#### **Supplementary material**

# From maternity paper hand-held records to electronic health records: what do women tell us about their use?

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1800 811 811

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GP's please refer to materonline.org.au (maternity services) for the MMH/GP shared care protocol; guidelines for consultation and referral and the antenatal appointment schedule.

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# Always carry this record with you

You must bring this record with yo health care professional / hospital

**Mater Mothers Hospital** 

Model of care:		
Medicare ineligible	Comments:	

Antenatal Clinic: 3163 8330 General Enquiries: 3163 8111

Pregnancy Assessment Unit: 3163 7000

13 HEALTH

**DVI** Hotline

		In an emergency dial 000
lother's information		
Preferred name:		ntry of birth: ustralia Other
Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander of (both may be ticked)  Yes, Aboriginal Yes, Torres Strait Island	Y	es, language:
hared Care Contact Information		
Consultant:	Prima	ry maternity carer name:
General Practitioner (GP) / Midwife (stamp or pri	nt details):	Useful Phone Numbers
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	Fax:	1
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	Fax:	

#### Anti D Prophylaxis (for Rh Negative women only)

	New York Control of the Control of t	
☐ Yes → We ☐ No (init	GR 20.	Week 34–36: (initial)

Pager:

#### Disclaimer

Email:

This document is not nor should it be treated as a complete obstetric record for the mother. Copies of the complete obstetric record for the mother will be made available to the mother's treating health practitioner/s on request. Any notes in this document must be read in conjunction with the documents attached to it. This document will be updated at each visit.

Queensland Health does not warrant that this document is a comprehensive or up to date record. In no event shall Queensland Health be liable for any damages (including without limitation, direct, indirect, special or consequential) whatsoever including damages connected with or resulting from the information contained in this document or reliance on it.

This document does not replace the need to obtain a valid consent from the mother in relation to any procedure.

URN:
Family name:
Given name(s):
Address:
Medicare number:
Date of birth:

Full name:			Relationship: Partner Other (specify):
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Additional	Contact Per	rson	
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mportant	Information		
		ur health care pi	roviders about any problems you or your baby had in
previous pregna	ancy, labour and/or	post-birth.	
Call your GP /	midwife / obstetr	ician or birth s	suite:
1059			or if you think you are in labour
5	's' break (membrane		_
*	periencing any of the inal bleeding during	62	Please phone the following
, ,	by is moving less that		number prior to arriving at
	ollable vomiting or d	iarrhoea	the hospital.
	nal or back pain headaches and/or b	durred vision	
- Fainting		nurred vision	
- Urinary			
	arly labour and still b pares staff for your a		at home. A phone call to the hospital may reduce your
When to see y	our GP / midwife	/ obstetrician	
	he Recommended M n your health care pro		al Schedule on page 8. If you have any concerns, please
Types of preg	nancy / antenatal	care available	
			doctor care / midwife in private practice or GP. enatal care. Please ask for details.
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## Consent to Carry

I acknowledge that:

- 1. I have been provided with a copy of a brochure entitled *Pregnancy Health Record (PHR)*. I have read and understood the contents of that brochure.
- 2. I have also read the disclaimer on the front page of this document and have understood it.
- 3. My PHR is not intended to replace the advice I receive from my treating health practitioners.
- 4. My PHR is not intended to replace the need for me to provide informed consent to any treatment or procedure.
- 5. If I elect to carry my PHR, I accept:
  - My PHR contains confidential health information about myself as well as confidential information about the father of my child.
  - b. The safekeeping of my PHR and the information contained in my PHR will be my sole responsibility.
  - c. It will be my sole responsibility to produce my copy of the PHR at all appointments and birth with all my treating health practitioners. I understand my record will be updated at each visit.
  - It will be my responsibility to ensure that the PHR is updated at every visit to any health professional in Queensland Health.
  - e. It will be my responsibility to ensure that relevant information is included in my PHR at any appointment or during any episode of care from a non-Queensland Health health practitioner.
  - f. A photocopy of this document will be kept in my Hospital file. The original will be retained by the hospital after the birth. I may then take the photocopy for my personal records.

