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**Centre for Maternal and Child Enquiries**

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# **Perinatal Mortality Report 2008 Feedback Report**

**Anywhere NHS Trust**

## Methodology

The findings in this report are based on stillbirths and neonatal deaths with a date of birth between 1 January 2008 and 31 December 2008 notified to CMACE and reported to the Office for National Statistics (ONS). For trust rates, denominators are based on live births reported to CMACE by hospitals. For SHA and country rates, denominators are based on live births reported to ONS and NISRA-GRO.

Perinatal mortality rates for 2008 are assigned to Trusts by place of death, and any deaths at home are allocated to the Trust that provided care at the time of death. The rates in the trust specific reports for 2005 and 2006 were calculated differently: 2005 reports assigned cases by place of delivery, and 2006 reports excluded home and in transit deaths that were cared for by the trust. Therefore, the rates in Table 2 may differ to those previously reported in trust specific 2005 and 2006 reports.

Adjusted rates are calculated by excluding all terminations of pregnancy, all lethal congenital anomalies, all babies born at less than 22 weeks gestation and all babies born weighing less than 500g.

The definition of lethal congenital anomalies has changed for 2008. For 2005-2007 it was defined using the Wigglesworth classification. For 2008, CMACE's new cause of death classification has been used, if a congenital anomaly has been coded as the primary cause of death it has been included as a lethal congenital anomaly.

Variations in rates cannot be interpreted as direct indicators of the quality of care.

The definitions that are used within this report are detailed in the table below:

Definitions	
Stillbirth	A baby delivered with no signs of life after 24 completed weeks of pregnancy.
Early neonatal death	Death of a live born baby occurring less than 7 days from the time of birth.
Late neonatal death	Death of a live born baby occurring after the 7 <sup>th</sup> day and before 28 completed days from the time of birth.
Stillbirth rate	Number of stillbirths per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.
Perinatal mortality rate	Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births and stillbirths.
Neonatal mortality rate	Number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.
National stillbirth rate	All stillbirths divided by all total births in England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
Average stillbirth rate	Addition of all stillbirth rates divided by the number of rates.
National neonatal mortality rate	All neonatal deaths divided by all live births in England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
Average neonatal mortality rate	Addition of all neonatal mortality rates divided by the number of rates.
Crown Dependencies	Channel Islands (Jersey and Guernsey) and Isle of Man.

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**Table 1**  
**Trust stillbirth, perinatal and neonatal mortality rates: 2008.**

		Rate [95% CI]		
		Stillbirth <sup>3</sup>	Perinatal death <sup>3</sup>	Neonatal death <sup>4</sup>
Died within the Trust	Unadjusted	4.0 [2.7, 6.0]	6.0 [4.3, 8.2]	2.8 [1.7, 4.4]
	Adjusted <sup>1</sup>	3.2 [2.1, 5.0]	4.2 [2.9, 6.2]	1.6 [0.9, 3.0]
	Adjusted <sup>2</sup>	3.1 [2.0, 4.8]	3.5 [2.3, 5.4]	1.1 [0.5, 2.4]
Booked, delivered and died within the Trust	Adjusted <sup>2</sup>	3.1 [2.0, 4.8]	3.4 [2.2, 5.2]	0.8 [0.3, 1.9]
Anywhere SHA	Adjusted <sup>2</sup>	3.5 [3.1, 4.0]	4.9 [4.3, 5.5]	1.8 [1.5, 2.2]
England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies	Adjusted <sup>2</sup>	3.9 [3.7, 4.0]	5.4 [5.2, 5.6]	2.1 [2.0, 2.2]

<sup>1</sup>Adjustments: terminations of pregnancy, gestation <22 weeks and birth weight <500g are excluded

<sup>2</sup>Adjustments: terminations of pregnancy, lethal congenital anomalies, gestation <22 weeks and birth weight <500g are excluded

<sup>3</sup>Rate per 1,000 total births

<sup>4</sup>Rate per 1,000 live births

Explanation: Table 1

Table 1 shows unadjusted and adjusted mortality rates for the Trust. The unadjusted rate is calculated using all babies that died in a Trust. There are three adjusted rates shown in the table:

- The first adjusted rate is for all babies that died in the Trust and excludes terminations of pregnancy, gestation <22 weeks and birth weight <500g.
- The second adjusted rate is for all babies that died in the Trust and excludes terminations of pregnancy, lethal congenital anomalies, gestation <22 weeks and birth weight <500g.
- The third adjusted rate is for all babies that booked, delivered and died in the Trust and excludes terminations of pregnancy, lethal congenital anomalies, gestation <22 weeks and birth weight <500g.

The mortality rates for the SHA and England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies are also shown as comparators.

**Table 2**  
**Trends of stillbirth, perinatal and neonatal mortality rates: 2005-2008.**

	Rate [95% CI]		
	Stillbirth <sup>2,3</sup>	Perinatal death <sup>2,3</sup>	Neonatal death <sup>2,4</sup>
2005 <sup>1</sup>	2.5 [1.4, 4.3]	3.8 [2.5, 5.9]	1.7 [0.9, 3.3]
2006 <sup>1</sup>	3.9 [2.6, 6.0]	5.0 [3.5, 7.2]	1.4 [0.7, 2.9]
2007	3.1 [2.0, 5.0]	4.2 [2.8, 6.2]	1.6 [0.8, 3.0]
2008	3.1 [2.0, 4.8]	3.5 [2.3, 5.4]	1.1 [0.5, 2.4]
Total	3.2 [2.5, 4.0]	4.1 [3.4, 5.0]	1.5 [1.0, 2.0]
$\chi^2$ p-value	0.60	0.64	0.86

<sup>1</sup>These rates may differ to those previously reported, please see methodology

<sup>2</sup>Adjusted by removing terminations of pregnancy, lethal congenital anomalies, gestation <22 weeks and birth weight <500g

<sup>3</sup>Rate per 1,000 total births

<sup>4</sup>Rate per 1,000 live births

Explanation: Table 2

Table 2 shows the adjusted rates for cases that died within the Trust in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, the total rates over the four years and a p-value using a  $\chi^2$  test to test for a difference. If the p-value is greater than 0.05, then there is no statistically significant difference between the rates. However, if the p-value is less than 0.05, then there is a statistically significant difference between the rates. A smaller p-value indicates a more significant difference.

