Data collection & documentation

Accessibility of information


Statement of the standard

Information on the quality of neonatal healthcare is collected, accessible, and understandable at national, regional, and hospital level.

Benefits

- Increased attention to the variation in quality of care
- Easier identification of areas of good practice
- More objective view on healthcare data
- Easier access to data
- More attractive and thus more widely read reports
- Improved quality of published data
- Better informed parents and families
- Harmonised data, classifications and definitions on an international level
- Improved overall data quality
- Improved quality of care through benchmarking process

For parents and family

- Parents are informed of data collection and the purposes to which it will be used by healthcare professionals.
- Data presentation is easily and intuitively understandable also for parents.

For neonatal unit

- A consented guideline on data entry and the use of (inter-)nationally agreed datasets is available and regularly updated.
- Data collected for surveillance are employed to evaluate healthcare practices and the organisation of healthcare practices and the organisation of healthcare for patients and families.
- Participation within local, national, and international surveillance and research networks is aimed for in order to develop methods for comparison across units.

For hospitals

- Training on data entry is ensured.
- Regular reports for analysis of temporal changes and local outcomes are available.
- A system for quality assurance for the data collection process is established.
- Reports are systematically analysed and risk related interventions are initiated.
- Quality reports are publicly available.

For healthcare professionals

- A consented guideline on data entry is adhered to by all healthcare professionals
- Training on data entry and on the importance and rationale of data collection is attended by all responsible healthcare professionals.

For health service

- A national guideline on infrastructure for data capture and analysis, data entry, and the use of (inter-)nationally agreed datasets is available and regularly updated.
- Comparative data is used to benchmark outcomes (e.g. mortality and morbidity) at hospital, regional, national or international level over time adjusted for patient characteristics.
- Researchers, clinicians, policy-makers, parents, and users are involved in benchmarking processes in order to guarantee high quality and clinical and societal relevance.
- National neonatal outcomes are collated to inform policy decisions.
- Data is used for research and surveillance by trained epidemiologists and statisticians.

Here you can access the full standard: https://newborn-health-standards.org/accessibility/