The state of the s	to carry my PHR  like to carry my PHR	Signatur	e:	/ /	
Record (	of Copies M	1ade			
Copied for:	Hospital	GP	Midwife	Mother	
Copied by:					

## Staff Signature Log

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Birth Preferences Please complete by 34 weeks than one box. These plans are	after talking with your GP, midwife or obstetrician. You may tick more flexible and can be changed at any time, even through labour and birth
Mobility and positions for labour	Birthing aids
☐ Walking ☐ Standing ☐ Squatting	Bean bag Bath Shower
Kneeling Lying (bed/floor mat)	Mirror Birth stool Gym ball
Other:	Other:
	Discussion in a local project well of
Relaxation and personal comfort	Pharmacological pain relief
Massage Oils Heat pack Music-relaxation CD/Tapes	Entonox gas
Shower/Bath Aromatherapy Relaxation techniques	Narcotic intramuscular injection Epidural
Be aware	Epidurai
Circumstances can change due to a long and/or difficult labour	Placenta – 3rd stage management
or preterm baby. I may require:	Active - oxytocic injection given to mother following baby's
More pain relief than you anticipated	birth to reduce the risk of bleeding as recommended by
Assisted birth [ie. forceps, ventouse (vacuum)]	hospital guideline Modified active – discuss delayed cord clamping
Caesarean section (operative birth)	Physiological – as discussed with care givers (comments):
Episiotomy	Triyalological as also access that care gives (community)
Support / Cultural needs	
Name of main support person: Name of second support person:	
Comments:	Screening and Vaccinations recommended for all
	babies following birth
	I have received information and would like my baby to have:
	Vitamin K Yes No
	Hepatitis B vaccination Yes No
	Neonatal screening blood test Yes No
Plans for home discussed	Healthy Hearing screening Yes No
I have discussed with my health provider	Consent will be sought for the above when you have your baby
Vaginal birth, expected discharge 6-48 hours	1 SOCIA MARIA (1777) W 11 MET. 14
Caesarean birth, expected discharge within 4 days	Whooping cough vaccination
My preferred discharge time. May be within 24 hours, mother and baby condition permitting ⇒ Day 3–5 GP check.	I have received information about whooping cough
Community midwifery service – postnatal home visiting /	vaccination for my family and for me
phone contact	Seasonal flu vaccination
Community Child Health Services	I have received information about seasonal flu vaccination
Day 5-10 baby check with GP	Meals
6 weeks postnatal check with GP	I will require normal hospital food
Postnatal depression information	I will require a special diet:
Postnatal follow up regarding pre-existing medical	Vegetarian Vegan Diabetic
condition(s) – see page 13	Halal Gluten free
SAFE sleeping and SIDS information Recommended discharge time is by 10am	Other:
How to register a compliment or complaint about the service	
Comments and questions	
V	
Awareness statement Safety for you and your baby will k	pe paramount in any decision making.
I understand that this is a guide to my preferences and acknowled	ge that circumstances can change, sometimes suddenly. I
understand that if things do not happen as indicated then the prim	ary maternity carer will discuss options with me in consultation with
the specialist team on duty. I have information about and have indi	cated my choices for screening and vaccinations following birth.
Mother's signature: Doctor's/Midwife's signatur	e: Doctor's/Midwife's name: Date

Mother's section

URN:

Family name:

Given name(s):

Address:

Medicare number:

Date of birth:

# Correct use of seat belts in pregnancy

Place the lap seat belt as low as possible, positioned below your baby. It should be below uterus, and across upper thigh.

The sash part of the seat belt should pass above level of uterus and between breasts and over collarbone.





Brown, Trauma in Pregnancy, Obstet Gynecol 200

## What to Bring to Hospital

What to bring for mother  Pregnancy Health Record Comfortable clothing Toiletries, tissues etc Minimum of 4 packets of maternity sanitary pads Maternity bras Massage oil, barley sugar, glucose drinks, music (For use during labour) Pen	What to bring for baby  2 dozen newborn size disposable nappies 6 newborn singlets 6 newborn jumpsuits 6-8 bunny-rugs or small cotton blankets Baby wipes 3 face washers for baby bath
Other things to consider  Access to phone (eg. use of mobile, phone card) Baby car seat for discharge (mandatory)	
Mother's Notes / Your Questions Things you may like to talk about with your GP / midy	
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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BINDING MARGIN

URN:

Family name:

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Feeding Your Baby

Have you breastfed before?	Have you experienced difficulties with breastfeeding in the past?
☐ Yes → Duration: ☐ No	☐ Yes → Give details: ☐ No

