9. Congenital Conditions

Congenital conditions among stillborn and liveborn infants

From 1 January 1998, doctors, hospitals and laboratories are required under the *NSW Public Health Act 1991* to notify certain congenital conditions detected during pregnancy or in a baby up to one year of age. Information reported is included in the NSW Register of Congenital Conditions, formerly known as the NSW Birth Defects Register.

There are three types of conditions that are reported to the Register:

- Conditions that affect the growth, development and health of the baby that are present before birth, such as cleft lip, dislocated hip and problems with the development of the heart, lungs or other organs
- Conditions due to changes in the number of the baby's chromosomes, such as Down syndrome
- Four conditions due to changes in the baby's inherited genetic information: cystic fibrosis, phenylketonuria, congenital hypothyroidism and thalassaemia major.

Descriptions of some common congenital conditions are shown in Appendix 1. A list of common exclusions is shown in Appendix 2.

This chapter reports congenital conditions detected during pregnancy or in the first year of life for 2002-2007 and congenital conditions detected during pregnancy or at birth for 2008.

Trends in reported congenital conditions

Between 2002 and 2004, about 2% of infants were reported to have congenital conditions, falling to 1.8% to 1.9% for the 3-year period 2005 to 2007 (Table 103). In 2008, 831 cases of congenital conditions detected during pregnancy or at birth have been reported to date.

Table 103. Cases of congenital conditions, NSW 2002–2008*

Year	Cases of congenital conditions	Births	Rate/1000 births
	No.	No.	
2002	1736	85398	20.3
2003	1756	85853	20.5
2004	1751	85016	20.6
2005	1617	89840	18.0
2006	1768	92038	19.2
2007	1828	94912	19.3
2008	831	95171	8.7

Source: NSW Register of Congenital Conditions (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research. NSW Department of Health. ## For 2002-2007, cases reported during pregnancy and up to one year of age are included. For 2008, cases reported during pregnancy or at birth are included.

Congenital conditions by diagnostic category

The most common categories of congenital conditions for stillborn and liveborn babies are presented in Table 104. Congenital conditions are classified using the British Paediatric Association (BPA) Classification of Diseases, which is primarily organised by body system. For infants with more than one condition, each condition is counted separately. The number of congenital conditions reported therefore exceeds the number of affected infants.

In 2002–2008, conditions of the cardiovascular system were most commonly reported, followed by conditions of the musculoskeletal system and conditions of the genitourinary system (Table 104). This is a similar pattern to previous years. In 2007, the overall rate of conditions was similar to the previous 5 years (33.8 versus 34.5 per 1,000 respectively).

Diagnostic category		No. d	efects			Rate/1,0	000 births	
5 5 5	2002–2006	2007	2008	2002–2008	2002–2006	2007	2008	2002–2008
Nervous system								
Anencephaly	51	14	7	72	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Spina Bifida	126	36	21	183	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Encephalocele	30	6	2	38	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Microcephaly	109	19	8	136	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Congenital hydrocephalus	163	40	21	224	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Other nervous system anomalies	256	78	35	369	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6
TOTAL	735	193	94	1022	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.6
Eye								
Anophthalmos-microphthalmos	51	10	3	64	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Buphthalmos-congenital glaucoma	29	6	2	37	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Congenital cataract	83	17	1	101	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other eye anomalies	174	40	13	227	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4
TOTAL	337	73	19	429	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.7
Ear, face and neck								
Absence-stricture auditory canal	55	11	8	74	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Absent auricle	5	0	1	6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Anomalies of face and neck	35	13	3	51	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other ear anomalies	79	14	9	102	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
TOTAL	174	38	21	233	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Cardiovascular system								
Transposition of great vessels	235	51	30	316	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Tetralogy of Fallot	168	30	14	212	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Ventricular septal defect	810	171	84	1065	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.7
Atrial septal defect	818	159	59	1036	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.6
Heart valve anomalies	507	87	72	666	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1
Patent ductus arteriosus > 37 weeks	444	91	45	580	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9
Coarctation of aorta	209	40	22	271	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Other anomalies of aorta	127	19	16	162	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Anomalies of pulmonary artery	149	28	18	195	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other cardiovascular anomalies	716	147	91	954	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.5
TOTAL	4183	823	451	5457	9.5	8.7	4.7	8.7
Respiratory system								
Nose	64	11	5	80	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Larynx, trachea and bronchus	42	4	1	47	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Lung	85	27	15	127	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	191	42	21	254	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Gastrointestinal system	191		2.	251	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Cleft palate only	418	80	65	563	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
Cleft lip only	160	17	32	209	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3
Cleft palate and cleft lip	204	50	46	300	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5
Oesophageal atresia only	14	4	40	20	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tracheo-oesophageal fistula (TOF) only	20	4 5	2	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oesophageal atresia with TOF	78	21	5 14	113	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Oesophageal allesia Willi IOF	/0	21	14	115	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2

