

Quality standards in obstetric anaesthesia - adherence to key indicators for quality improvement in obstetric units in the UK

James O'Carroll, Liana Zucco, Eleanor Warwick, Nan Guo, Brendan Carvalho, Pervez Sultan

ObsQoR

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

KPIs relevant to obstetric anaesthesia

- Outlined by the Obstetric Anaesthetists' Association and National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit
- Intended to monitor the quality of care provision and facilitates national benchmarking of obstetric units across the UK
- Adherence to these measures across UK institutions is currently unknown.

Bamber JH, et al. The identification of key indicators to drive quality improvement in obstetric anaesthesia: results of the Obstetric Anaesthetists' Association/National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit collaborative Delphi project. Anaesthesia. 2020;75(5):617-625

Quality of Recovery in Obstetric Anaesthesia (ObsQoR):

- Multi-center study, 107 hospitals across the UK (October 2021)
- Aimed to assess the quality of inpatient and outpatient recovery following childbirth
- **Institutional survey** was a part of the study, examined aspects of organizational structure, service provision and standards of care.
- Questions relating to KPIs relevant to obstetric anaesthesia, patient safety, experience and outcome were included.

Survey Results

ObsQoR

Responses received from 106 sites (response rate 99%), representing 56% of the 194 obstetric units in the UK.

Key Performance Indicator

Institutional reporting and guideline availability



Centers that record the incidence of post-dural puncture headache (PDPH)?

75.5%

Centers that record the percentage of epidurals for labor analgesia that achieve adequate pain relief within 45 minutes of placement?

13.5%

Centers that have guidelines available for the antenatal referral of patients to see an anesthesiologist?

99%

Hematology testing capability and transfusion service



Point of care testing is available for estimating Hemoglobin value on the labor & delivery unit

88%

O negative blood is available within 5 minutes of request

96%

Results & Conclusions

ObsQoR

Staffing and infrastructure

Ninety centres (84.9%) reported having a dedicated anaesthetic antenatal clinic, of which 89 (98.9%) reported having local guidelines for patient referral.

Elective cesarean delivery cases are covered by a dedicated anesthesiologist who is **not** expected to also cover emergency cases elsewhere

76.4%

Elective cesarean delivery cases are covered by dedicated obstetric & operating room staff who are **not** expected to cover emergencies elsewhere

78.3%

There is at least one fully equipped and staffed operating room available within the labor & delivery unit.

100%

Conclusions: these results provide insight into current practices in quality, safety and care provision across a large number of UK obstetric centers. It identifies considerable variability in KPIs centered on the measurement and recording of PDPH and timely provision of adequate labor epidural analgesia.