Sign and date each	section as it is discussed	Date	Initial
Advantages of breastfeeding for your baby	<ul> <li>Breastmilk is a complete food for your baby. It is a living fluid constantly changing according to your baby's needs and packed full of minerals and antibodies to boost your baby's immune system.</li> <li>A breast fed baby is less likely to develop allergies, diabetes, some childhood cancers, gastroenteritis and obesity</li> </ul>		0 ==
Advantages of breastfeeding for the mother	<ul> <li>Breastfeeding may assist the bonding and attachment between mothers and babies.</li> <li>Breastfeeding promotes faster maternal recovery from childbirth and women who have breastfed have reduced risks of breast and ovarian cancers later in life.</li> </ul>	* < *	0 0 0 0 -10
Advantages of breastfeeding for the family	<ul> <li>Breastfeeding is free, safe, convenient and environmentally friendly</li> <li>No preparation required; ready anytime, anywhere</li> </ul>		
Importance of skin-to-skin contact after birth	Holding baby close after birth keeps them warm and calm, promotes bonding and helps breastfeeding. Bathing and weighing should wait until after the first feed.		
Importance of good positioning and attachment	Problems are most often caused by baby not being well attached; ask for help when you are starting out		
Getting breastfeeding off to a good start	<ul> <li>Keep your baby with you while in hospital (getting to know each other)</li> <li>Feed baby when shows signs of hunger (hands to mouth, searching)</li> <li>Dummies and teats can sometimes cause problems when getting started</li> </ul>		
No other food or drink for the first 6 months	<ul> <li>Giving formula to breastfed babies in the first six months can reduce some of the health benefits of breastfeeding and decrease breastfeeding duration</li> <li>Breastfeeding is still important for babies health after the introduction of solids at around six months of age, breastfeeding has ongoing health benefits for mum and baby for as long as it continues</li> </ul>		
Who can help support you to breastfeed?	<ul> <li>Your partner—partners can help in a lot of ways other than feeding (settling, bathing)</li> <li>Your family and friends by giving practical support and help at home</li> </ul>		
Signs baby is getting enough breastmilk	<ul> <li>6–12 feeds per day can be normal</li> <li>5–6 wet nappies each day</li> <li>A breastfed baby may poo many times a day or none for a few days</li> </ul>		
Where to get help in the community	<ul> <li>Australian Breastfeeding Association www.breastfeeding.asn.au</li> <li>1800 mum 2 mum (1800 686 2 686) 24 hour helpline</li> <li>Lactation consultants (see Yellow Pages)</li> <li>General practitioners</li> <li>Community Child Health (see Yellow Pages)</li> <li>13HEALTH (13 43 25 84)</li> </ul>		

Mothers who formula feed their baby will be shown how to safely prepare, store and transport feeds before discharge from hospital

I have had all the above information discu	ussed with me and all my questions answ	vered to my satisfaction	1.
Mother's signature:	Date:		
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#### Glossary of Terms

A B O Rhesus human blood types; checks are done to see that there is no problem between the mother's and baby's blood.

Amniocentesis fluid (also called liquor) is taken by needle from the mother's uterus to do tests

Antenatal the period of pregnancy – before the birth

Antibodies proteins produced by blood (checks are done to see that there is no problem between the mother's and baby's blood)

**BGL** blood glucose level – to be watched for early signs of diabetes

**BMI** body mass index – A measure of weight and height

BP blood pressure

**Br, Breech** unborn baby is lying bottom-down in the uterus

C, Ceph unborn baby is lying head down in the uterus – cephalic presentation

**CVS** chorionic villus sampling, taking a small sample of placenta for testing for Down syndrome etc.

Cx (Pap) smear vaginal examination where a sample is collected to detect early warning of cancer of the cervix

**E, Eng, Engaged** unborn baby's head is positioned in the mother's pelvis, ready to be born

**EDD** estimated date of baby's birth – it is normal for the baby to be born up to 2 weeks before/after this date.

**EDS, EPDS** Edinburgh Depression Scale

**Episiotomy** surgical incision to enlarge the vaginal opening to help the birth

Fetal heart rate unborn baby's heartrate

**Fetal movements** unborn baby's movements

Fetus developing human baby

FH (H) fetal heart

Fifths above brim position of unborn baby's head in relation to mother's pelvis assessed by examining the abdomen

FMF; FMNF fetal (baby) movements felt; fetal movements not felt

Forceps instruments supporting baby's head to assist in childbirth

This list is an explanation of some of the terms or abbreviations you may see printed or added to this Pregnancy Health Record. Ask your GP, midwife or obstetrician if you don't understand any of the terms or words they use.