Table 104. Congenital conditions among stillbirths and liveborn infants by diagnostic category, NSW 2002–2008*

Table 104. (Continued)

Diagnostic category		No. d	efects			Rate/1,0	000 births	
	2002–2006	2007	2008	2002–2008	2002–2006	2007	2008	2002–2008
Atresia-stenosis of small intestine	134	22	12	168	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Atresia-stenosis of anus	129	27	23	179	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other gastrointestinal anomalies	474	99	32	605	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.0
TOTAL	1631	325	229	2185	3.7	3.4	2.4	3.5
Genitourinary system								
Anomalies of female genitals	55	10	7	72	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Undescended testis	274	96	16	386	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.6
Hypospadias	748	161	68	977	1.7	1.7	0.7	1.6
Epispadias	7	0	3	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chordee	144	34	14	192	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
Indeterminate sex-ambiguous genitalia	54	10	4	68	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Renal agenesis-dysgenesis	175	33	25	233	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Obstructive anomalies of renal pelvis and ureter	661	155	39	855	1.5	1.6	0.4	1.4
Other genitourinary system anomalies	641	144	60	845	1.5	1.5	0.6	1.3
TOTAL	2759	643	236	3638	6.3	6.8	2.5	5.8
Musculoskeletal system								
Congenital dislocation of the hips	659	116	31	806	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.3
Talipes equinovarus	375	69	35	479	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8
Polydactyly	497	89	77	663	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1
Syndactyly	108	36	18	162	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Reduction deformities of limbs	214	63	48	325	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Craniosynostosis	218	38	5	261	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Diaphragmatic hernia	125	26	22	173	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Exomphalos	63	17	14	94	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gastroschisis	85	30	17	132	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other musculoskeletal anomalies	702	154	104	960	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.5
TOTAL	3046	638	371	4055	7.0	6.7	3.9	6.5
Integumentary system	247	52	20	319	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5
Cystic hygroma	46	11	11	68	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chromosomal anomalies								
Trisomy 21	468	85	47	600	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.0
Trisomy 13	35	6	4	45	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Trisomy 18	94	18	11	123	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Turner syndrome	72	17	10	99	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other chromosomal defects	321	69	34	424	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7
TOTAL	990	195	106	1291	2.3	2.1	1.1	2.1
Situs inversus	26	6	4	36	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Congenital malformation syndromes	193	40	14	247	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4
Congenital cytomegalovirus infection	1	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-immune hydrops foetalis	98	20	16	134	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other and unspecified congenital conditions	453	112	24	589	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.9
TOTAL	15110	3211	1637	19958	34.5	33.8	17.2	31.8

Source: NSW Register of Congenital Conditions (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research. NSW Department of Health. # For 2002–2007, cases reported during pregnancy and up to one year of age are included. For 2008, cases reported during pregnancy or at birth are reported.