**Table 3**  
**Terminations of pregnancy, lethal congenital anomalies, gestation <22 weeks and birth weight <500g: 2008.**

	Stillbirths	Early neonatal deaths	Late neonatal deaths
<b>Deaths that are Excluded from Adjusted Rates</b>			
Terminations of pregnancy	1	2	0
Lethal congenital anomalies <sup>1</sup>	2	3	0
Gestation <22 weeks <sup>2</sup>	0	3	0
Birth weight <500g <sup>3</sup>	3	1	1
<b>Deaths that are Included in Adjusted Rates</b>			
Birth weight $\geq$ 500g <sup>4</sup>	19	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>

<sup>1</sup>Excluding terminations of pregnancy

<sup>2</sup>Excluding terminations of pregnancy and lethal congenital anomalies

<sup>3</sup>Excluding terminations of pregnancy, lethal congenital anomalies and gestation <22 weeks

<sup>4</sup>Excluding terminations of pregnancy, lethal congenital anomalies, gestation <22 weeks and birth weight <500g

Explanation: Table 3

Table 3 shows the deaths that have been removed in the calculation of the adjusted rates. The figures in the birth weight  $\geq$ 500g row are those that are used to calculate the adjusted rates.

**Table 4**  
**Reported deaths within the Trust by place of booking and place of delivery: 2008.**

	Stillbirths	Early neonatal deaths	Late neonatal deaths	Live births
Booked <sup>1</sup> , delivered and died within the Trust	24	11	3	
Mother transferred into the Trust during pregnancy and baby delivered and died within the Trust	0	0	1	
Baby transferred into the Trust after birth and died within the Trust	0	1	1	
Unbooked and delivered and died within the Trust	0	0	0	
Place of booking other <sup>2</sup> and died within the Trust	1	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6173</b>

<sup>1</sup>Represents intended place of delivery at initial booking

<sup>2</sup>Place of booking other includes missing, other, outside the UK and not known

In addition there were no stillbirths, no early neonatal deaths and no late neonatal deaths to women who booked for care within the Trust but died elsewhere.

Explanation: Table 4

Table 4 shows where women whose babies died within the Trust booked and delivered. In showing location of booking and delivery, the Trust can assess deaths that may occur among babies that have been transferred into the Trust. The figures above show the number of cases that booked within the Trust but were transferred out for care within another Trust prior to stillbirth or neonatal death.

**Table 5**  
**Maternal characteristics among stillbirths and neonatal deaths: 2008.**

		n (%) <sup>1</sup>		
		Stillbirths <sup>2</sup>	Early neonatal deaths <sup>2</sup>	Late neonatal deaths <sup>2</sup>
Age (years)	<20	2 (8)	1 (9)	0 (0)
	20-24	3 (13)	3 (27)	2 (40)
	25-29	6 (25)	2 (18)	1 (20)
	30-34	7 (29)	1 (9)	1 (20)
	35-39	5 (21)	3 (27)	1 (20)
	40-44	1 (4)	1 (9)	0 (0)
	45+	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	<i>Missing</i>	0	0	0
Ethnicity	White	16 (70)	9 (82)	5 (100)
	Black	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Asian	5 (22)	2 (18)	0 (0)
	Chinese	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Mixed	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Other	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	<i>Missing</i>	1	0	0
Deprivation (Quintile of Index of Multiple Deprivation Score)	1 (Least deprived)	9 (38)	4 (36)	0 (0)
	2	0 (0)	1 (9)	0 (0)
	3	3 (13)	1 (9)	1 (20)
	4	6 (25)	1 (9)	2 (40)
	5 (Most deprived)	6 (25)	4 (36)	2 (40)
	<i>Missing</i>	0	0	0
Employed	Yes	19 (79)	5 (45)	3 (60)
	No	5 (21)	6 (55)	2 (40)
	<i>Missing</i>	0	0	0
Smoking status	Never	19 (79)	7 (64)	2 (40)
	Gave up prior to pregnancy	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Gave up during pregnancy	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Current	3 (13)	4 (36)	3 (60)
	<i>Missing</i>	0	0	0
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	<18.5	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (20)
	18.5-24.9	15 (65)	3 (30)	3 (60)
	25.0-29.9	4 (17)	3 (30)	0 (0)
	30.0+	4 (17)	4 (40)	1 (20)
	<i>Missing</i>	1	1	0

<sup>1</sup>Percentages are calculated after removing missing values

<sup>2</sup>Second and subsequent deaths from pregnancies with multiple losses are excluded from this table

**Explanation: Table 5**

Table 5 shows the characteristics of the women who had at least one stillbirth or neonatal death in the Trust. Our national Perinatal Mortality Reports show that younger and older mothers, more deprived mothers, and mothers from ethnic minorities have a higher rate of stillbirths and neonatal deaths. Employment and smoking status are new variables and will be looked at nationally in the Perinatal Mortality Report for 2008.