Fundal height size of the uterus – expected to increase 1cm per week from 20 – 36 weeks of pregnancy

**GDM** gestational diabetes mellitus – diabetes in pregnancy

Gestation number of weeks pregnant

**Gestational hypertension** a rise in blood pressure during pregnancy which will require close monitoring

Glucose challenge test (GCT) screening blood test for gestational diabetes which may develop during pregnancy

Glucose tolerance test (GTT) diagnostic blood test for gestational diabetes which may develop during pregnancy

GP, general practitioner family doctor

**Gravida** the number of times you have been pregnant, primigravida means first, multigravida means more than 1

**Hb, haemoglobin** the red cells in your blood, which carry oxygen and iron

Hepatitis A B or C inflammation or enlargement of the liver caused by various viruses. Baby may be immunised at birth against Hepatitis B.

**HIV** human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that may lead to AIDS

Hypertension high blood pressure

**IOL** induction of labour – labour that is initiated by medication or surgical rupture of membranes

Liquor fluid around baby

LNMP last normal menstrual period

MC miscarriage

Midwife professional healthcare worker who specialises in providing care for women and their families throughout pregnancy, labour and birth, and after the birth

MSU mid-stream specimen urine – tested to check for infection

NAD no abnormality detected

NE not engaged (see engaged)

Nuchal Translucency one of the special measurements taken of the unborn baby during an ultrasound scan

Obstetrician Medical specialist who specialises in providing care for women and their families throughout pregnancy, labour and birth, and after the birth Oedema swelling generally of ankles, fingers or face

Parity the number of babies you already have had

**PET** pre-eclampsia or pre-eclampsic toxaemia (elevated BP in pregnancy associated with protein in the urine)

Placenta the baby's lifeline to you, also known as after-birth

Posterior the unborn baby is lying with its spine alongside mother's spine. This can cause backache in labour

**Postnatal** period of time after the birth of the baby

**Presentation** the position of the baby in the uterus before the birth (referred to as vertex, breech, transverse)

**Primary maternity carer** the health care professional providing the majority of your maternity care

Primigravida mother pregnant for the first time

Rubella German measles, a disease that can cause major abnormalities in an unborn baby

Spontaneous labour labour that occurs naturally

STI sexually transmitted infections: includes syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia and herpes.

**T, FT, Term** full-term, baby is due to be born (37–42 weeks)

Transverse unborn baby is lying crossways in the uterus

**US, scan, Ultrasound** sound waves passed across the mother's abdomen are used to make pictures of the unborn baby.

**Uterine size** size of the uterus relative to stage of pregnancy

**Uterus, womb** hollow muscle in which the baby grows

UTI urinary tract infection

**VE** vaginal examination (an internal check of the mothers cervix)

Venous Thrombus Embolism a blood clot in a vein

Ventouse/Vacuum Extraction suction cap to baby's head to assist birth

Vx, Vertex unborn baby is lying head down in the uterus – the most common position for birth

URN:

Family name:

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## Recommended Minimum Antenatal Schedule

