Te Whatu Ora

Health New Zealand

New Zealand One on One Care Reasons banks for Maternity in Trendcare

New Zealand nationally agreed reasons bank for Maternity one on one care in Trendcare

The National Maternity Advisory group for CCDM has endorsed the following one on one definition and reasons for the New Zealand Maternity context.

1:1/Kotahi ki te kotahi care is when a midwife/kahu pōkai is providing care, requiring constant presence to a pregnant/labouring or postpartum woman/wāhine who is at risk due to her condition and/or treatment. The midwife/kahu pōkai cannot leave the room unless another midwife/kahu pōkai replaces her, and they are not expected to respond to any other bells or care for other women in labour/acute assessment

Note: <u>All One-on-One reasons and examples must be read in conjunction with the above definition to</u> <u>support accurate interpretation.</u>

NZ national agreed bank for One on One in Maternity

One on One reason	Examples of what could fit into this
Labour and birth / Whakawhānau	 Established labour – only when a woman requires constant support and cannot be left unattended Labour and birth complication such as shoulder dystocia or cord prolapse Use of epidural or syntocinon (oxytocin) augmentation in labour NB: Second and third stage of labour are accommodated in the ``Given Birth this 8-hour Period'' indicator variable
Physiological condition / Taha tinana	 Abnormal vital signs regardless of cause MEWS >7 Post Maternal collapse any Post Maternal convulsion any Post Hyperglycaemic or Hypoglycaemic Post Haemorrhage Post Eclampsia/HELLP/ Mg2SO4 Infusion Sepsis Post Pulmonary/Amniotic Fluid Embolus

	Post Maternal resuscitation (any)Post critical event
Cognitive impairment / Taha hinengaro	 Confusion Neurological impairment Delusion/Paranoia Hallucinations Absconding risk
Maternal Mental & Emotional Wellbeing / Taha hinengaro	 Agitation Aggression Self-harm Impulsive/unpredictable behaviour Harm to others Suicide risk/suicidal EPDS positive score to Q10 NB: Fetal Loss/IUD/TOP are accommodated in the ``Fetal Loss'' indicator variable
Spiritual wellness / Taha wairua	 Emotional support following perinatal death or significant threat to loss of life of mother or infant
Complex medication	 Constant observation during medication administration >30 minutes
Newborn / pēpi	 Observation in the first 2 hours after birth only when a baby requires constant support and cannot be left unattended Hypoglycaemia BG<2 Hypothermia T<36 NEWS score >2 NB: Resuscitation and advanced life support are accommodated in the ``Medical Emergency " indicator variable
Oranga Tamariki	Child protection concern
Substance withdrawal	AdultAdolescentNeonate