**Table 6**  
**Obstetric factors among stillbirths and neonatal deaths: 2008.**

		n (%) <sup>1</sup>		
		Stillbirths	Early neonatal deaths	Late neonatal deaths
Parity <sup>2</sup>	Nulliparous	15 (63)	2 (18)	4 (80)
	Multiparous	9 (38)	9 (82)	1 (20)
	Missing	0	0	0
Plurality <sup>2</sup>	Singleton	22 (92)	10 (91)	4 (80)
	Multiple	2 (8)	1 (9)	1 (20)
	Missing	0	0	0
Pre-existing medical problems <sup>2</sup>	Yes	6 (25)	7 (64)	1 (20)
	No	18 (75)	4 (36)	4 (80)
	Missing	0	0	0
Previous pregnancy problems <sup>2</sup>	Yes	6 (27)	6 (55)	0 (0)
	No	6 (27)	4 (36)	3 (60)
	No previous pregnancies	10 (45)	1 (9)	2 (40)
	Missing	2	0	0
Mode of delivery	Spontaneous vaginal	19 (76)	7 (58)	2 (40)
	Ventouse	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Forceps	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Caesarean section	5 (20)	5 (42)	3 (60)
	Missing	0	0	0
Presentation at delivery	Vertex	20 (83)	8 (67)	3 (60)
	Breech	4 (17)	4 (33)	2 (40)
	Compound	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Brow	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Face	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Missing	1	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Percentages are calculated after removing missing values

<sup>2</sup>Second and subsequent deaths from pregnancies with multiple losses are excluded

Explanation: Table 6

Table 6 shows the obstetric factors of the women who had at least one stillbirth or neonatal death in the Trust. Our national Perinatal Mortality Reports show that multiples have a higher rate of stillbirth and neonatal death. The other factors are new variables and will be looked at nationally in the Perinatal Mortality Report for 2008.

**Table 7**  
**Post mortems for stillbirths and neonatal deaths within the Trust: 2008.**

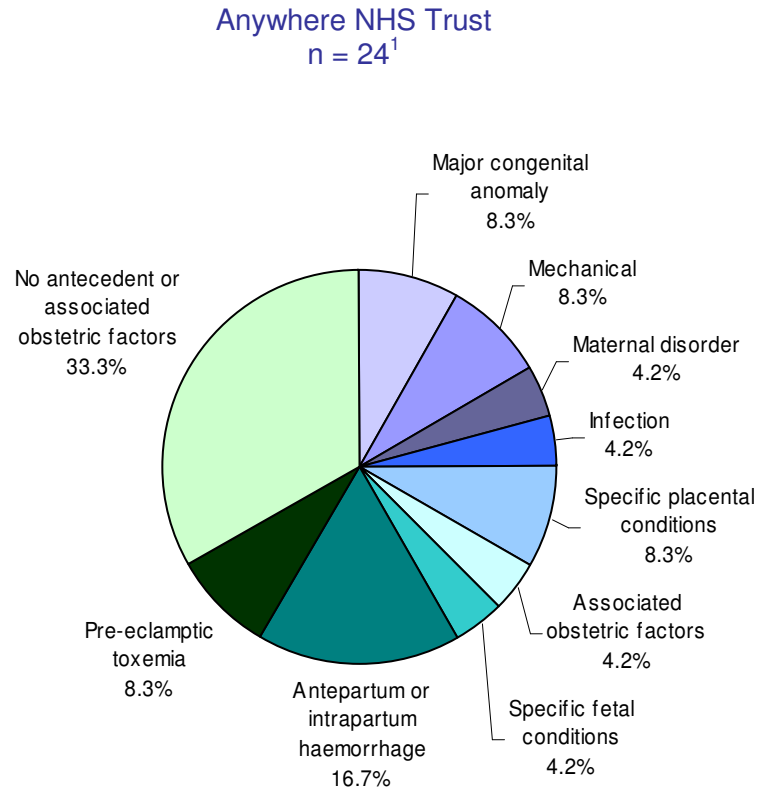
	n (%) <sup>1</sup>			
	Stillbirths	Early neonatal deaths	Late neonatal deaths	Total
Anywhere NHS Trust	14 (56)	3 (25)	2 (40)	19 (45)
Anywhere SHA	123 (46)	43 (35)	16 (50)	182 (43)
England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies	1719 (48)	540 (31)	160 (33)	2419 (41)

<sup>1</sup>Percentages are calculated after removing missing values

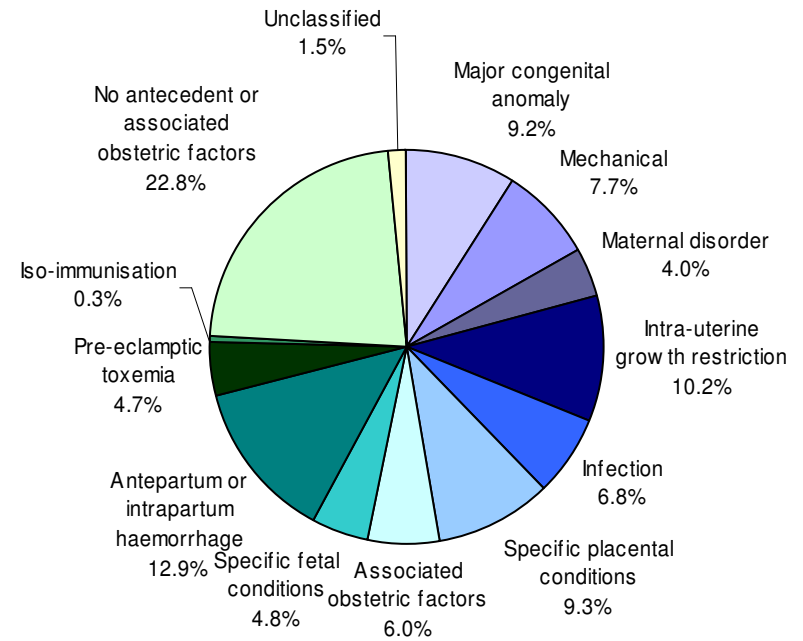
Explanation: Table 7

Table 7 shows the number and percentage of post mortems performed on stillbirths and on neonatal deaths who died within the Trust. It also provides comparison figures for the SHA and England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies.

