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Project for an Ontario Women's Health Evidence-Based Report

List of Indicators

Volume 2

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2. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who have multiple chronic conditions	CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
3. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who have probable depression	CCHS Cycle 1.1
4. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who have hypertension	CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
Health and Functional Status	
5. Self-rated health status of individuals with diabetes (Global Health)	CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
6. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who have limitations in basic Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) and/or Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs)	CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
Risk Factors	
7. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who are overweight or obese	CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
8. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who are physically inactive	CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
9. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who have inadequate daily intake of fruits and vegetables	CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
10. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who are current smokers	CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1

Diabetes Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
B. Access and Utilization of Care Indicators	
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12. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who received diabetes specialist care within the last year	ODD; OHIP; IPDB
13. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who received no primary or specialist care within the last year	ODD; OHIP; IPDB
Patient Education (Self-Care)	
14. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who self-monitor their blood glucose level	CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
15. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who perform self foot care	CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
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Screening and Preventive Care	
16. Percentage of screen-eligible women with diabetes aged 20-70 with no previous history of cervical cancer or hysterectomy who had at least one Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the last three years	ODD; OHIP; Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI)– Discharge Abstract Database (CIHI-DAD); Registered Persons Database (RPDB); Ontario Cancer Registry (OCR); CytoBase; Canadian census 2006
17. Percentage of screen-eligible women with diabetes (aged 50-69) with no previous history of breast cancer who had at least one bilateral mammogram within the last two years	ODD; OHIP; OCR; Ontario Breast Cancer Screening Program (OBSP); RPDB; Statistics Canada; Canadian census 2006

[1] Screening and monitoring indicators in the diabetic cohorts are restricted to individuals who were diagnosed with diabetes throughout the entire screening or monitoring interval.

Diabetes Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
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19. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who had a foot exam by a health care professional within the last year	CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
20. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who visited a dentist within the last year	CCHS Cycle 3.1
21. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who had a heamoglobin A1C test within the last year	CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
22. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who were tested for microalbumin within the last year	CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
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23. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who had any hospital visits (emergency department visits or hospitalizations) within the last year for: ▪ Hyperglycemia ▪ Hypoglycemia	ODD; RPDB; National Ambulatory Care Reporting System (NACRS); CIHI–DAD; Statistics Canada; Census 2006
24. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who were hospitalized for skin and soft tissue infections within the last year	ODD; RPDB; CIHI–DAD; Statistics Canada; Census 2006
25. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who had an amputation within the last year: ▪ Major amputation ▪ Minor amputation	ODD; RPDB; CIHI–DAD; Statistics Canada; Census 2006

Diabetes Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
26. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who had one or more of the following cardiovascular outcomes within the last year: ▪ Coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery ▪ Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) ▪ Peripheral vascular revascularization ▪ Carotid endarterectomy	ODD; CIHI–DAD; RPDB; Statistics Canada; Census 2006
27. Hospitalization rate among individuals with diabetes within the last year for: ▪ Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) ▪ Stroke ▪ Congestive heart failure (CHF)	ODD; CIHI–DAD; RPDB; Statistics Canada; Census 2006
28. Percentage of individuals with diabetes on chronic dialysis (duration of dialysis being 90 days or more) within the last year	ODD; OHIP;RPDB; Statistics Canada; Census 2006
29. Percentage of individuals with diabetes who had the following procedures within the last year: ▪ Laser photocoagulation ▪ Vitrectomy	ODD; OHIP; RPDB; Statistics Canada; Census 2006
E. Pharmacological Treatment Indicators	
30. Percentage of individuals with diabetes aged 65 and older who are on insulin or at least one anti-hyperglycemic agent	Self-reported data: CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1 Administrative data: ODD; Ontario Drug Benefit Plan (ODB); RPDB; OHIP; Statistics Canada; Census 2006
31. Percentage of individuals with diabetes aged 65 and older who are on: ▪ At least one anti-hypertensive drug from any category ▪ An ACEI (Angiotensin-converting Enzyme Inhibitors) and/or an ARB (Angiotensin Receptor Blockers)	ODD; ODB; RPDB; Statistics Canada; Census 2006
32. Percentage of individuals with diabetes aged 65 and older who are on a statin or at least one lipid-lowering agent	Self-reported data: CCHS - combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1 Administrative data: ODD; ODB; RPDB; OHIP; Statistics Canada; Census 2006