Infant characteristics

In the period 2002-2008, a single condition was reported in 64.0% of infants, two conditions in 18.2%, three conditions in 8.2%, and four or more conditions in 9.5% of cases. The sex was male in 57.7% of infants, female in 41.8%, indeterminate in 0.3% of infants, and was not stated for 0.2%.

Congenital conditions were more common in preterm and post-term infants than infants born at term (Table 105). Congenital conditions were also more common in infants born of a multiple pregnancy than a singleton pregnancy -

in 2002-2008, 1.8% of singleton babies, 2.6% of twins, and 3.2% of triplets were born with a congenital condition.

About 11% of infants born with congenital conditions died in the perinatal period, over half of which were stillbirths (Table 106). These figures comprise all cases of congenital conditions, including those where the cause of death may not be directly related to the congenital condition(s). By comparison, the perinatal mortality rate among all births reported to the NSW Midwives Data Collection was less than 1% in 2008 (see Chapter 4).

Table 105.	Cases of congenital conditions by gestational age, NSW 2002–2008 [#]	
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Gestational age					Yea	r			
(weeks)	200	2–2006		2007	:	2008		2000-	2008
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No. of cases/ 1,000 births
20 – 27	593	6.9	112	6.1	90	10.8	795	7.0	178.9
28 – 31	268	3.1	44	2.4	19	2.3	331	2.9	72.8
32 – 36	1081	12.5	268	14.7	120	14.4	1469	13.0	40.1
37 – 41	6292	72.9	1327	72.6	599	72.1	8218	72.8	14.4
42 +	163	1.9	15	0.8	3	0.4	181	1.6	16.9
Not stated	231	2.7	62	3.4	0	0	293	2.6	-
TOTAL	8628	100.0	1828	100.0	831	100.0	11287	100.0	18.0

Source: NSW Register of Congenital Conditions (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research. NSW Department of Health. # For 2002-2007, cases reported during pregnancy and up to one year of age are included. For 2008, cases reported during pregnancy or at birth are included.

Table 10C	Constant of comparison conditions by programmy outcome. NGW 2002, 2008#
Table 106.	Cases of congenital conditions by pregnancy outcome, NSW 2002–2008*

Pregnancy outcome				Y	ear			
	200	02–2006		2007		2008	200	2–2008
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Stillbirth	589	6.8	109	6.0	87	10.5	785	7.0
Liveborn/ neonatal death	327	3.8	67	3.7	47	5.7	441	3.9
Liveborn/ postneonatal death	57	0.7	5	0.3	8	1.0	70	0.6
Liveborn surviving	7655	88.7	1647	90.1	689	82.9	9991	88.5
TOTAL	8628	100.0	1828	100.0	831	100.0	11287	100.0

Source: NSW Register of Congenital Conditions (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research. NSW Department of Health. # For 2002–2007, cases reported during pregnancy and up to one year of age are included. For 2008, cases reported during pregnancy or at birth are reported.

Maternal characteristics

After 35 years of age, the incidence of congenital conditions increased with increasing maternal age (Table 107). While the rate of congenital conditions is higher in older women, the majority of births occur in younger women. In 2002–2008, 73.1% of babies with congenital conditions were born to women aged less than 35 years.

In 2002–2008, 377 babies of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander mothers were reported to have congenital conditions. The rate of congenital conditions among these babies was 21.4 per 1,000 compared with 17.2 per 1,000 for babies born to non-Aboriginal mothers.