**Figure 1**  
**Percentage distribution of main causes of stillbirths 2008.**



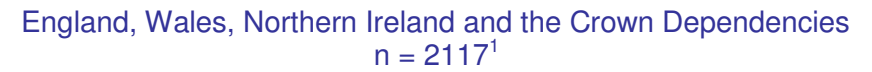
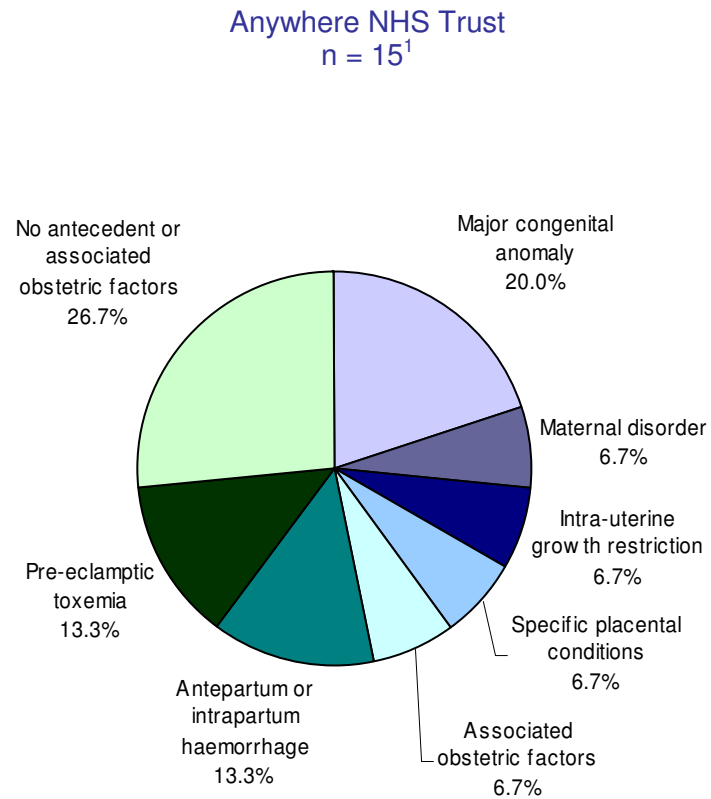
England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies  
n = 3279<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>These numbers are excluding terminations of pregnancy

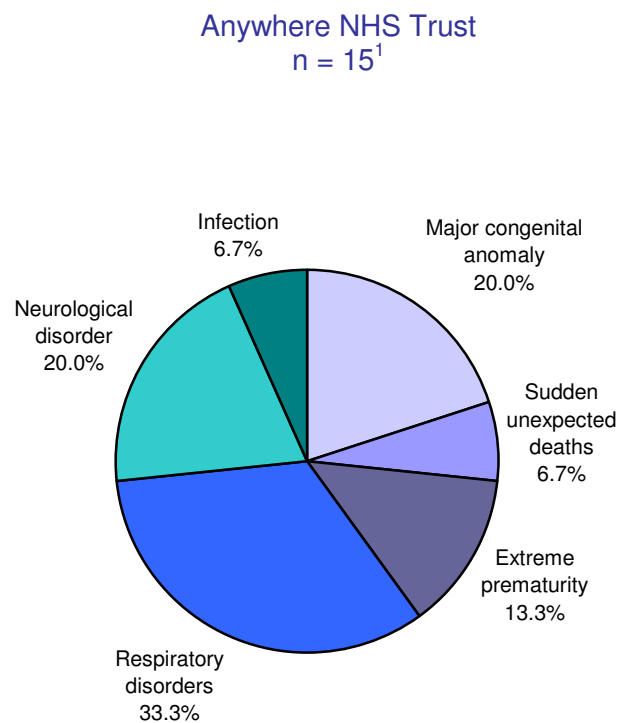
**Figure 2**

**Percentage distribution of main causes of neonatal deaths using the maternal and fetal classification 2008.**

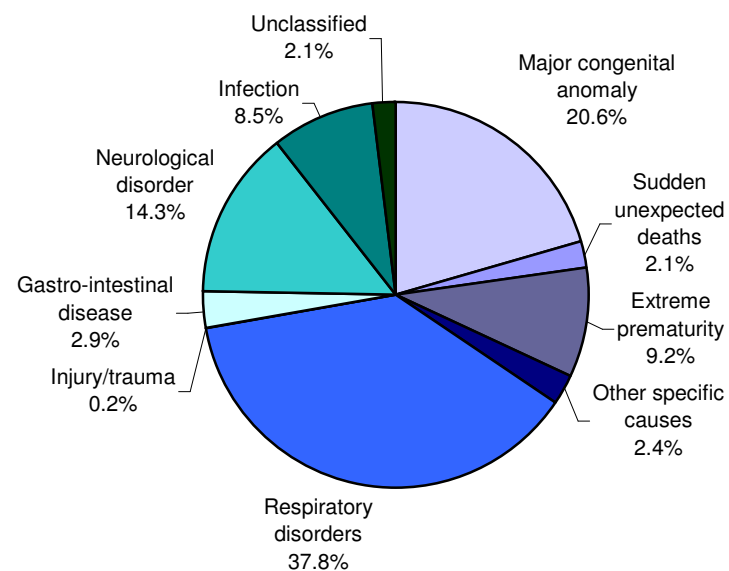


<sup>1</sup>These numbers are excluding terminations of pregnancy

**Figure 3**  
**Percentage distribution of main causes of neonatal deaths using the neonatal classification 2008.**



England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies  
n = 2091<sup>1</sup>