Diabetes Indicators	
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F. <u>Diabetes and Pregnancy Indicators</u>	
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34. Obstetrical complications among pregnant women with gestational diabetes, pre-gestational diabetes, compared to those without diabetes within five years: ▪ Caesarean section at delivery ▪ Any obstructed labour/shoulder dystocia at delivery ▪ A diagnosis of hypertension (pre-existing or pregnancy-induced) in 6 months before delivery ▪ Pre-eclampsia/ Eclampsia in 6 months before delivery	ODD; RPDB; OHIP; CIHI–DAD; Statistics Canada; Census 2006
35. Fetal complications among the infants of women with gestational diabetes, pre-gestational diabetes, compared to those without diabetes within five years: ▪ Large for gestational age ▪ Congenital anomalies ▪ Perinatal mortality, discharge disposition or stillbirth ▪ Phototherapy ▪ NICU admissions and NICU length of stay ▪ Prematurity	ODD; RPDB; OHIP; CIHI-DAD; MOMBABY Database; Statistics Canada; Census 2006

HIV Infection Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
A. <u>Population Health Level Indicators</u>	
1. Incidence of HIV to end of 2007	Ontario HIV Epidemiologic Monitoring Unit (OHEMU); Laboratory Enhancement Study (LES) 2007
2. Incidence of AIDS to end of 2007	OHEMU
3. Proportion of persons living with HIV infection as of end of 2007 who had been diagnosed with AIDS	OHEMU
4. Interval between AIDS diagnosis and death	Ontario Cohort Study (OCS)
5. Prevalence of HIV infection to the end of 2007	OHEMU; Integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS)
6. Prevalence of HIV in prisons	Correctional Service of Canada Infectious Disease Surveillance System (CSC-IDSS)
7. HIV prevalence among pregnant women	OHEMU; Central Public Health Lab (CPHL)
8. AIDS Clinical Trial Group (ACTG) symptom index in HIV positive adults	Ontario Cohort Study (OCS)
9. Health-Related Quality of Life Index (SF-12) in HIV positive adults	OCS
10. Percentage of HIV-related, non-elective, non-delivery related acute care hospital admissions in 2004/05; 2005/06 and 2006/07 for each year and for a three year period.	Canadian Institute for Health Information Discharge Abstract Database (CIHI-DAD); Statistics Canada; Census 2006
11. Average and total lengths of stay of HIV-related, non-elective, non-delivery related acute care hospital admissions (per year) in 2004/05; 2005/06 and 2006/07	CIHI-DAD; Statistics Canada; Census 2006

HIV Infection Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
12. Condom use at last sexual encounter	Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS 3.1 Share File)
13. Injection risk behaviours for injection drug users (IDU) ▪ Borrowing or lending used needles or equipment ▪ For individuals with known HIV status ▪ For individuals with unknown HIV status	Enhanced Surveillance of Risk Behaviours among Injecting Drug Users in Canada (I-Track) 2005 data
B. Screening Indicators	
14. Screening for HIV-related infections in individuals with HIV infection ▪ Hepatitis B ▪ Hepatitis C ▪ M. tuberculosis ▪ Toxoplasma ▪ Syphilis	 OCS OCS OCS OCS CPHL
15. Lipid Screening in HIV patients on antiretroviral therapy	OCS
C. Testing Indicators	
16. Proportion of HIV positive individuals who have had < 2 viral load tests in a 12-month period	CPHL - HIV Lab; Viral Load Database 2006
17. HIV testing rate in individuals with tuberculosis (TB)	iPHIS
18. Initial CD4 count for HIV-positive patients when entering clinical care	OCS
19. Percentage of HIV positive patients with viral load below the limit of quantification in 2007	CPHL - HIV Lab; Viral Load Database 2006; OCS
D. Patient Education Indicators	
20. Knowledge of serostatus among HIV-infected patients	CPHL; OHEMU

