration  
System  
(EBRS)



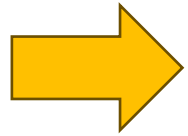
Child	Mother	Father/Parent	Stat: Child	Stat: Mother	Medical / Health	Attendant/Certifier	Edits
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**Onset of Labor**

- ☒ Premature Rupture of Membranes (prolonged,  $\geq 12$  hours)
- ☐ Precipitous Labor ( $< 3$  hours)
- ☐ Prolonged Labor ( $\geq 20$  hours)
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Unknown

# Premature Rupture or Membranes



## **Definitions and Instructions from NVSS**

Prolonged, greater than or equal to 12 hours before the onset of labor

# Clinical Insight on Documentation

## Provider responsibility:

- In H&P note “Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM)” if  $\geq 37$  weeks; “preterm PROM”  $< 37$  wks with date/time of PROM
- Note plan of induction or expectant management (if no contractions) or augmentation (if there are contractions)
- Note in H&P and DC summary if prolonged ( $> 12$  hrs)
- In DC summary note if induced (no contractions before starting oxytocin) or augmentation

## Birth Certificate abstractor responsibility:

- Look in H&P and DC summary

# Questions about OB related Variables?



# Breastfeeding

Electronic  
Birth  
Registration  
System  
(EBRS)

Child Mother Father/Parent **Stat: Child** Stat: Mother Medical / Health Attendant/Certifier Edits

Child's medical record number:

Obstetric estimate of gestation:

**Birth Weight**  
Unit of weight: Grams Grams:

**Birth Plurality/Order**  
Plurality: # born live: Order:

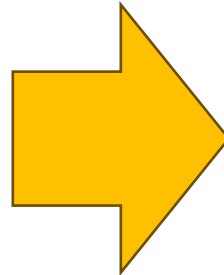
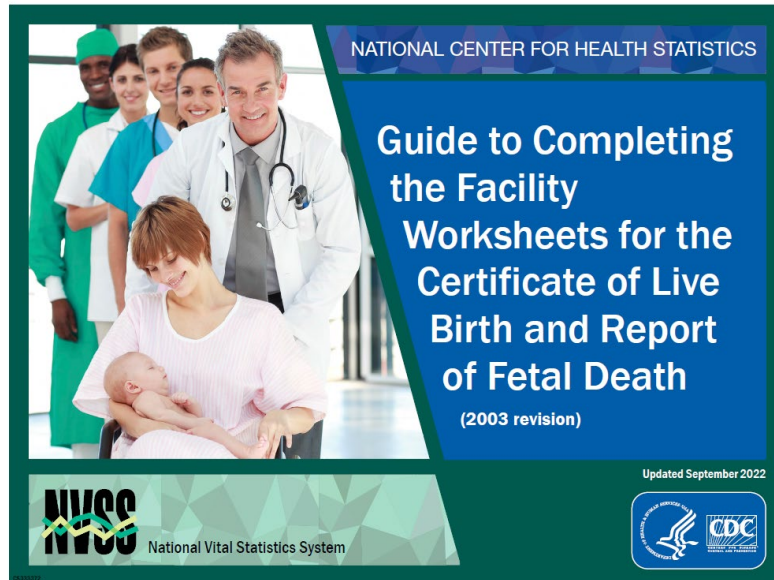
**Apgar Score**  
At 5 minutes: At 10 minutes:

**Facility Transfer**  
Was child transferred?  Name of facility transferred to:

Is child being breastfed at time of discharge?

# Breastfeeding

## Definitions and Instructions From NVSS



### **Is the infant being breastfed at discharge?**

Information on whether the infant was receiving breastmilk or colostrum during the period between birth and discharge from the hospital.