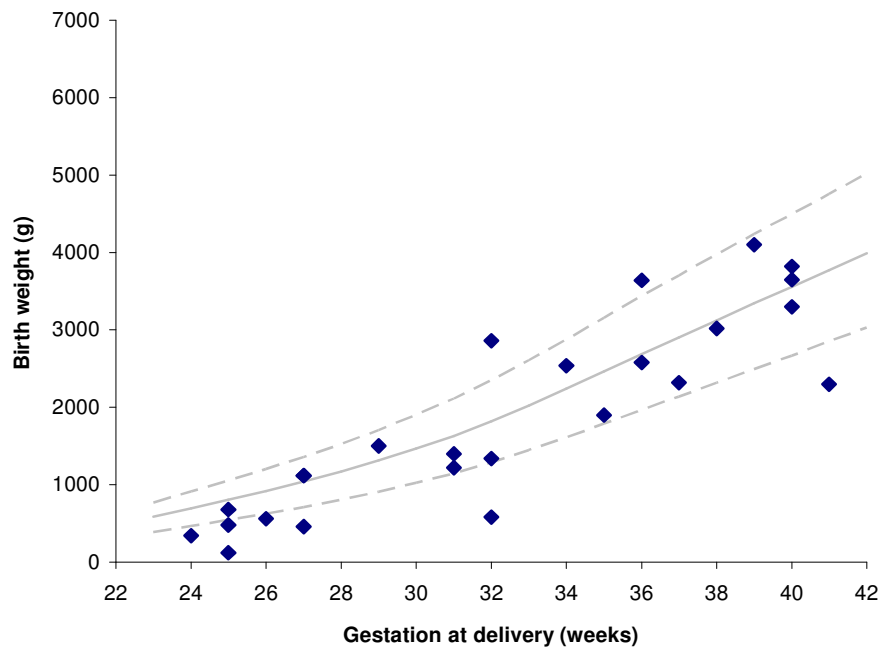


<sup>1</sup>These numbers are excluding terminations of pregnancy

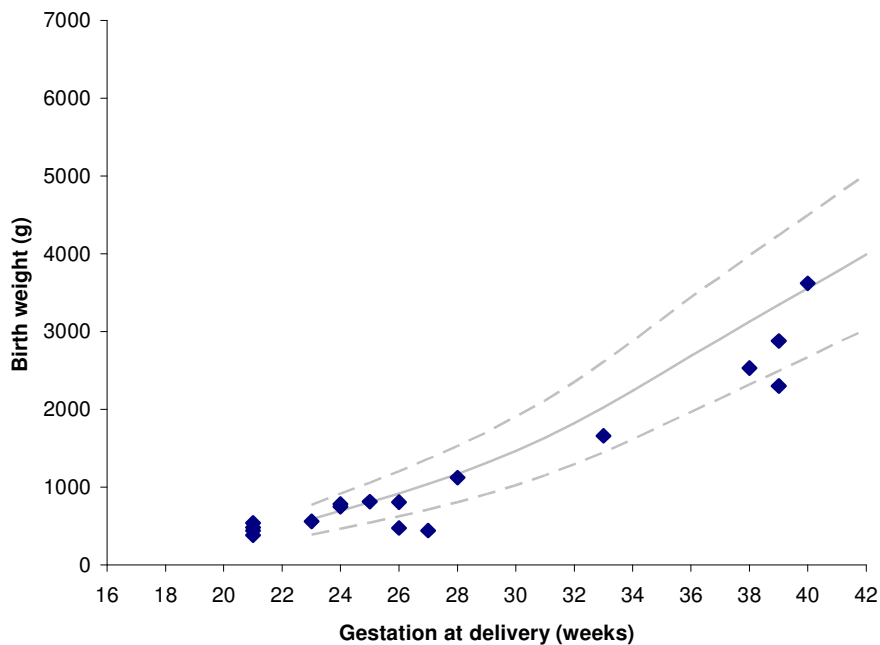
Explanation: Figures 1, 2 and 3

These pie charts show the distribution of cause of death for stillbirths and neonatal deaths within the Trust and a comparison to England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies. The cause of death is classified using CMACE's new classification system. Stillbirths are classified only using the maternal and fetal classification. Neonatal deaths are classified using both the maternal and fetal classification and the neonatal classification.

**Figure 4**  
**Birth weight and gestational age distribution of stillbirths: 2008.**



**Figure 5**  
**Birth weight and gestational age distribution of neonatal deaths: 2008.**



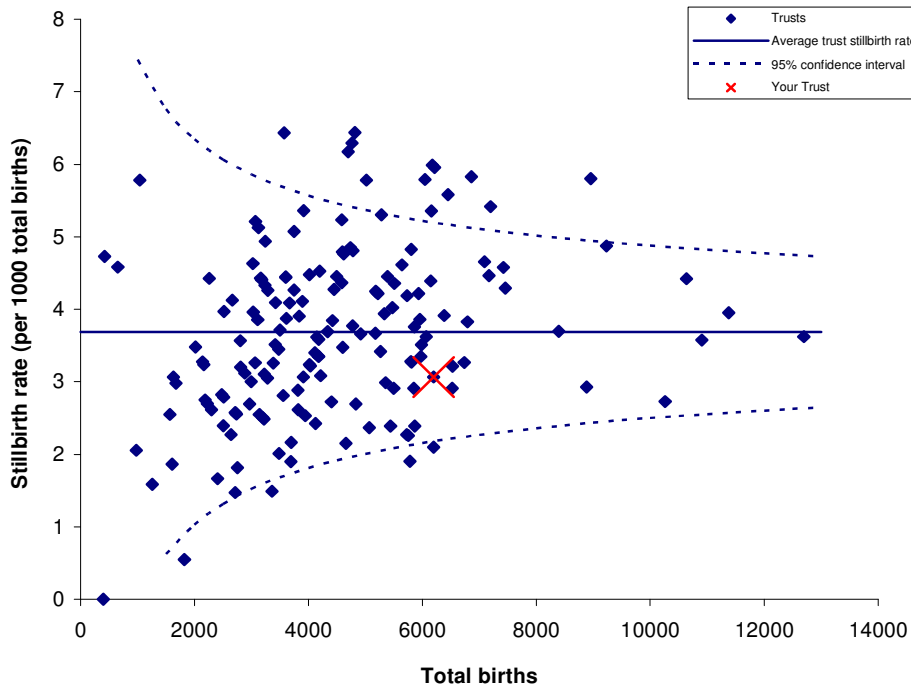
Explanation: Figures 4 and 5

These scatter graphs show gestation at delivery plotted against birth weight for stillbirths and neonatal deaths. Generally the scatter points will lie in a diagonal strip between the two dotted lines.<sup>1</sup> Any points that are below this strip are babies that are small for their gestational age (<3<sup>rd</sup> centile) and any points that are above this strip are babies that are large for their gestational age (>97<sup>th</sup> centile).