Table 107. Cases of congenital conditions by maternal age, NSW 2002–2008 [#]

Maternal age (years)					Year				
	2002-	-2006	:	2007	2	2008		2002–2	800
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No. of cases/ 1,000 births
Under 20	347	4.0	71	3.9	37	4.5	455	4.0	18.9
20 – 24	1225	14.2	220	12.0	121	14.6	1566	13.9	17.6
25 – 29	2144	24.8	465	25.4	179	21.5	2788	24.7	16.2
30 – 34	2669	30.9	522	28.6	246	29.6	3437	30.5	16.3
35 – 39	1408	16.3	338	18.5	189	22.7	1935	17.1	17.5
40 – 44	365	4.2	78	4.3	56	6.7	499	4.4	23.2
45+	32	0.4	6	0.3	3	0.4	41	0.4	38.9
Not stated	438	5.1	128	7.0	0	0.0	566	5.0	-
TOTAL	8628	100.0	1828	100.0	831	100.0	11287	100.0	18.0

Source: NSW Register of Congenital Conditions (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research. NSW Department of Health. # For 2002–2007, cases reported during pregnancy and up to one year of age are included. For 2008, cases reported during pregnancy or at birth are included.

Congenital conditions among terminations of pregnancy, spontaneous abortions and unknown outcomes of pregnancy

The number of terminations of pregnancy reported to the Register increased from 285 in 2002 to 324 in 2007 (Table 108). To date, 281 terminations of pregnancy have been reported to the Register for 2008. This number is expected to increase as pregnancy outcomes for babies with conditions detected during pregnancy in 2008 continue to be reported.

Of the 2,173 terminations of pregnancy reported in 2002–2008, 1,729 (79.6%) were associated with a chromosomal

anomaly, the most common of which was Trisomy 21 (Down syndrome), and 156 (7.2%) were associated with a neural tube defect (Table 109).

For spontaneous abortions, cytogenetic analysis is only carried out in cases of habitual abortion; the numbers presented, therefore, underestimate the number of spontaneous abortions that occur due to congenital conditions. Descriptions of some diagnostic terms used here are included in Appendix 1.

Table 108.	Pregnancies with fetuses affected by congenital conditions resulting in spontaneous abortion, termination of	
pregnancy	or unknown outcome, NSW 2002–2008	

				Year			
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002–2008
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
202	233	298	322	363	334	322	2074
285	313	306	303	361	324	281	2173
7	17	38	29	23	28	0	142
494	563	642	654	747	686	603	4389
	No. 202 285 7	No. No. 202 233 285 313 7 17	No. No. 202 233 298 285 313 306 7 17 38	No. No. No. 202 233 298 322 285 313 306 303 7 17 38 29	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 No. No. No. No. No. 202 233 298 322 363 285 313 306 303 361 7 17 38 29 23	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 No.	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. 202 233 298 322 363 334 322 285 313 306 303 361 324 281 7 17 38 29 23 28 0

Source: NSW Register of Congenital Conditions (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research. NSW Department of Health.

Diagnostic category						Year					
		2002-2006			2007			2008		2002-2008	
	Spont. abortion	Termination of pregnancy less than 20 weeks gestation	Unknown	Spont. abortion	Termination of pregnancy less than 20 weeks gestation	Unknown	Spont. abortion	Termination of pregnancy less than 20 weeks gestation	Spont. abortion	Termination of pregnancy less than 20 weeks gestation	Unknownn
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nervous system											
Neural tube defects	5	121		-	19	-	0	16	9	156	2
Other nervous system defects	5	113	0	2	14	0	0	13	7	140	0
TOTAL	10	234	.	c	33	-	0	29	13	296	2
Eye	0	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	£	0
Ear, face and neck	-	10	0	0	0	0	0	4	-	14	0
Cardiovascular system	16	235	ß	c	35	-	5	53	24	323	9
Respiratory system	7	21		0	10	0	-	5	∞	36	-
Gastrointestinal system	12	121	0	-	33	0	9	22	19	176	0
Musculoskeletal system	19	282	5	7	77	-	15	49	41	408	9
Genitourinary system	∞	144	.	-	38	0	5	30	14	212	-
Integumentary system	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
Cystic hygroma	20	125	7	5	28	2	7	21	32	174	6
Chromosomal anomalies											
Trisomy 21	116	677	23	22	131	14	32	130	170	938	67
Trisomy 13	54	86	9	16	16	2	16	19	86	121	ø
Trisomy 18	60	199	13	20	48	4	16	32	96	279	17
Turner syndrome	166	66	7	30	22	0	29	17	225	138	7
Other chromosomal anomalies	1004	183	26	241	41	5	221	29	1466	253	31
TOTAL	1400	1244	105	329	258	25	314	227	2043	1729	130
Situs inversus	0	£	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Congenital malformation syndromes	0	13	0	0	4	0	2	2	2	19	0
Non-immune hydrops foetalis	12	52		9	9	-	m	7	21	65	2
Other and unspecified congenital conditions	4	31	2	0	00	0	0	10	4	49	2
TOTAL	1510	2519	128	355	531	31	358	459	2223	3509	159
NSW Register of Congenital Conditions (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research. NSW Department of Health	. Centre for Epic	demiology and Researc	h. NSW Departm	ent of Health.							