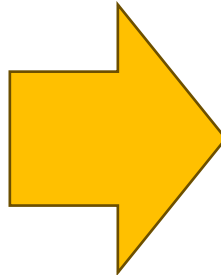
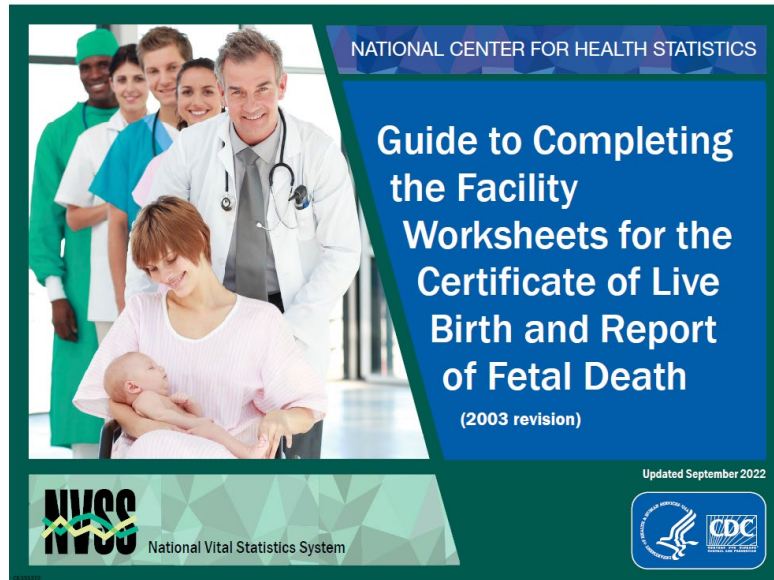
Breastfeeding refers to the establishment of breastmilk through the action of breastfeeding or pumping (expressing).

Include any attempt to establish breastmilk production during the period between birth and discharge from the hospital.



# Breastfeeding

## Definitions and Instructions From NVSS



**Is the infant being breastfed at discharge? (cont.)**  
Include if the infant received formula in addition to being breastfed.

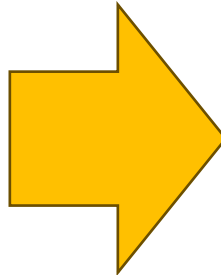
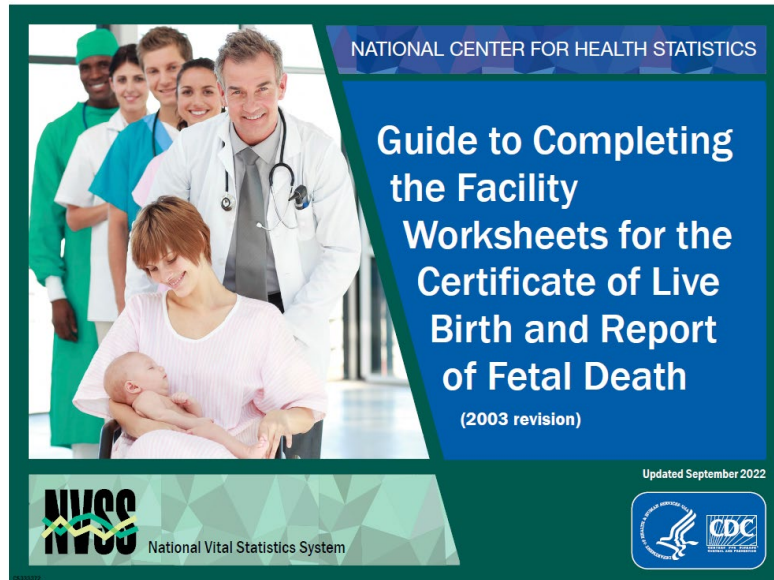
Does not include the intent to breastfeed.

**Why does it matter?**

Used to track breastfeeding levels and better target funding

# Breastfeeding

## Definitions and Instructions From NVSS



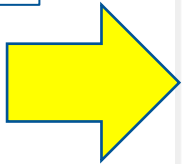
### Instructions:

Check “yes” if the infant was breastfed or received breast milk (including donor milk) at any time before being discharged from the hospital.

Check “no” if the infant was not breastfed or did not receive breast milk before being discharged from the hospital.

# Infant Transferred <24 hours

Electronic  
Birth  
Registration  
System  
(EBRS)



Child	Mother	Father/Parent	Stat: Child	Stat: Mother	Medical / Health	Attendant/Certifier	Edits
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Child's medical record number: <input type="text"/>	<b>Birth Weight</b> Unit of weight: <input type="text" value="Grams"/> Grams: <input type="text" value="0"/>
Obstetric estimate of gestation: <input type="text"/>	

<b>Birth Plurality/Order</b>			<b>Apgar Score</b>	
Plurality: <input type="text"/>	# born live: <input type="text"/>	Order: <input type="text"/>	At 5 minutes: <input type="text"/>	At 10 minutes: <input type="text"/>