<sup>1</sup>Child Growth Foundation. *British 1990 Growth Reference for Height, Weight, BMI and Head Circumference analysis disk, 2001.*

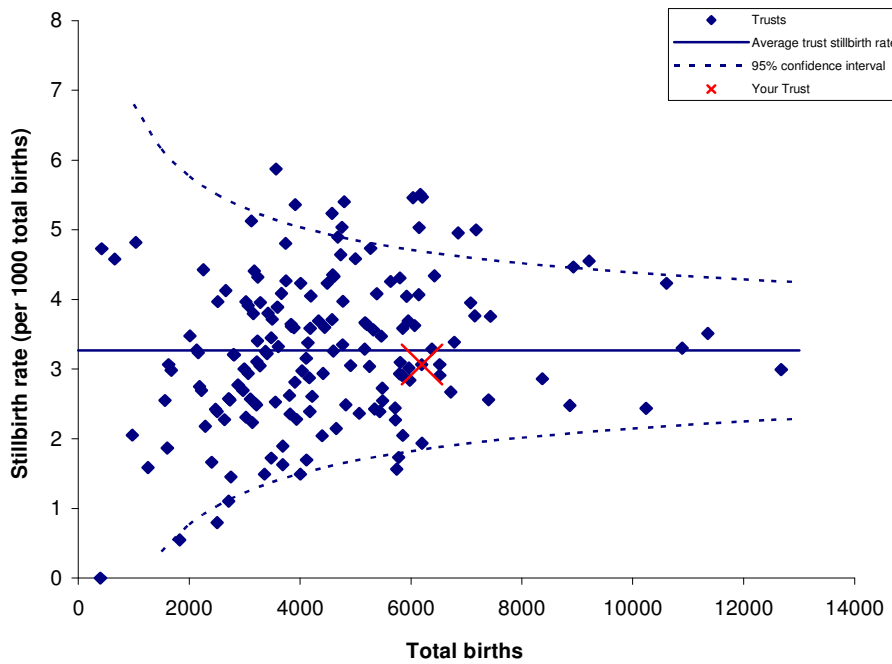
**Figure 6**

**Adjusted<sup>1</sup> stillbirth rates compared to the average trust stillbirth rate and associated 95% confidence intervals for all cases that died within the Trust; England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies: 2008.**



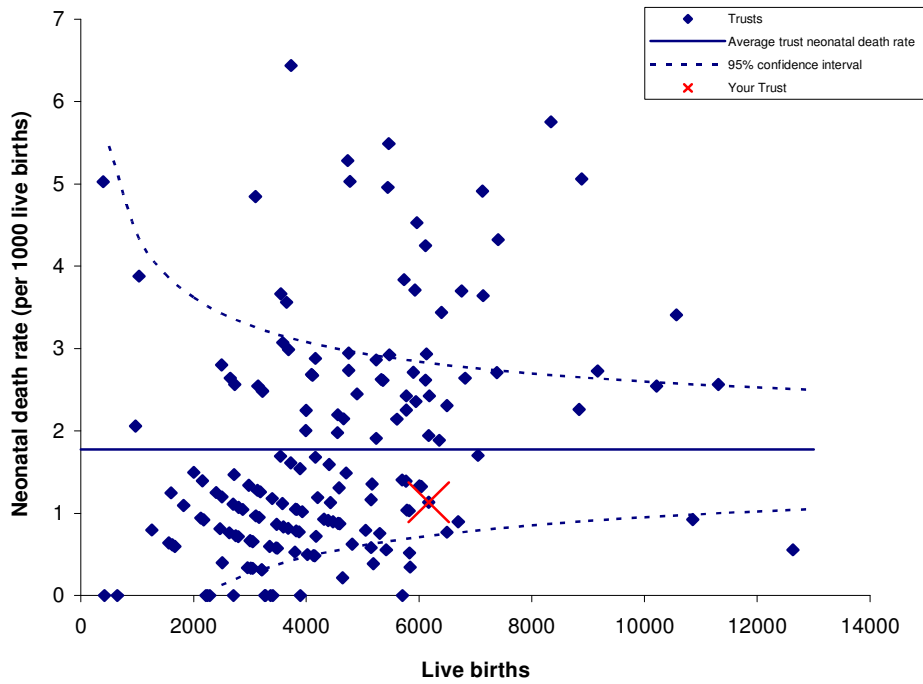
**Figure 7**

**Adjusted<sup>1</sup> stillbirth rates compared to the average trust stillbirth rate and associated 95% confidence intervals for all cases that booked, delivered and died within the Trust; England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies: 2008.**

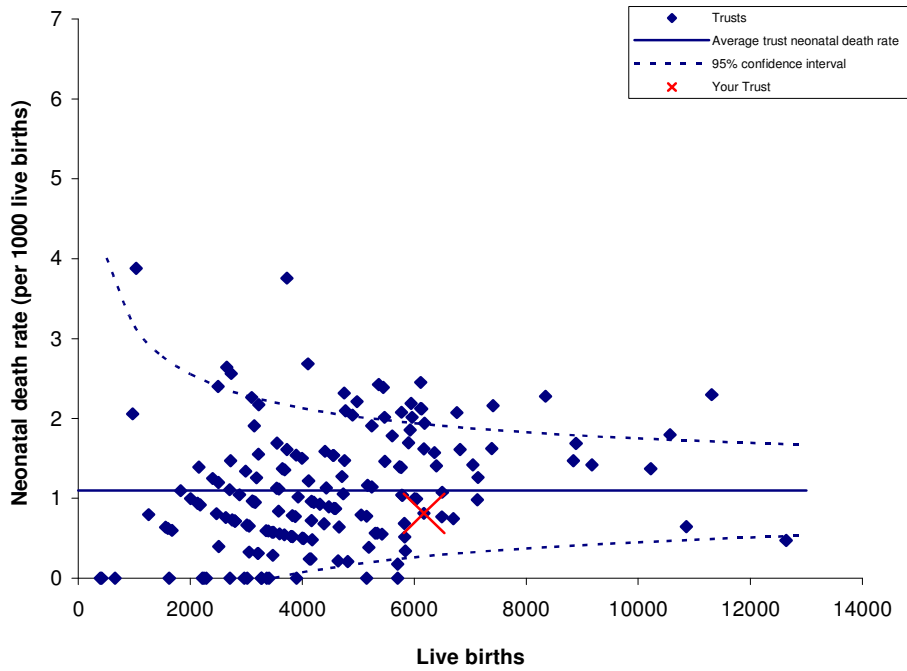


<sup>1</sup>The rates have been adjusted by removing all terminations of pregnancy, all lethal congenital anomalies, all babies <22 weeks gestation and all babies <500g birth weight.

