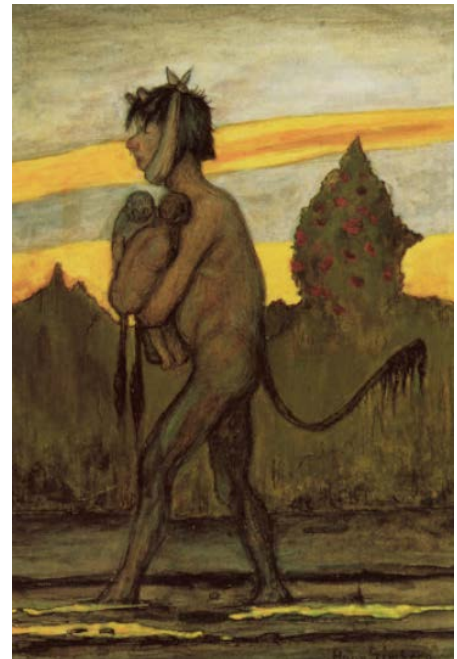




C7: Multiple Maternity Rate

Euro-Peristat Meeting
Rolduc Abbey, the Netherlands
9 April 2018

Mika Gissler



Why indicator is important and its exact definition

- Justification:

- Babies from multiple births have much higher rates of stillbirth, neonatal mortality, infant mortality, preterm birth, low birth weight, congenital anomalies, and subsequent developmental problems than singletons. All of these have consequences for families and for society.
- Rates birth vary between countries and over time. They are influenced by differences in the proportions of older women giving birth, the extent of use of ovarian stimulation and assisted conception, and the policies for preventing multiple pregnancies in those situations, as well as by other factors.

- Definition:

- The rates of twin and triplet and higher order births, expressed as numbers of women with twin and with triplet or higher-order births per 1000 women giving birth to one or more fetuses

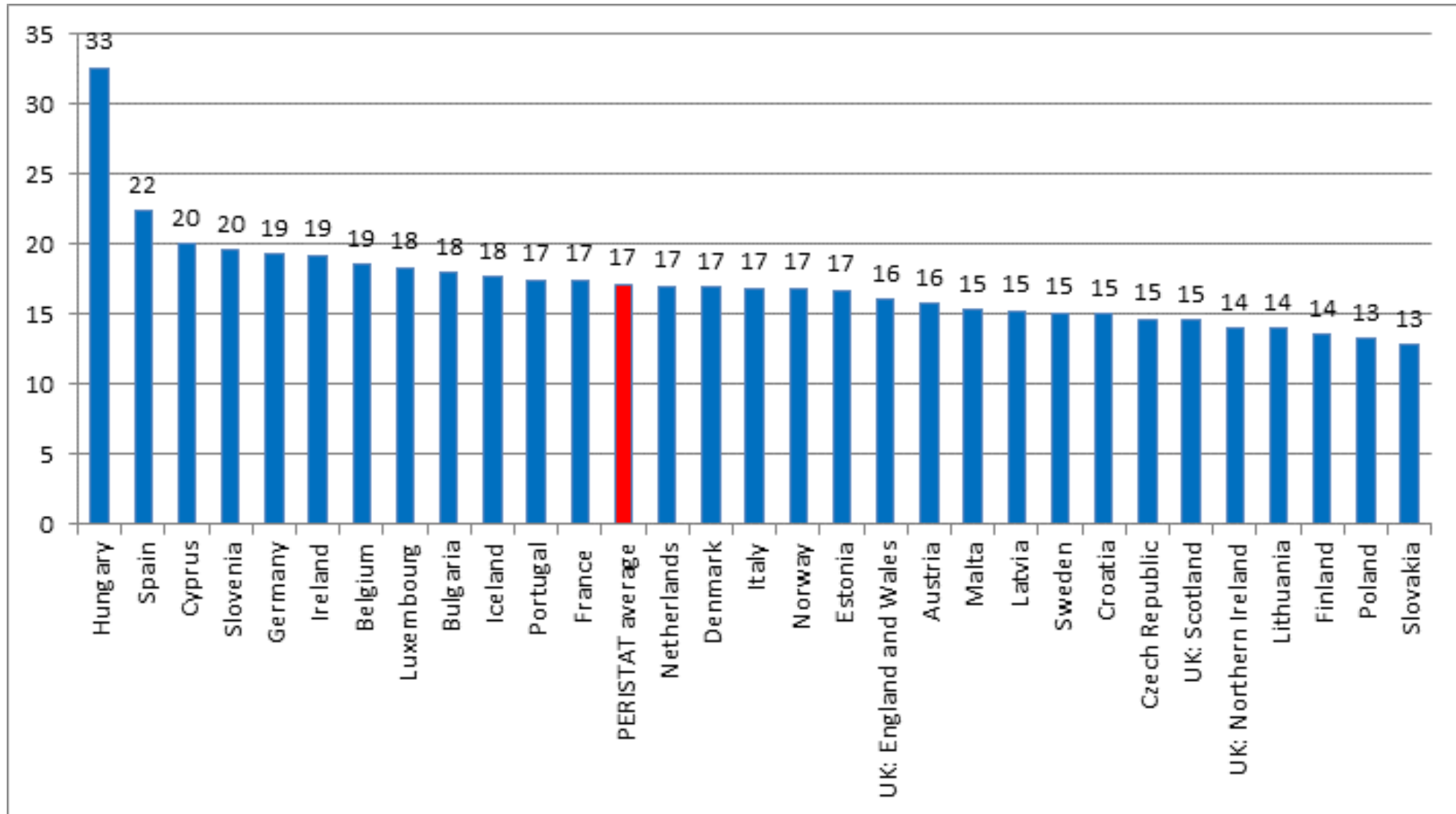
N of countries able to provide the indicator