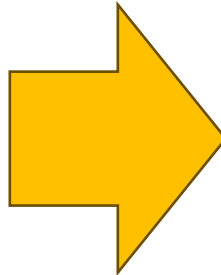
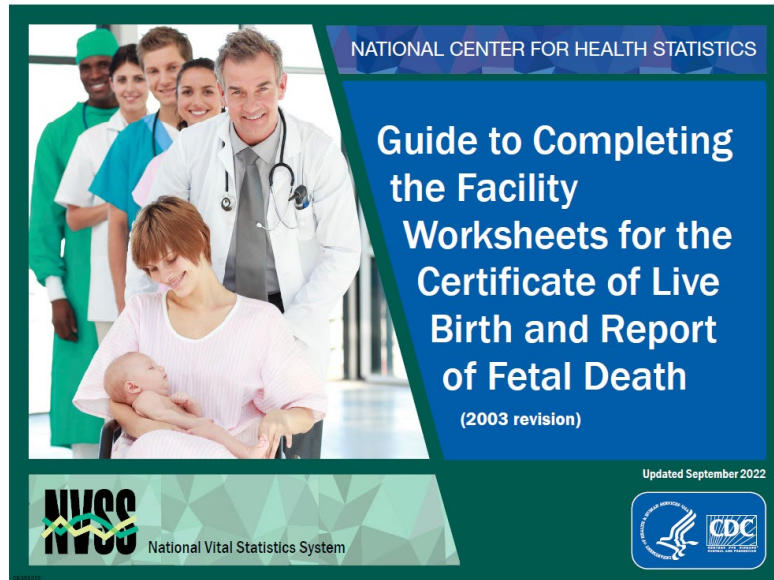
<b>Facility Transfer</b>	
Was child transferred? <input type="text"/>	Name of facility transferred to: <input type="text"/>

Is child living at time of report? <input type="text"/>	Is child being breastfed at time of discharge? <input type="text"/>
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# Infant Transferred <24 hours

## Definitions and Instructions From NVHS



## Was the infant transferred within 24 hours of delivery?

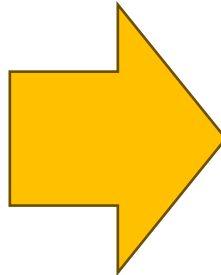
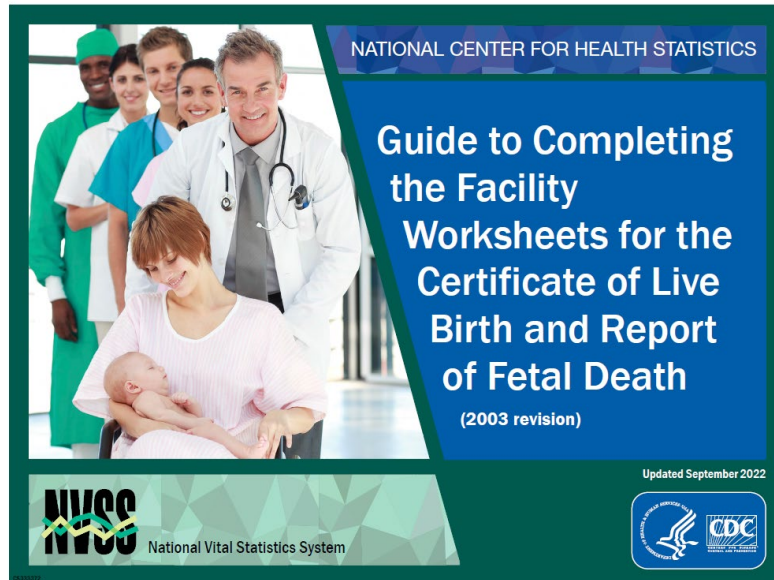
Transfer status of the infant from this facility to another within 24 hours after delivery.

## Why does it matter?

Used as indicator of risk status and of appropriateness of care

# Infant Transferred <24 hours

## Definitions and Instructions From NVHS



## Instructions:

Check “yes” if the infant was transferred from this facility to another within 24 hours of delivery.

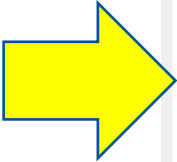
Enter the name of the facility to which the infant was transferred.

If the name of the facility is not known, enter “unknown.”

If the infant was transferred more than once, enter the name of the first facility to which the infant was transferred.