**Figure 8**  
**Adjusted<sup>1</sup> neonatal mortality rates compared to the average trust neonatal mortality rate and associated 95% confidence intervals for all cases that died within the Trust; England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies: 2008.**



**Figure 9**  
**Adjusted<sup>1</sup> neonatal mortality rates compared to the average trust neonatal mortality rate and associated 95% confidence intervals for all cases that booked, delivered and died within the Trust; England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies: 2008.**



<sup>1</sup>The rates have been adjusted by removing all terminations of pregnancy, all lethal congenital anomalies, all babies <22 weeks gestation and all babies <500g birth weight.

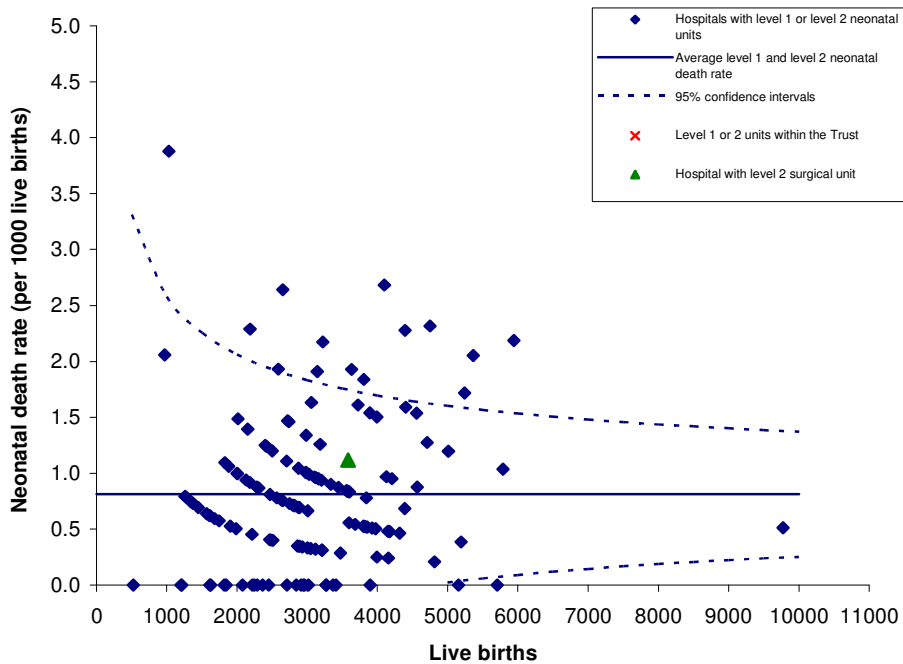
Explanation: Figures 6 to 9

Figures 6 to 9 show mortality rates for trusts providing maternity services plotted against the total number of births per year, the average trust rate and associated 95% confidence intervals. If a trust lies within the 95% confidence interval (dotted lines), it has a mortality rate that is statistically consistent with the average trust rate (solid horizontal line). If a trust lies outside the 95% confidence interval, then it has a mortality rate that is significantly different from the average trust rate. The red cross denotes the position of the Trust.

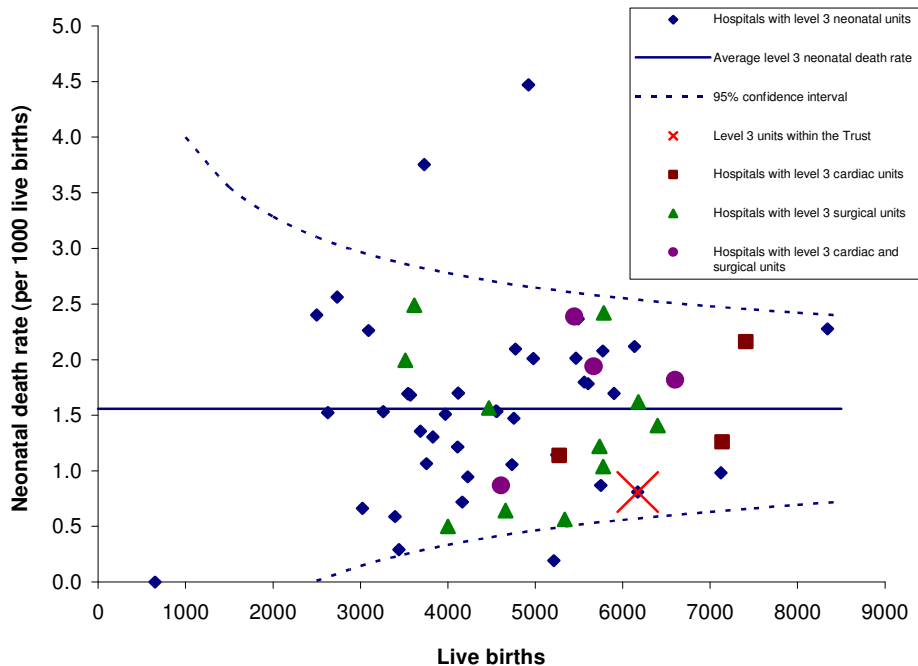
Figure 6 shows the stillbirth rate for all babies that **died** within the Trust and figure 7 shows the stillbirth rate for all babies that **booked, delivered and died** within the Trust.