HIV Infection Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
21. HIV counseling and testing in prisons	Correction Service of Canada Infectious Disease Surveillance System (CSC-IDSS)
E. Outcome Including Mortality	
22. HIV-related mortality	Ontario Mortality Data from Ontario Registrar General 2005; Population Estimates from Statistics Canada (2001); OHEMU
F. Pregnancy Indicators	
23. Prenatal screening for HIV	CPHL 2007; OHEMU
24. Appropriate interventions for HIV-positive pregnant women	Canadian Pediatric AIDS Research Group (CPARG) 2006
25. Mother-infant HIV transmission	CPARG 2006; LAByrinth 2006; HIV Diagnostic Database 2006
G. Community Planning Indicators	
26. Estimates of service funding for HIV and AIDS, by the AIDS bureau and or Public Health Agency of Canada to the AIDS Service Organizations (ASO)	Ontario Community HIV/AIDS Reporting Tool (OCHART)
27. ASO budget expenditure by target group	OCHART
28. Number and types of services available (i.e., bereavement services, buddy program, case management, complementary therapies, counseling, etc.)	OCHART

Musculoskeletal (MSK) Disorders[1] Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
A. General MSK Disorders Indicators	
Morbidity	
1. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who have multiple chronic conditions	Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) – combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
2. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who have probable depression	CCHS Cycle 1.1
Health and Functional Status	
3. Self-rated health status for individuals with MSK disorders (Global Health)	CCHS – combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
4. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who experience pain or discomfort that prevents activities	CCHS Cycle 1.1
5. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who have activity limitations experienced at home, school, work or in other activities	CCHS – combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
6. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who have limitations in basic Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) and/or Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs)	CCHS – combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
Health Behaviours and Medication Management	
7. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who are overweight or obese	CCHS – combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
8. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who are physically inactive	CCHS – combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
9. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who took the following medications within the last month: ▪ Pain relievers such as aspirin or Tylenol (including arthritis medicine and anti-inflammatories) ▪ Narcotic medications such as codeine, Demerol or morphine ▪ Anti-depressants such as Prozac, Paxil or Effexor ▪ Any of above medications	CCHS Cycle 1.1

Musculoskeletal (MSK) Disorders[1] Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
Employment	
10. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders whose current job status is: ▪ Full-time (≥30 hours/week) ▪ Part-time (<30 hours/week)	CCHS – combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
11. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who worked throughout the year (those who did any work at a job or a business for 52 weeks)	CCHS Cycle 3.1 (sub-sample 1)
12. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders whose main reason for not working is due to any illness or disability	CCHS Cycle 3.1 (sub-sample 1)
Access and Utilization of Services	
13. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who had unmet healthcare needs	CCHS Cycle 3.1
14. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who visited a primary care physician or a specialist	CCHS Cycle 1.1; Ontario Health Insurance Plan (OHIP)
15. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who had difficulty accessing routine primary health care provider	Ontario Primary Care Access Survey (PCAS) Waves 5-11
16. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who had difficulty accessing any of the following specialized services: ▪ visits to a medical specialist for a diagnosis or a consultation ▪ any non-emergency surgery ▪ non-emergency MRI, CT scan or angiography	CCHS Cycle 3.1 (sub-sample 3)
17. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who received following home care services: ▪ Any home care services ▪ Government subsidized home care services ▪ Privately paid home care services	CCHS – combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1
18. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders who had consultations with allied health professionals: ▪ Physiotherapist ▪ Chiropractor	CCHS – combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1