# Assisted Ventilation after Delivery

Electronic  
Birth  
Registration  
System  
(EBRS)



Child Mother Father/Parent Stat: Child Stat: Mother Medical / Health Attendant/Certifier Edits

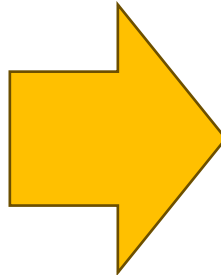
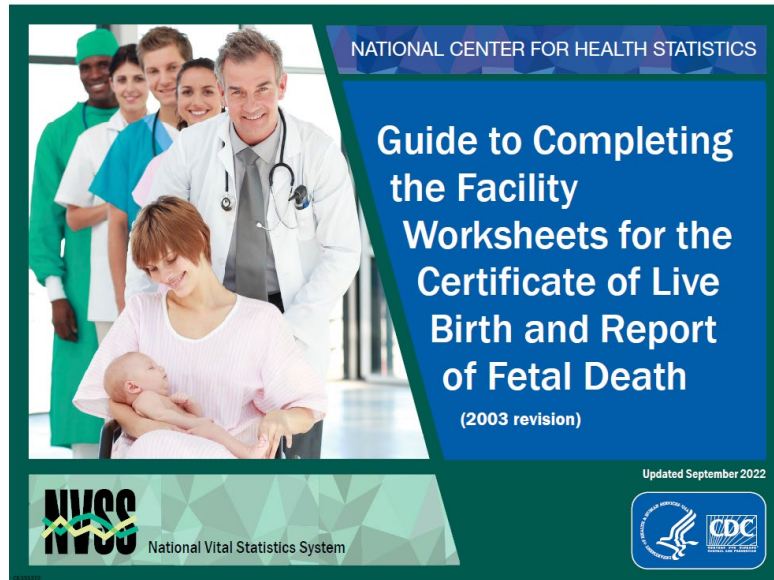
## ***Abnormal conditions***

- ☐ Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery
- ☐ Assisted ventilation required for more than 6 hours
- ☐ NICU Admission
- ☐ Newborn given surfactant replacement therapy
- ☐ Antibiotics received by the newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis
- ☐ Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Unknown



# Assisted Ventilation after Delivery

## Definitions and Instructions From NVSS



### **Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery**

Infant given manual breaths for any duration with bag and mask or bag and endotracheal tube within the first several minutes from birth.

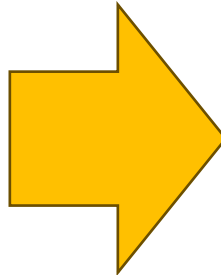
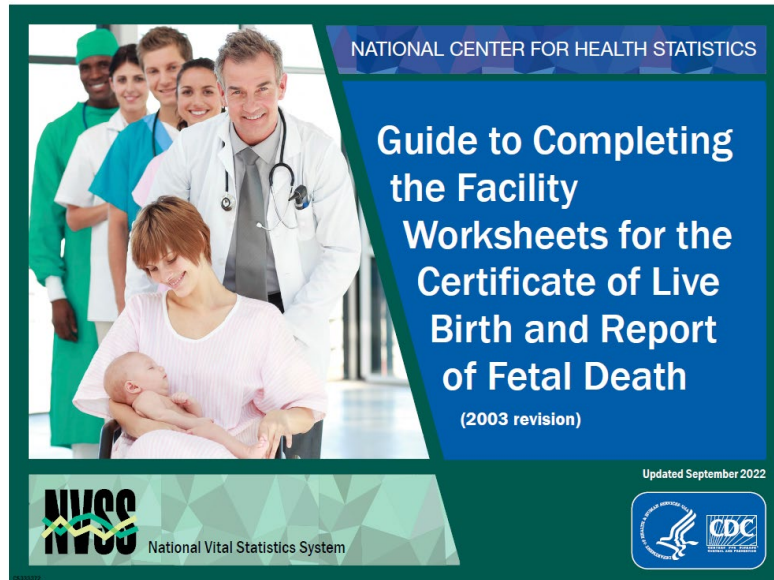
Excludes free-flow (blow-by) oxygen only, laryngoscopy for aspiration of meconium, nasal cannula, and bulb suction.