Figure 8 shows the neonatal mortality rate for all babies that **died** within the Trust and figure 9 shows the neonatal mortality rate for all babies that **booked, delivered and died** within the Trust. Figure 8 includes all the cases accepted from other Trusts during pregnancy or after delivery that subsequently die. Figure 9 excludes these babies. A specific Trust may have a different position in Figures 8 and 9 depending on the case mix of babies accepted from other Trusts.

**Figure 10**  
**Adjusted<sup>1</sup> neonatal mortality rates for hospitals with level 1 or level 2 neonatal units compared to the average level 1 or level 2 neonatal mortality rate and associated 95% confidence intervals for all cases that booked, delivered and died at the hospital; England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies: 2008.**



**Figure 11**  
**Adjusted<sup>1</sup> neonatal mortality rates for hospitals with level 3 neonatal units compared to the average level 3 neonatal mortality rate and associated 95% confidence intervals for all cases that booked, delivered and died at the hospital; England, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Crown Dependencies: 2008.**



<sup>1</sup>The rates have been adjusted by removing all terminations of pregnancy, all lethal congenital anomalies, all babies <22 weeks gestation and all babies <500g birth weight and transfers into the hospital.

Explanation: Figures 10 and 11

Figures 10 and 11 show mortality rates for hospitals providing maternity services plotted against the total number of live births per year, the average rate and associated 95% confidence intervals. If a hospital lies within the 95% confidence interval (dotted lines), it has a mortality rate that is statistically consistent with the average hospital rate (solid horizontal line). If a hospital lies outside the 95% confidence interval, then it has a mortality rate that is significantly different from the average hospital rate. The red crosses denote the positions of the hospitals within the Trust.

Figure 10 shows the neonatal mortality rate for all babies that booked, delivered and died at a hospital with a level 1 or a level 2 neonatal unit. Figure 11 shows the neonatal mortality rate for all babies that booked, delivered and died at a hospital with a level 3 neonatal unit and highlights separately the hospitals with an associated neonatal surgical/cardiac centre. This allows comparison between hospitals providing the same level of neonatal care, as they are more likely to have cases of similar severity or complexity.

## Additional analysis

The denominator data request forms for 2008 included an optional section for hospitals to provide live births by gestational age, birth weight and multiplicity so that this report could produce gestation, birth weight and multiplicity specific rates. As the Trust was able to provide these data please find the specific rates below.

**Table 8**  
**Gestation specific stillbirth, perinatal and neonatal mortality rates: 2008.**

Gestation (weeks)	Rate [95% CI]		
	Stillbirth <sup>1</sup>	Perinatal mortality <sup>1</sup>	Neonatal mortality <sup>2</sup>
<24	0	625.0 [260.1, 1501.6]	625.0 [260.1, 1501.6]
24-27	363.6 [181.9, 727.1]	500.0 [276.9, 902.9]	428.6 [192.5, 954.0]
28-31	78.9 [25.5, 244.8]	105.3 [39.5, 280.5]	28.6 [4.0, 202.8]
32-36	22.1 [10.5, 46.3]	25.2 [12.6, 50.5]	3.2 [0.5, 22.9]
37-41	1.3 [0.6, 2.7]	1.6 [0.9, 3.2]	0.7 [0.3, 1.9]
42+	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Rate per 1,000 total births

<sup>2</sup>Rate per 1,000 live births

Explanation: Table 8

Table 8 shows the gestation specific stillbirth, perinatal and neonatal mortality rates. Infants delivered at preterm gestations have an increased rate of both stillbirth and neonatal death compared to infants born at full term.

**Table 9**  
**Birth weight specific stillbirth, perinatal and neonatal mortality rates: 2008.**

Birth weight (g)	Rate [95% CI]		
	Stillbirth <sup>1</sup>	Perinatal mortality <sup>1</sup>	Neonatal mortality <sup>2</sup>
<1000	125.0 [59.6, 262.2]	267.9 [161.5, 444.3]	224.5 [124.3, 405.4]
1000-1499	122.0 [50.8, 293.0]	146.3 [65.7, 325.7]	27.8 [3.9, 197.2]
1500-1999	25.0 [6.3, 100.0]	37.5 [12.1, 116.3]	12.8 [1.8, 91.0]
2000-2499	8.8 [2.2, 35.1]	13.2 [4.2, 40.8]	4.4 [0.6, 31.4]
2500-2999	3.6 [1.2, 11.1]	4.8 [1.8, 12.7]	2.4 [0.6, 9.6]
3000-3499	0.9 [0.2, 3.7]	0.9 [0.2, 3.7]	0
3500-3999	1.5 [0.5, 4.7]	1.5 [0.5, 4.7]	0.5 [0.1, 3.6]
4000+	1.2 [0.2, 8.8]	1.2 [0.2, 8.8]	0

<sup>1</sup>Rate per 1,000 total births

<sup>2</sup>Rate per 1,000 live births

Explanation: Table 9

Table 9 shows the birth weight specific stillbirth, perinatal and neonatal mortality rates. Infants delivered at low (less than 2500g) birth weights have an increased rate of both stillbirth and neonatal death compared to infants born at a normal (2500g to 4000g) birth weight.

**Table 10**  
**Multiplicity specific stillbirth, perinatal and neonatal mortality rates: 2008.**

	Rate [95% CI]		
	Stillbirth <sup>1</sup>	Perinatal mortality <sup>1</sup>	Neonatal mortality <sup>2</sup>
Singleton	3.7 [2.4, 5.6]	5.3 [3.8, 7.5]	2.3 [1.4, 3.9]
Twins	11.2 [2.8, 44.7]	22.3 [8.4, 59.5]	16.9 [5.5, 52.6]
Triplets & higher order multiples	111.1 [15.7, 788.8]	111.1 [15.7, 788.8]	0

<sup>1</sup>Rate per 1,000 total births

<sup>2</sup>Rate per 1,000 live births

Explanation: Table 10

*Table 10 shows the multiplicity specific stillbirth, perinatal and neonatal mortality rates. Twin and triplet and higher order multiples have an increased rate of both stillbirth and neonatal death compared to singletons.*