Musculoskeletal (MSK) Disorders[1] Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
19. Percentage of individuals with MSK disorders under the age of 65 who have/ do not have insurance coverage for prescription medications: ▪ Have / do not have insurance that covers all or part of the cost of prescription medications ▪ Type(s) of insurance one has: ▪ Government-sponsored plan ▪ Employer-sponsored plan ▪ Private plan	CCHS Cycle 3.1
B. <u>Osteoarthritis Indicators</u>	
20. Prevalence of osteoarthritis	Osteoarthritis cohort[2]
21. Percentage of individuals aged 55 and older with osteoarthritis whose walking ability was assessed for need of ambulatory assistive devices	Osteoarthritis cohort[2]
22. Percentage of individuals aged 55 and older with osteoarthritis for whom acetaminophen was the first drug prescribed (for initial non-narcotic pharmacologic therapy to aid with problem tasks)	Osteoarthritis cohort[2]
23. Percentage of individuals aged 55 and older with osteoarthritis who have failed to respond to non-pharmacologic and pharmacologic therapy and who were referred to an orthopedic surgeon	Osteoarthritis cohort[2]
24. Wait time for planned primary total joint replacement (hip and knee) among individuals with osteoarthritis: ▪ Median wait times for surgery ▪ Time within which 90% of surgeries are completed	OHIP; Registered Persons Database (RPDB); Canadian Institute for Health Information –Discharge Abstract Database (CIHI-DAD); Ontario Joint Replacement Registry
25. Patient discharge destinations by joint replacement	CIHI–DAD
26. Length of stay (in days) in inpatient rehabilitation for patients after total joint replacement	CIHI–DAD

Musculoskeletal (MSK) Disorders[1] Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
C. Osteoporosis Indicators	
27. Percentage of individuals aged 50 and older who have one or more low-trauma fractures (a fracture that occurs as a result of a fall, from a height no higher than standing level)	CIHI–DAD; OHIP; National Ambulatory Care Reporting System (NACRS); Ontario Drug Benefit Plan (ODB)
28. Percentage of individuals aged 65 and older who had a low-trauma fracture and received a bone mineral density (BMD) test, and/or were started on prescription drug treatment within one year of the fracture	CIHI–DAD; NACRS; OHIP; ODB
29. Percentage of individuals who have had a low-trauma fracture who received: ▪ BMD assessment within one year after discharge following fracture for individuals aged 50 and older ▪ BMD assessment regardless of risk factors for individuals aged 65-70	CIHI–DAD; NACRS; OHIP
30. Percentage of individuals aged 65 and older who were initiated on prescription drug treatment for osteoporosis, and were still taking their medication a year later	ODB
31. Percentage of individuals aged 65 and older who took corticosteroids for more than three months, and who were offered calcium and vitamin D	ODB; Post-fracture Care Database[3]
32. Mortality after hip fracture for individuals aged 50 and older who were treated in a hospital for a hip fracture; ▪ Within 30 days after hip fracture ▪ Within one year after hip fracture	CIHI–DAD; RPDB
33. Percentage of individuals aged 65 and older who were discharged following their hip fracture, and entered long term care within one year after their hip fracture	CIHI–DAD; OHIP; ODB
D. Rheumatoid Arthritis Indicators	
34. Estimated number of active cases of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) diagnosed by a physician (based on 2 physician claims that are at least 2 months apart)	OHIP

Musculoskeletal (MSK) Disorders[1] Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
35. Percentage of individuals with a physician diagnosis of RA who are evaluated by a physician at least annually	OHIP
36. Percentage of individuals aged 65 and older with a physician diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis who are treated with a disease modifying anti-rheumatic drug (DMARD) unless contraindication to DMARD is documented	ODB; Currently pursuing Trillium Drug Program database[4]
E. Low Back Pain Indicator	
37. Prevalence of low back pain	CCHS – combined cycles of 3.1 and 4.1

1. MSK disorders include arthritis, rheumatism or back problems excluding fibromyalgia that are expected to last or have already lasted 6 months or more and that have been diagnosed by a health professional.

2. Dr. Gillian Hawker's cohort of 2411 people with moderate to severe hip/knee osteoarthritis: A 5-phase cohort study examining 100% of the population aged 55 years and over with moderate to severe hip/knee osteoarthritis in two counties of Ontario – Oxford county and Borough of East York in Toronto; identified through surveys and a validation study.