- Data were available in 32/34 countries and regions.
- One country was not able to give any figures: Greece
- One country gave only the total number of multiple live births: Romania

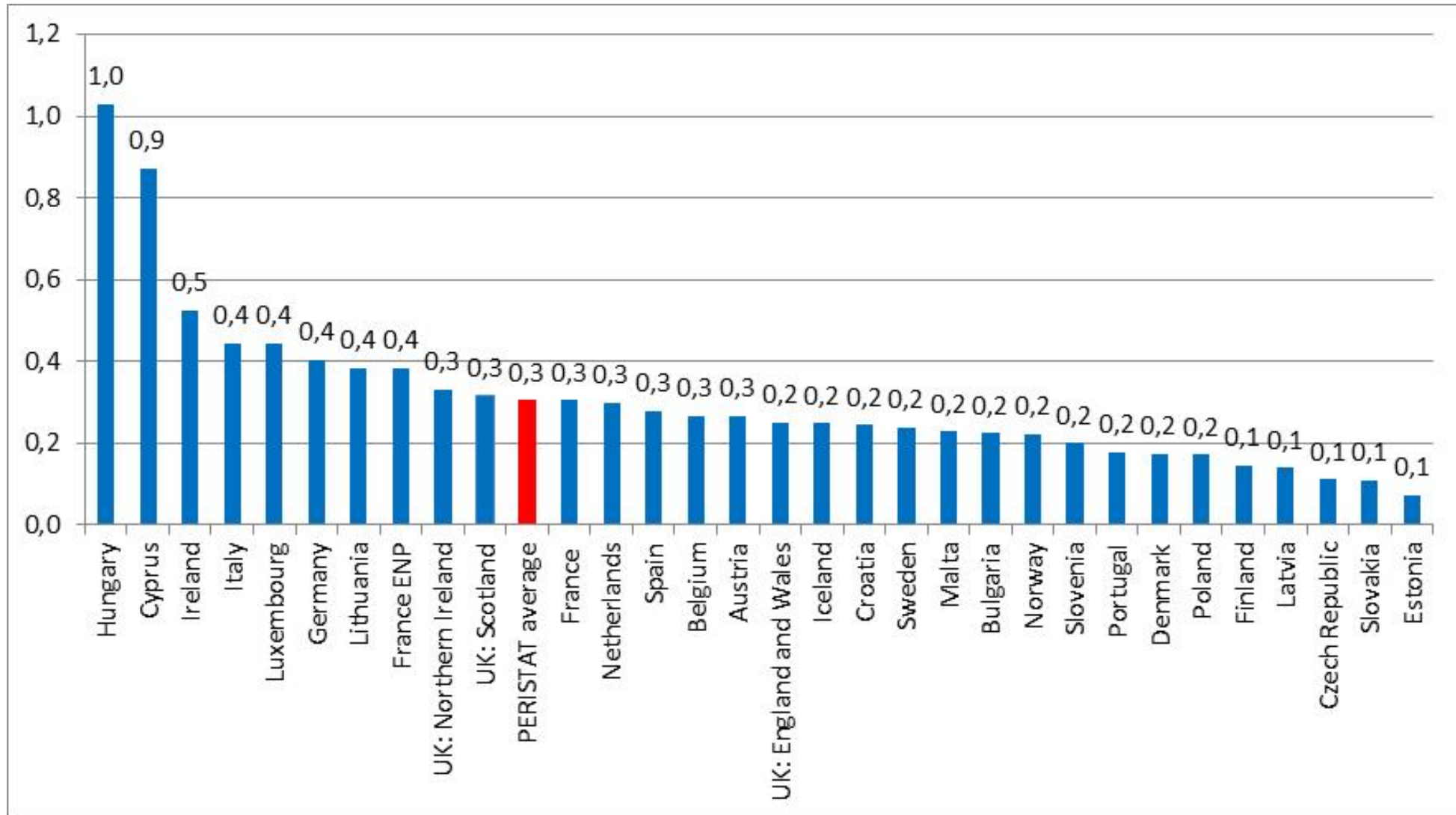
Quality questions

- Most data provided by the countries and regions looks correct.
- One country provided the number of newborns instead of the number of women giving birth – corrected.