First visit	» Pregnancy confirmed- maternal counselling including tobacco/alcohol/other drug
GP/Midwife visit preferably before 12 weeks	cessation  » Pre-pregnancy weight, height and BMI  » Urine dipstick/MSU
	Antenatal blood tests ordered with consent and counselling     Blood group and antibodies (status checked/identified), full blood count, syphilis, rubella, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV     Ultrasounds ordered
	» Antenatal screening bloods Free Beta-hCG and Papp A after 10 completed weeks and preferably 3–5 days prior to Nuchal USS Note: Request slip to include EDD and current maternal weight
	<ul> <li>» Nuchal Translucency 11 weeks–13 weeks +6 days</li> <li>» Diagnostic Morphology 18–20 weeks</li> <li>» Booking in referral sent</li> <li>» Genetic Counselling and testing discussed as appropriate</li> <li>» Chorionic Villus Sampling 11–13 weeks/Amniocentesis 16–18 weeks</li> </ul>
<b>12–18 weeks</b> Midwife booking in visit	<ul> <li>Booking in Visit – demographic, social, medical and obstetric history ± allied health referrals</li> <li>SAFE Start or similar tool, tobacco/alcohol/other drug cessation and EDS (EPDS) completed</li> <li>Maternal counselling including tobacco/alcohol/other drug cessation, and breastfeeding (see pages 6, 18 and 19)</li> <li>Models of care discussed and preference identified</li> </ul>
<b>20 weeks</b> Hospital staff visit	<ul> <li>Post diagnostic morphology ultrasound assessment and general health check</li> <li>Appropriate model of care confirmed (after risk assessment completed)</li> <li>Maternal counselling including tobacco/alcohol/other drug cessation and breastfeeding</li> <li>Rh negative women—Consent for prophylactic Anti D stapled inside Pregnancy Health Record</li> </ul>
<b>24 weeks</b> Standard antenatal visit with primary maternity carer	<ul> <li>Full assessment including abdominal palpation and fetal auscultation</li> <li>Request slip given for blood tests to be performed between 26–28 weeks</li> <li>Full blood count, Rhesus Antibody blood screen and Glucose Challenge for all women</li> </ul>
<b>28 weeks</b> Standard antenatal visit with primary maternity carer	<ul> <li>Check pathology results</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> dose of Anti D for Rhesus negative women</li> </ul>
<b>30-32 weeks</b> Standard antenatal visit with primary maternity carer	<ul> <li>Standard antenatal visit including maternal counselling on tobacco/alcohol/other drug cessation and breastfeeding</li> <li>Discuss birth preferences, length of hospital stay and postnatal community supports</li> </ul>
<b>34 weeks</b> Standard antenatal visit with primary maternity carer	<ul> <li>» 2<sup>nd</sup> dose of Anti D for Rhesus negative women</li> <li>» EDS (EPDS) completed</li> </ul>
<b>36 weeks</b> Hospital staff visit	<ul> <li>Standard antenatal visit including maternal counselling on tobacco/alcohol/other drug cessation and breastfeeding</li> <li>Perform Full blood count, Rhesus Antibody blood screen</li> </ul>
<b>38 weeks</b> Standard antenatal visit with primary maternity carer	<ul> <li>Discuss signs of early labour and when to come to hospital</li> <li>Review blood results</li> </ul>
<b>40 weeks</b> Standard antenatal visit with primary maternity carer	» Standard antenatal visit including maternal concerns
41 weeks Hospital visit	<ul> <li>Assessment of maternal and baby wellbeing (arrange for CTG if indicated)</li> <li>Uncomplicated pregnancy - offer IOL for T+10-14 i.e. 42 weeks</li> </ul>

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Family name:	
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Medicare number:	
Date of birth:	

### Antenatal Care Checklist

Additional appointments may be required according to individual need. Please discuss any questions or concerns you have during your antenatal, labour or postnatal period with your care providers.

Visit	Activity	Notes
First Visit Preferably before 12 weeks	Discuss/order/perform routine investigations and genetic counselling  Bloods—group and antibodies, FBC, syphilis, hepatitis B&C, rubella, HIV and urine dipstick/MSU  Antenatal screening—Nuchal Translucency + Bloods at week 11–13+6  Diagnostic morphology 18–20 weeks  Offer pap smear if due  Discuss normal breast changes / examination  Send hospital referral. Note interest in birth centre care if applicable.  Discuss folate and iodine supplementation	
12–18 Week Midwife Booking in Visit	<ul> <li>□ Discuss preferred model of care</li> <li>□ Commence smoking/alcohol cessation counselling</li> <li>□ Complete SAFE Start or similar tool and EDS (EPDS)</li> <li>□ Discuss recommended weight gain/nutrition</li> <li>□ Discuss physiotherapy</li> <li>□ Discuss reasons to breast feed</li> <li>□ Offer antenatal classes: □ Accepted □ Declined</li> </ul>	
20 Week Visit	Obtain consent for Anti D prophylaxis Confirm expected date of birth Confirm model of care Review blood/scan results Discuss skin to skin contact Discuss initiation of breast feeding/baby led feeding Discuss positioning and attachment of baby	
Subsequent Visits A minimum of every 4 weeks until 28 weeks	<ul> <li>□ Discuss benefits of rooming-in (baby/mother staying together)</li> <li>□ Discuss exercise and rest</li> <li>□ Week 26–28: Obtain GCT/FBC/antibodies (GTT when indicated)</li> <li>□ Review blood results</li> <li>□ Week 28: Provide first dose Anti D if applicable</li> <li>□ Discuss home safety and hazard identification for injury prevention</li> </ul>	
30-32 Week Visit with Midwife	<ul> <li>□ Discuss birth preferences</li> <li>□ Discuss discharge planning including post-natal supports</li> <li>□ Discuss exclusive breast feeding for six months</li> </ul>	
34 Week Visit	<ul> <li>☐ Week 34: Provide second dose Anti D if applicable</li> <li>☐ Discuss expressing breast milk and safe storage</li> <li>☐ Review EDS (EPDS)</li> </ul>	e a a
36 Week Visit Then as clinically indicated every 1–2 weeks until 41 weeks	Discuss signs of early labour, when to come to hospital     Book elective caesarean section (if applicable)     Review blood results     Review breastfeeding information	e e
41 Week Hospital Visit	<ul> <li>□ Discuss induction of labour for week 40 +10-14 days plus or minus membrane sweep</li> <li>□ Monitoring if indicated as per current fetal surveillance guidelines</li> </ul>	