### **Why does it matter?**

Used as indicator of severity of condition at birth

# Assisted Ventilation after Delivery

## Definitions and Instructions From NVSS



### Instructions:

No additional instructions

### Keywords and Abbreviations:

Bag and mask ventilation

Intubation

Intubation and PPV – Positive pressure ventilation

PPV bag/mask or ET – Positive pressure ventilation via bag, mask, or endotracheal intubation

IPPV bag – Intermittent positive pressure ventilation via bag

IPPV ET – Intermittent positive pressure ventilation via endotracheal intubation

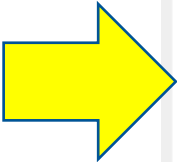
O2 via ET – Oxygen via endotracheal intubation

Oxygen



# NICU Admission

Electronic  
Birth  
Registration  
System  
(EBRS)



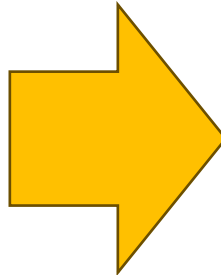
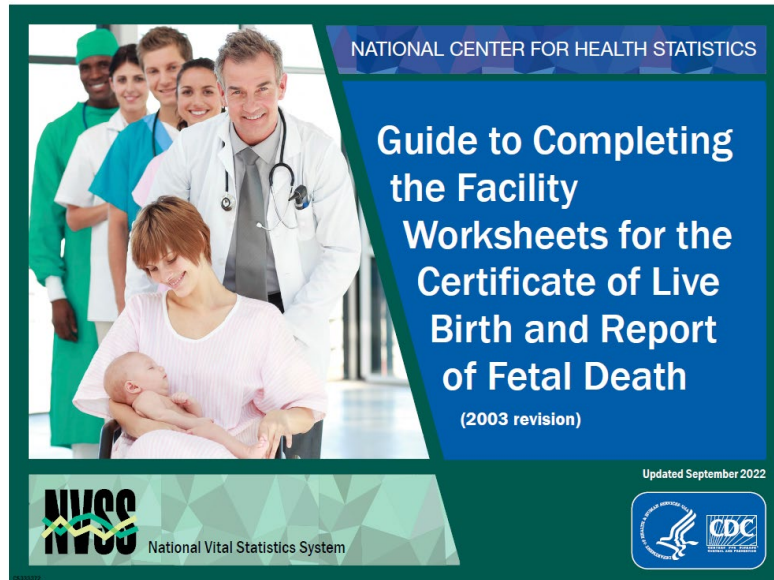
Child Mother Father/Parent Stat: Child Stat: Mother Medical / Health Attendant/Certifier Edits

## Abnormal conditions

- ☐ Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery
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- ☐ Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ Unknown

# NICU Admission

## Definitions and Instructions From NVSS



## NICU Admission

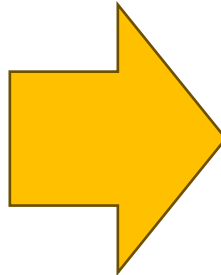
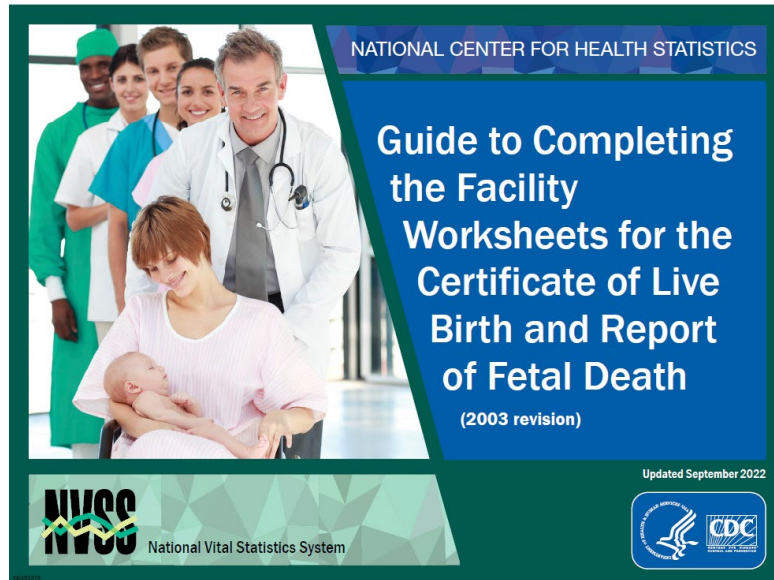
Admission into a facility or unit staffed and equipped to provide continuous mechanical ventilatory support for a newborn.

### Why does it matter?

Used to assess appropriateness of a costly resource in correlation with other data items

# NICU Admission

## Definitions and Instructions From NVSS



### Instructions:

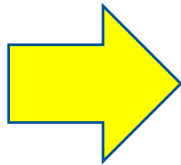
Include NICU admission at any time during the infant's hospital stay following delivery.