3. Dr. Dorcas Beaton's Post-fracture Care Database: this database is part of the Ontario Osteoporosis Strategy Fracture Clinic Screening Program, identifying all men and women aged 50 years and older who are attending one of the designated outpatient fracture clinics across Ontario and who have sustained a fragility fracture (currently 32 sites but the number is increasing as the new sites are being activated).

4. If access to Trillium drug data is obtained, age restriction will be revised.

Reproductive & Gynecological Health Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
SECTION ONE: OBSTETRICAL HEALTH	
A. Prenatal Care Indicators	
Screening	
1. Percentage of women who gave birth and who had prenatal screening tests for ▪ Sexually Transmitted Infections/STIs (Syphilis, Chlamydia, HIV, Hepatitis B) ▪ Rubella ▪ Asymptomatic bacteriuria ▪ Rh antibody during the 1st or 2nd prenatal visit ▪ Group B streptococcus (GBS) colonization between 35 - 37 weeks of gestation (and gave birth after 37 weeks gestation ▪ Prenatal biomedical genetic (triple marker) screening for fetal malformations and anomalies during the pregnancy	Integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS); Maternal Serum Screening Database (MSS); Niday Database (Niday DB)
Access to Prenatal Care	
2. Percentage of women who gave birth and who started prenatal care in the first trimester	MOMBABY Database (MOMBABY DB): Midwifery Database (Midwifery DB); Niday DB; Ontario Health Insurance Plan (OHIP)
3. Percentage of women who gave birth and who did not receive prenatal care	MOMBABY DB;OHIP; Canadian Institutes for Health Information-Discharge Abstract Database (CIHI-DAD); Niday DB Midwifery DB
4. Percentage of births attended by midwives, family practitioners, obstetricians/ gynecologists	Niday DB; Midwifery DB

Reproductive & Gynecological Health Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
Ectopic Pregnancy/Miscarriage	
5. Percentage of women with ectopic pregnancies who experienced rupture	CIHI-DAD; National Ambulatory Care Reporting System (NACRS); OHIP
B. Childbirth Indicators	
Maternal Health Outcomes	
6. Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) Total number of maternal deaths while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy per 100,000 live births	MOMBABY DB;CIHI-DAD; Registered Persons Database(RPDB)
7. Severe maternal morbidity ratio within one month after delivery	MOMBABY DB; CIHI-DAD;
8. Rate of trauma to perineum ▪ Rate of episiotomy in women with: ▪ term singleton vertex vaginal deliveries ▪ assisted (forceps and/or vacuum extraction) vaginal deliveries ▪ unassisted vaginal deliveries ▪ Rate of significant vaginal-perineal tears/lacerations in women with term singleton vertex vaginal deliveries, number of women with: ▪ third degree tear/laceration ▪ fourth degree tear/laceration	MOMBABY DB; CIHI-DAD; Midwifery DB: Niday DB
Mode of Delivery	
9. Rate of early maternal discharge from hospital (less than 24 hours after childbirth) ▪ Rate of early (< 24 hours) maternal discharge from hospital after vaginal deliveries ▪ Rate of early (< 48 hour) maternal discharge from hospital after cesarean delivery	MOMBABY DB;CIHI-DAD

Reproductive & Gynecological Health Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
10. Rate of induction of labour: ▪ Expressed as a proportion of all women who gave birth ▪ Expressed as a proportion of all women who gave birth at ≥ 37 weeks gestation with singleton vertex deliveries, broken down by parity ▪ in nulliparous women ▪ in multiparous women)	MOMBABY DB;CIHI-DAD; OHIP
11. Rate of assisted deliveries (vaginal births) assisted by means of: ▪ Forceps ▪ Vacuum extraction ▪ Both vacuum extraction and forceps	MOMBABY DB;CIHI-DAD;OHIP
12. Rate of deliveries by cesarean section ▪ Overall cesarean section ▪ After previous caesarean section ▪ In term singleton vertex presentation ▪ in nulliparous women ▪ in multiparous women) ▪ In term singleton breech presentation	MOMBABY DB; CIHI-DAD; OHIP
Neonatal Health Outcomes	
13. Fetal Death Rate ▪ The number of stillbirths (≥ 500g or ≥20 weeks of gestation) per 1000 total births (live births and stillbirths)	MOMBABY DB; CIHI-DAD; Niday DB
14. Neonatal mortality rate ▪ Early neonatal death rate (during the first seven days of life) ▪ Late neonatal death rate (between seven and 28 days of life)	MOMBABY DB;CIHI-DAD; RPDB; Vital stats
15. Rate of term neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) admissions	MOMBABY DB; CIHI-DAD;
16. Birth trauma-injury to neonate ▪ Percentage of neonates with five minute Apgar scores of less than four	MOMBABY DB; CIHI-DAD; Niday DB