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URN: Family name: Given name(s): Address: Medicare number: Date of birth:

Details of Baby's Father	
Full name: Age:	Details of smoking / alcohol use:
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? (both may be ticked)	Health status:
Yes, Aboriginal Yes, Torres Strait Islander No	
Country of birth: Preferred language:	Hereditary conditions:
	Hereutary conditions.
Reside together? Yes No	
Mother's Health History consult with	your health care professional to complete this section
Health Directive in place?  ☐ Yes → ☐ Copy in chart	No (tick if yes and comment as appropriate)
✓ Gynaecological	Haematological (blood) conditions
Pap smear (specify date/result):	Autoimmune Other
Previous abnormal pap smear:  Yes No	Venous thrombus embolism (VTE) risk assessment
Fertility problems:	Assess if the mother has any of the following VTE risks:  Consider referral to obstetric or medical service if:
STI:	☐ Major medical illness ☐ Age over 35 years ☐ Weight over 80kg or BMI ≥30
Gynaecological problems:	Personal history of DVT, PE Family history of DVT, PE Parity 4 or more
Antenatal Diagnosis Counselling:	Thrombophilia: Gross varicose veins Congenital or acquired Current infection
Other:	Antiphospholipid syndrome Preeclampsia Prolonged immobility
✓ Medical	Surgical history:
Asthma / Chest diseases:	
Heart disease:	
High blood pressure:	n e a a se
Kidney disease / UTI:	Blood transfusions Previous anaesthetic
Incontinence	
Frequency Urgency Dysuria Stress Incontinence Bowel Referral	Medications
Diabetes (specify treatment):	(including over the counter, natural remedies, vitamins etc.)
Thyroid disorder:	
Neurological	
Gastrointestinal:	Maternal family history
Liver disorders:	Asthma Mental health issues  Heart disease Hearing
Epilepsy:	High blood pressure Multiple pregnancies Diabetes Genetic disorders /
Musculoskeletal disorder:	Postnatal depression congenital abnormalities Thyroid disorder
Mental health issues / Eating disorders:	Other / Comments:
Postnatal depression:	
Childhood illness / Vaccinations:	Signature: Date:

(affix identification label here)

URN: Family name:

Given name(s):

Address:

Medicare number:

Date of birth:

Pre	viou	us P	regnand	cies	Gravida:		Pai	rity:		Pregnancy loss:
	of birth	Ges- tation	Place of birth	Type of labour	Duration of labour	Type of birth	Sex	Birth weight	Duration of B/F	Comments / Name
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# Guidelines for Calculation of Estimated Due Date

1. First day of LNMP	Date / /	3. Due date based on period and cycle:	/ /
Certain? Assisted conception?	Yes No	4. Due date by ultrasound:	1 1
Comments:	Pill or other contraception	Gestation at ultrasound:	/ 40
Comments.		LNMP consistent with early ultrasound scan (within seven days)?	Yes No
		5. Estimated Due Date	/ /
2. Menstrual cycle  Number of bleeding	Regular Irregular	Person who calculated (print name):	
days: Usual length of cycle:		Date: Position:	

# Physical Examination at First Booking Visit

3	Pre-pregnancy	Pre-pregnancy	To be completed by a medical officer:
Date:	weight: Height:	BMI:	Breast / Nipples:
Booking weight:	Comments:	m	Cardiovascular:
kg			Respiratory:
Cx (Pap) smear:		Performed d postpartum ferral arranged	Abdominal:
Dental:	——————————————————————————————————————	errai arrainged	Skeletal:
			Thyroid:

Follow up (only if required)

Counselling

Rescan 34 weeks

Amnio/CVS considered
Tertiary referral offered

Low risk

High risk

Low lying

26-28 weeks

36 weeks

URN:
Family name:
Given name(s):
Address:
Medicare number:
Date of birth:

5-12 weeks

1

### Model of care

Date of US Gestation Findings

Estimated due date by dating scan Combined first trimester screen:

Morphology Scan

PaPP-A and free bhCG after 10 completed weeks
 Nuchal translucency <sup>11–13</sup> weeks + 6 days

Placenta: Anterior Posterior Fundal

Fetal morphology: No abnormalities detected Review result

Laboratory Results

Antibody screen 28/34 weeks for Rh negative

Date

Hb g/L GCT

Blood group

Antibody screen

Is the mother eligible for low risk care?	9		
Yes → GP Shared Care	Hospital midwife Community midwife	Birth Centre Midw	ifery Group Practice
Other:			•
No, state reason:	Print name:	Doctor's signature:	Date:
			/ /

#### Additional Notes

EDS (EPDS) completed (initial):	Score:	Gestation:	Comments:	
Mental health referral completed (initia	al):	Comments:		27.00
Safe Start completed (initial):		Comments:		

Signature:

Best estimate due date:

	A:012	
JRN:		
amily name:		
Given name(s):		
Address:		
Medicare number:		
Date of birth:		

Allergy	Date of reaction	Type of reaction	Severity of reaction	Intervention required
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ntenatal management Anaesthetic review—date:	1 1	Neonatology	review-date: /	7
Anaestnetic review—date	1 1		TOVION GALOT /	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
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ostpartum management				
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Dan smear				
²ap smear				
Pap smear Contraception				

Date:

URN:

Family name:

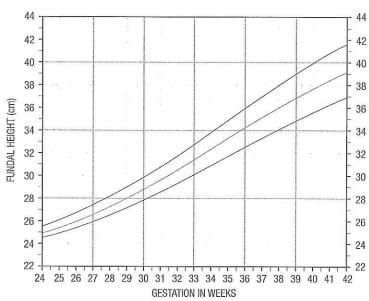
Given name(s):

Address

Medicare number:

Date of birth:

# Fundal Height Chart Plot at each visit



Visit Notes 1 of 4

All hospital staff document any variances in progress notes

Date	Blood pressure (seated)	Weeks/ gestation calc	Gestation clinical (cm)	Presenta- tion	Fifths above brim	Fetal heart rate	Fetal move- ments	Liquor	Weight (if required)	Urinalysis (if required)	Smoking (yes / no)
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Family name: Given name(s):

Address:

URN:

Medicare number:

Date of birth:

Visit	Notes	2 of 4
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Given name(s):				
Address:				
Medicare number:				
Date of birth:				

	Tobacc Smoking is prov	O Scre	ening To	O eir unborn	children. To l	help smo	kers th	nere is smoking ces	sation support available.
	Date: Gestation: Clinician has advised that smoking is harmful to mothers and unborn childre								
1. Ask	Which of these statements best describes your current smoking?  If currently smoking, number of cigarettes per day:  Does your partner smoke?			☐ I have never smoked ☐ I smoke daily now, about the same as before finding out I was pregnant ☐ I smoke daily now, but I've cut down since finding out I was pregnant ☐ I smoke every once in awhile ☐ I quit smoking since finding out I was pregnant ☐ I wasn't smoking around the time I found out I was pregnant — I had smoked within the last 12 months					
				Yes No N/A					
	Does anyone visiting your h			Yes	□ No □	N/A			a se 2
SSess	Quitting stag	е	1. Not ready 2. Unsure		☐ 3. Rea	ıdy ying a no	on-smo	5. Rela	ose
	Barriers to qu	uitting	Withdrawal/o	cravings Partner smoking Weight gain Stress			Stress Other		
તં	Notes								
3. Advise	Benefits of q	uitting	Normal by Risk of county Risk of post Baby  More set   ↓ Risk of Something Risk of	oirth weigl omplicate re-term b tled tlDS, asth re likely t	ed birth irth			Breastfeeding  ↑ Intention to bre No chemicals in Families  ↓ Risks of passiv Healthy enviror Mother / partner ↑ Self esteem ↓ Cancers ↓ Cardiac / respin ↑ Energy, breath Save money	e smoking iment ratory disease
Education  Affirm positive change Give encouragement Discuss supports: GP, Quitline Discuss nicotine replacement therapy (NRT)  Written resources given (for mother) Yes Declined  Written resources given (for partner) Yes Declined  Quitline number offered 13 QUIT (13 7848) Quitline declined  Referral to Indigenous Health Clinic Faxed Declined N/A									
글.	Please complete the following at every opportune visit for smokers and recent quitters								
Ask again	Visit date	Weeks gestation	1. Cigarettes per day	2.	Quitting stag	je	112505.00	Advice offered nefits of quitting	4. Support / Assistance given
5.		>		□1 □	2 3 7	4 🗆 5			
				<b>□1</b> □	2 🗆 3 🗀 4	4 🗌 5			11
				□1 □	2 🗆 3 🗀 4	4 ∐ 5			
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				□1 □	2 🗆 3 🗀 4	4 <b>5</b>			