Table 109. Congenital conditions among spontaneous abortions, terminations of pregnancy and unknown outcomes of pregnancy by diagnostic category, NSW 2002–2008

Trends in selected congenital conditions

Trends in a selection of common congenital conditions are shown in Table 110 and Figures 5 to 8. For 2002–2007, malformations reported up to one year of age are included. For 2008, malformations reported during pregnancy or at birth are included.

Over the period 2002 to 2007, the rate of neural tube defects has remained fairly stable at about 0.7 per 1,000 births. The reported number of live born and stillborn infants with neural tube defects was 43 in 2002 and 55 in 2007, and 30 cases have been reported for 2008 to date. The number of reported terminations of pregnancy was 18 in both 2002 and 2007, and 16 have been reported to date for 2008 (Figure 5).

Over the period 2002–2008, the number of cases of isolated cleft palate ranged from 60 to 90 per year, and for total cleft lip (including cases of cleft lip and cleft palate) from 66 to 85 per year. Termination of pregnancy was usually associated with other conditions such as neural tube

conditions, chromosomal anomalies, or multiple anomalies in addition to the cleft lip and/or cleft palate.

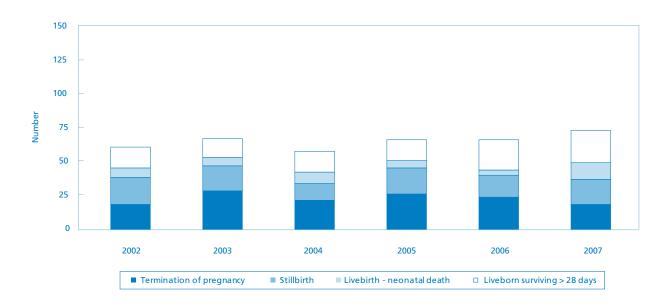
The reported number of live born and stillborn infants reported with chromosomal anomalies was 204 in 2002 and 195 in 2007. The number of reported terminations of pregnancy associated with chromosomal conditions rose from 236 in 2002 to 281 in 2006 and then fell to 256 in 2007. The number of infants born with Down syndrome was 103 in 2002 and 85 in 2007, while the number of reported terminations of pregnancy associated with Down syndrome rose from 118 in 2002 to 160 in 2006 and then fell to 131 in 2007.

In 2002, 19 liveborn infants were reported to have a diaphragmatic hernia, 3 babies were stillborn and there was 1 termination of pregnancy associated with this condition. In 2008, there were 21 liveborn infants reported with a diaphragmatic hernia, 1 stillborn baby andterminations of pregnancy (Figure 8).