Do not include units that do not provide continuous mechanical ventilation. Do not include well-baby nurseries or special care nurseries (i.e., Level II nursery).

Do not include if the newborn was taken to the NICU for observation but is not admitted to the NICU.

# Principal Source of Payment (Payer)

Electronic  
Birth  
Registration  
System  
(EBRS)



Child	Mother	Father/Parent	Stat: Child	Stat: Mother	Medical / Health	Attendant/Certifier	Edits
-------	--------	---------------	-------------	--------------	------------------	---------------------	-------

Mother's medical record number:	Prepregnancy:	At delivery:	Feet:	Inches:
<input type="text"/>	Weight: <input type="text"/> lbs	<input type="text"/> lbs	Height: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**Facility Transfer**  
Was mother transferred:   
Name of facility transferred from:

**Principal Source of Payment**  
Source:  Other payment source:

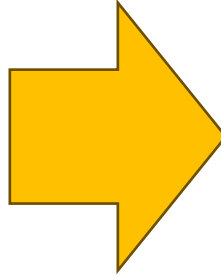
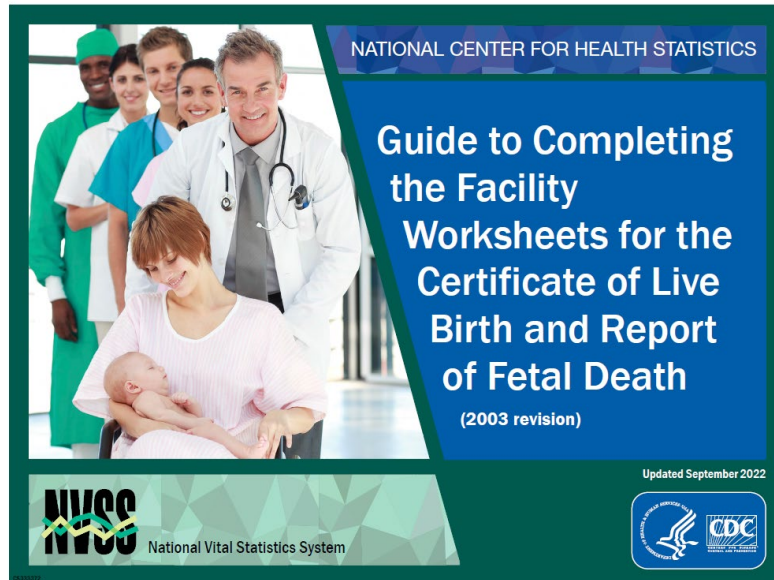
**Last Menses**  
MM:  DD:  YYYY:

WIC food during pregnancy?

# Principal Source of Payment

## Definitions and Instructions From NVSS



## Principal source of payment

The primary source of payment for the delivery at the time of delivery:

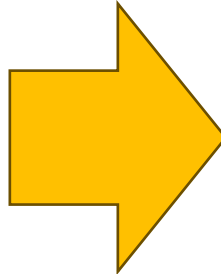
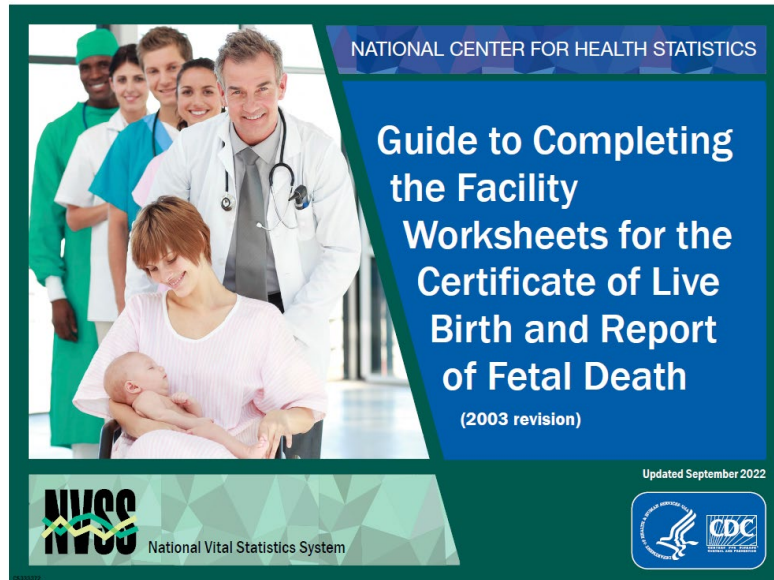
- Private insurance (Blue Cross/Blue Shield, Aetna, etc.)
- Medicaid (or a comparable state program)
- Self-pay (no third party identified)
- Other: (Indian Health Service; CHAMPUS or TRICARE; other government [federal, state, or local]; or charity)