screening tools

Screening tools

	Alcoho	I and D	rua Sa	reening To			nancy is the safest option —
		IS PREGNANC	V·		AURCINA		can make a difference
1. Ask	How often h	ave you had a ning alcohol in	☐ Nev	er <i>(0)</i> hthly or less <i>(1)</i> 4 times a month <i>(2)</i>		mes a week (3) re times a week (4)	Scoring  Add the scores (shown in brackets) for each of the three questions for
		tandard drinks a typical day w	hen 🗌 3 or	2 (1) 4 (1) 6 (2)	☐ 7 to 9 <i>(</i> 3 ☐ 10 or m		a total score out of 12  Score:/12  0 No risk drinking
		ave you had si standard drinks n?		s than monthly (1) hthly (2)	☐ Weekly ☐ Daily or	<i>(</i> 3) almost daily <i>(</i> 4)	1–3 Some risk drinking 4–5 Risky drinking ≥6 High-risk drinking
Assess	Readiness to (Ask: 'how readrinking now	stop drinking ady are you to s you are pregna	stop 🗌 2. U	ot ready nsure	3. Read 4. Stayir	y ng a non-drinker	5. Relapse
N N	Barriers to s	topping drinki	(i)	drawal/cravings	Partner	drinking [	Stress Other
100.000	Notes						
Advise	0 No risk	drinking		gratulate and reinford			
Po	1-3 Some ri	sk drinking		force there is no safe indicate harm for ba		ing whilst pregnant	ž.
ଟ		inking		force there is no safe indicate harm for ba		ing whilst pregnant	
			☐ Rein	force benefits of sto	pping at any t		
				uss potential effects of a I Alcohol Spectrum D			h concerns for both mother and baby
				sure or ready to cut		<ul><li>ask how confi</li></ul>	dent she is about succeeding uld like some assistance
							o local support service
	≥6 High-risk	drinking		se same as 'risky dri er to local support se			0
				uss concerns with tr		ornerit and dapport	
nge	Education		Affirm positi	ve change 🔲 Give	encourageme	ent 🗌 Discuss su	oports-family, GP, ATODS
arra	Written reso	urces given (fo	r mother)	Yes De	eclined		
ssist/arrange	Written reso	urces given (fo	r partner)	Yes De	eclined		,
		ocal support s			13724	ife to follow up at r	
4	Referral to Ir	ndigenous Hea	Ith Clinic	Faxed Do	eclined (midw	ife to follow up at r	next visit) N/A
Jain	Please compi	lete the followin			201		
Ask again	Visit date	Weeks gestation	<ol> <li>Drinks per day</li> </ol>	2. Stage of rea (As above, in As		3. Advice offered Risks of drinking	4. Support / Assistance given / Referral
					□4 □5		
ญ				□1 □2 □3 □	]4 □5		
	-				<b>□</b> 4 <b>□</b> 5		
				П. П. П. Г	7.0-		
1					4 5		
	Drug Screen	ina					Check medical record
- 1	Drug Screen		you used any		□4 □5	bal drugs?	Check medical record
	In the past 3-	6 months have		prescribed, non-pre	34 5 scribed or her		1,000
	In the past 3-	6 months have		prescribed, non-pre	34 5 scribed or her		1,000 1

**Appointments** 

Date	Time	Type of Appointment	Where
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### Antenatal Education Classes

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#### Acknowledgements

This document has been an initiative of the Queensland Health Statewide Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Network including the Queensland Health Antenatal Hand Held Steering Committee and Working Group.

We wish to thank the South Australian Department of Health, Townsville Health Service, Royal Brisbane and Woman's Health and the Southern Area Health Service Maternity Network for providing their pregnancy health records to aid in the design of this document.

### Fig. S2. MSEHR home page.