Table 110.	Selected congenital cond	litions by year, NSW 2002–2008 [#]

Condition	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	No.	Rate/ 1000												
Neural tube defects	61	0.7	67	0.8	58	0.7	66	0.7	66	0.7	73	0.8	46	0.5
Anencephalus	20	0.2	18	0.2	16	0.2	19	0.2	15	0.2	25	0.3	16	0.2
Spina bifida	32	0.4	46	0.5	35	0.4	40	0.4	45	0.5	42	0.4	27	0.3
Encephalocele	10	0.1	7	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.1	3	0.0
Cleft palate	60	0.7	88	1.0	74	0.9	90	1.0	64	0.7	74	0.8	63	0.7
Total cleft lip	76	0.9	83	1.0	79	0.9	66	0.7	85	0.9	73	0.8	82	0.9
Hypospadias	133	1.6	171	2.0	150	1.8	146	1.6	149	1.6	162	1.7	68	0.7
Limb reduction defects	21	0.2	31	0.4	36	0.4	38	0.4	43	0.5	49	0.5	43	0.5
Chromosomal abnormalities	440	5.2	454	5.3	447	5.3	409	4.6	480	5.2	451	4.8	333	3.5
Down syndrome	221	2.6	228	2.7	233	2.7	209	2.3	252	2.7	216	2.3	177	1.9
Renal agenesis and dysgenesis	63	0.7	67	0.8	82	1.0	73	0.8	86	0.9	63	0.7	45	0.5
Exomphalos	22	0.3	19	0.2	28	0.3	15	0.2	22	0.2	25	0.3	20	0.2
Gastroschisis	18	0.2	18	0.2	16	0.2	19	0.2	21	0.2	30	0.3	17	0.2
Diaphragmatic hernia	23	0.3	21	0.2	30	0.4	28	0.3	25	0.3	28	0.3	24	0.3

Source: NSW Register of Congenital Conditions (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research. NSW Department of Health. # For 2002–2007, cases reported during pregnancy and up to one year of age are included. For 2008, cases reported during pregnancy or at birth are reported.





Source: NSW Register of Congenital Conditions (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health. # For 2002-2007, cases reported during pregnancy and up to one year of age are included. For 2008, cases reported during pregnancy or at birth are reported.

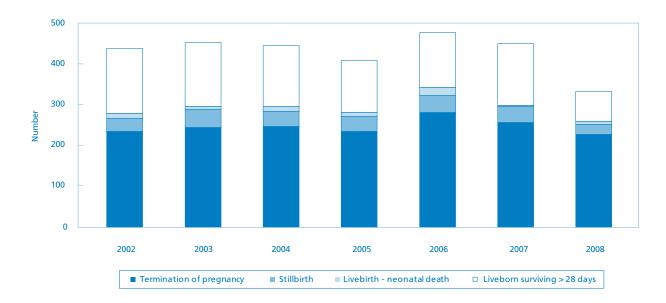
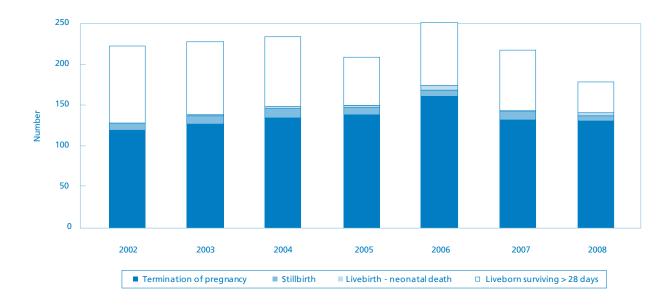


Figure 6. Chromosomal anomalies: cases by year and pregnancy outcome, NSW 2002–2008#

Source: NSW Register of Congenital Conditions (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health. # For 2002-2007, cases reported during pregnancy and up to one year of age are included. For 2008, cases reported during pregnancy or at birth are reported.





Source: NSW Register of Congenital Conditions (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health. # For 2002-2007, cases reported during pregnancy and up to one year of age are included. For 2008, cases reported during pregnancy or at birth are reported.