## Why does it matter?

Used as an indicator of socio-economic status

# Principal Source of Payment

## Definitions and Instructions From NVSS



### Instructions:

Check the box that best describes the primary source of payment for this delivery. If more than one source of payment for the delivery is recorded, choose the source that appears to pay for most of the delivery.

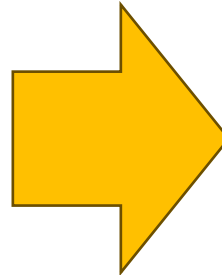
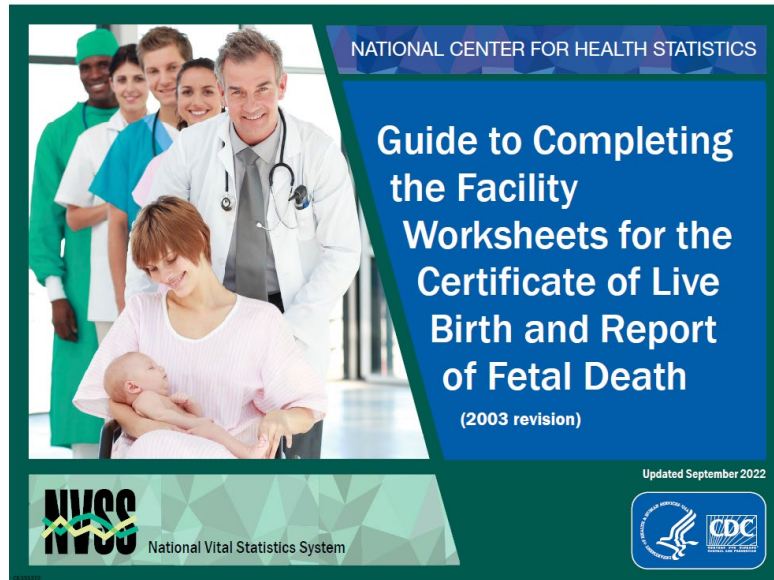
Check the source of payment for the delivery, not the payer for the newborn care or prenatal care, if different.

If "other" is checked, specify the payer.



# Principal Source of Payment

## Definitions and Instructions From NVSS



## Instructions (cont.):

If the principal source of payment is not known, enter "unknown" in the space.

If unsure what source of payment a given insurance falls under, check with the billing office.

# Questions about these Variables?





# Education Resources Available for Hospital Teams

# #1 Worksheets

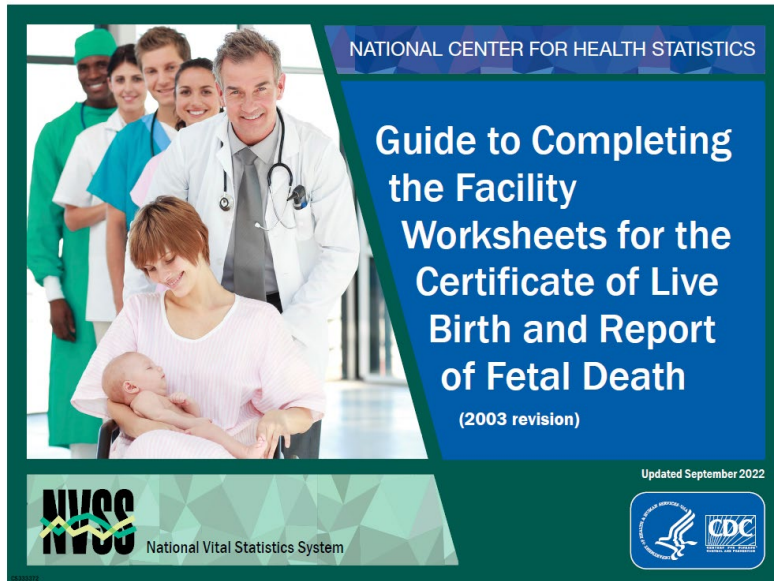
YDH-BirthWish-Parent-Rev. 09/2/2010VDH-BirthWeight-Facility-Rev. 07/22/2008