Reproductive & Gynecological Health Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
C. Postpartum Care Indicators	
Maternal readmissions	
17. 14-days maternal hospital readmission rate following childbirth among women who gave birth ▪ By all causes ▪ By specific list of diagnoses related to initial labour and delivery	MOMBABY DB; CIHI-DAD; NACRS
18. Three month maternal hospital readmission rate, following childbirth by specific list of diagnoses related to initial labour and delivery	MOMBABY DB; CIHI-DAD; NACRS
Neonatal readmission	
19. Rate of neonatal hospital readmission within 28 days after birth ▪ By all causes ▪ By specific list of diagnoses (Jaundice, Feeding problems, Sepsis, Dehydration, Inadequate weight gain)	MOMBABY DB;CIHI-DAD; NACRS
Maternal Follow-up Care	
20. Percentage of women who gave birth and had a postpartum visit within three months after delivery	MOMBABY DB; OHIP
SECTION TWO: GYNECOLOGICAL HEALTH INDICATORS	
A. Abortion Indicators	
21. Number of abortions per 100 live births ▪ Abortions as a percentage of live births ▪ Early-stage (< 16 week) abortions as a percentage of live birth	CIHI-DAD; Canadian Institute for Health Information – Same Day Surgery (CIHI-SDS); NACRS; OHIP

Reproductive & Gynecological Health Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
22. The rate of abortions by age groups (women aged 15 – 49) ▪ All abortions ▪ Early stage abortions (< 16 week)	CIHI-DAD; CIHI-SDS; NACRS; OHIP; RPDB
23. Proportion of Ontario hospitals performing inpatient and outpatient abortions	CIHI-DAD; CIHI-SDS; NACRS
24. Frequency of abortions performed in ▪ Ontario hospitals (by procedure type, gestational age, selected characteristics) ▪ Ontario clinics (by gestational stage, selected characteristics)	CIHI-DAD; CIHI-SDS; NACRS; OHIP
25. Rate of short-term post-abortion complications ▪ All short-term post-abortions complications ▪ Complications resulting in in-patient hospitalization ▪ Complications resulting in an ED visit or same day surgery (with no in-patient hospitalization)	CIHI-DAD; CIHI-SDS; NACRS; OHIP
B. <u>Hysterectomy Indicators</u>	
26. Rate of Hysterectomy ▪ By indication (patients with cancer, benign gynecological conditions or other) ▪ By procedure method (vaginal or laparascopically assisted hysterectomy or abdominal hysterectomy)	CIHI-DAD; CIHI-SDS
27. Rate of complication (adverse events) during hospitalization for hysterectomy	CIHI-DAD; CIHI-SDS
28. Rate of readmissions following hysterectomy for benign gynecological conditions within 30 days following discharge	CIHI-DAD; CIHI-SDS

Reproductive & Gynecological Health Indicators	
Indicators	**Data Sources**
C. Sexual Activity/Health	
Sexually Transmitted Infections	
29. Incidence of Sexually Transmitted Infections per 100,000 target population ▪ Chlamydia, Syphilis, Hepatitis B, HIV/AIDS	iPHIS
Teen Sexual Activity/Birth	
30. Live birth rate among teenage mothers (aged 15-19 years)	MOMBABY DB;CIHI-DAD