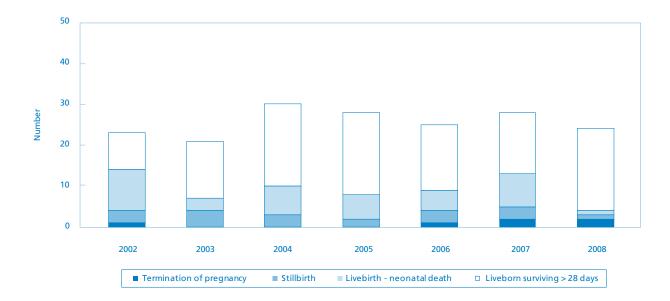


Figure 8. Diaphragmatic Hernia: cases by year and pregnancy outcome, NSW 2002–2008#

Source: NSW Register of Congenital Conditions (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health. # For 2002-2007, cases reported during pregnancy and up to one year of age are included. For 2008, cases reported during pregnancy or at birth are reported.

Congenital conditions in NSW health areas

Crude rates of reported congenital conditions for NSW health areas and rates standardised for maternal age are shown in Table 111. The denominator population includes live births and stillbirths among NSW residents as reported to the MDC. The rate of congenital conditions increases with increasing maternal age (Table 107). In order to allow direct comparison of geographic areas, rates have been standardised to the maternal age distribution of births in NSW in 1991.

In interpreting congenital condition rates among NSW areas, it should also be noted that infants with congenital conditions who are born to mothers resident in areas close to interstate borders may be transferred interstate for care and therefore may not be reported to the Register.

Over the period 2002–2008, standardised rates of reported congenital conditions were lowest in the Greater Southern Area and highest in the Hunter and New England Area. Review of cases showed slightly increased reported rates of a wide range of congenital conditions in the Hunter and New England Area compared to NSW overall, including: unstable hips (but not dislocated hips), talipes equinovarus, first degree hypospadias, undescended testis, obstructive conditions of the renal pelvis and ureter, spina bifida, ventricular septal defect, atrial septal defect, patent ductus arteriosus, coarctation of the aorta and chromosomal anomalies. There was no clustering by small geographic area. The range and pattern of these conditions suggests that reporting of congenital abnormalities is better in the Hunter and New England Health Area compared with NSW as a whole.



Health area		Year												
		2002–20	06		2007		2008			2002–2008				
	No. of cases	Crude rate / 1000 births	Stand- ardised rate/ 1000 births	No. of cases	Crude rate / 1000 births	Stand- ardised rate/ 1000 births	No. of cases	Crude rate / 1000 births	Stand- ardised rate/ 1000 births	No. of cases	Crude rate / 1000 births	Stand- ardised rate/ 1000 births	99% confidence intervals	
Sydney South West	2171	21.9	20.2	434	20.2	18.2	247	11.4	9.3	2852	20.1	18.3	17.3-19.3	
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	1764	24.3	21.5	348	21.9	19.3	187	11.8	9.6	2299	22.0	19.4	18.1-20.7	
Sydney West	1731	20.8	19.6	412	22.5	21.3	217	11.7	10.5	2360	19.7	18.5	17.5-19.6	
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	1565	23.0	19.1	335	22.8	18.0	165	11.3	8.0	2065	21.2	17.3	16.0-18.8	
Hunter & New England	1428	27.9	26.1	289	26.2	24.6	134	12.3	10.2	1851	25.3	23.5	22.0-25.0	
North Coast	423	17.4	16.2	88	16.7	14.6	62	11.5	10.8	573	16.4	15.2	13.5-17.0	
Greater Southern	352	17.7	15.6	59	14.4	11.7	39	9.5	9.2	450	16.0	14.1	12.3-16.1	
Greater Western	428	21.5	20.7	100	24.2	23.0	37	8.9	8.1	565	20.1	19.2	17.1-21.5	
TOTAL NSW	9862	22.5	20.5	2065	21.8	19.5	1088	11.4	9.5	13015	20.7	18.7	18.3-19.2	
Source: NSW/ Register	of Congeni	tal Conditi		antre for F	nidemiolo	av and Resear		onartmont	of Health					

Source: NSW Register of Congenital Conditions (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.