## #2 Electronic Birth Registration System (EBRS)

Document Version 1.1 EPRS Web Hospital Staff User's Manual Page 1

# Essential Education Resources for Hospital Teams

## #3 Guide (Updated Sept. 22)

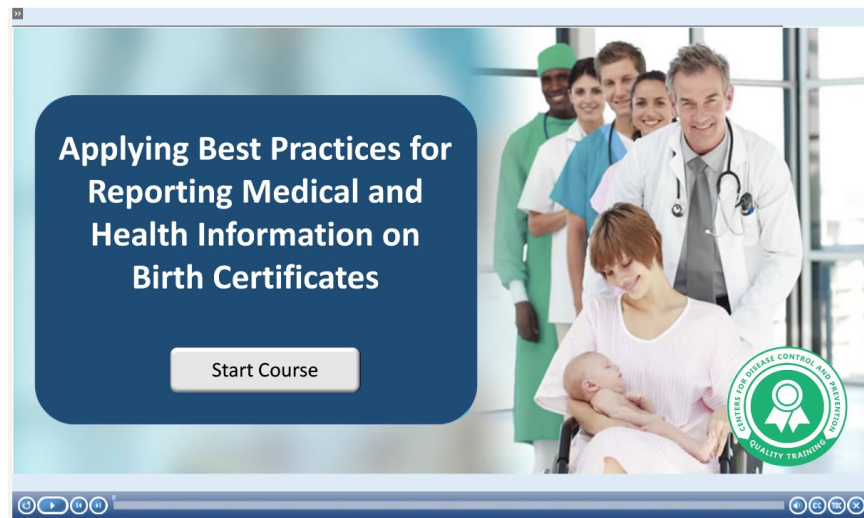


- Provides definitions, instructions, sources, and keywords and abbreviations for each of the medical and health items
- Available online in html and pdf
- FREE spiral-bound hard copies available
  - Request from [births@cdc.gov](mailto:births@cdc.gov)

[www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/facility-worksheets-guide.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/facility-worksheets-guide.htm)

# Essential Resources for Hospital Teams

## #4 Applying Best Practices for Reporting Medical and Health Information on Birth Certificates



- Free training available on NCHS website
- Continuing education units, certificate of completion available
- New EBRS Users to complete this training as part of VDH onboarding protocol
- Recommend that clinical team entering the data at hospital complete this training as part of competency education.

[NCHS Training - Applying Best Practices for Reporting Medical and Health Information on Birth Certificates \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/training/best-practices-reporting-medical-and-health-information-on-birth-certificates)

# Essential Resources for Hospital Teams

VCHIP/VDH Birth Certificate Quality Improvement Initiative (BCQII)

## Hospital Name

### Hospital Specific Tip Sheet to Completing the Birth Certificate Facility Worksheet

All definitions of variables being entered into the Electronic Birth Registration System (EBRS) are important. However, this guide focuses on 11 Vermont Birth Certificate Variables for the purpose of the BCQII QI review.

2024







United States: c. 1940 An operator entering data

Photo Credit: Underwood Archives, Inc / Alamy Stock Photo

## Learning Series Virtual Call Schedule

June 10, 2024 12:00-1:00 p.m.	Why is the birth certificate important to birthing people, newborns, and your hospital?
September 9, 2024 12:00-1:00 p.m.	Partnering across departments to improve accuracy of 11 key variables
<b>October 7, 2024 12:00-1:00 p.m.</b>	Tools to improve reporting accuracy of 11 key variables
November 4, 2024 12:00-1:00 p.m.	Identify and spread best practices for data collection: Verification and Training

This education opportunity is intended for Vermont Hospital teams involved in birth certificate data collection.

## Birth Certificate Quality Improvement Initiative Learning Series

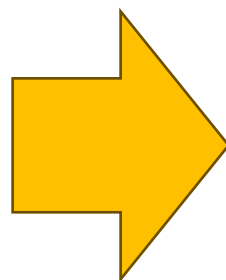


Tools to improve reporting  
accuracy of  
11 key variables

October 7, 2024  
12:00 – 1:00 p.m.

Join with the same  
Zoom link

A calendar invite will  
be shared with you



# Thank you!

## Comments? Compliments? Questions?

Please take a few moments to complete the evaluation.

Thank you!



Scan QR code