- One middle-sized country reported no triplets or higher order births - corrected.
- One country provided the number of newborns instead of the number of women giving birth, but the data could not be corrected.
- Expected correlations were observed:
 - $r=0.83$ for between twin rate and rate for triplet and higher order
 - $r=0.71$ for total rate between 2010 and 2015 (the countries with data only)

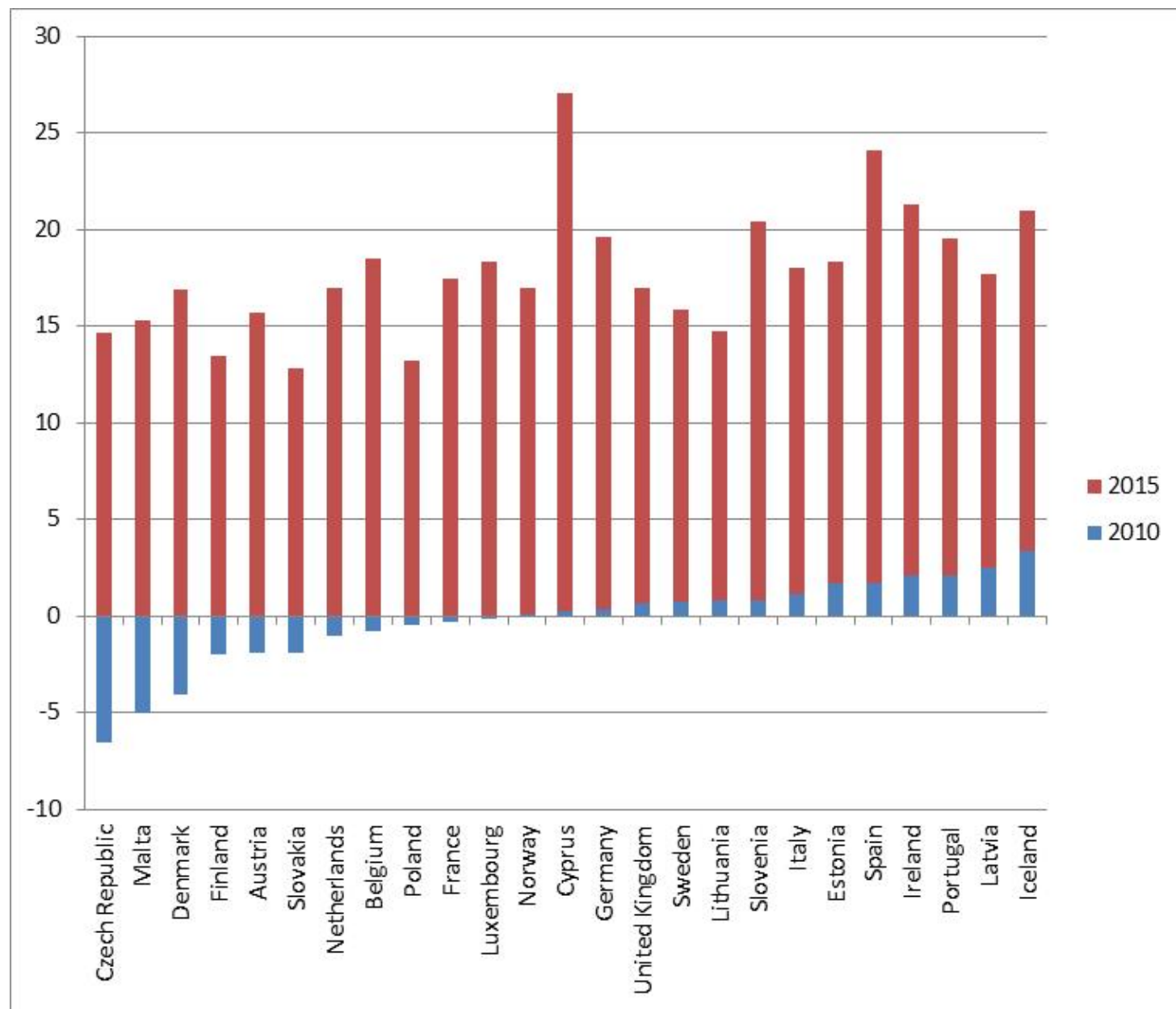
Multiple births in Europe in 2015, 1/1000



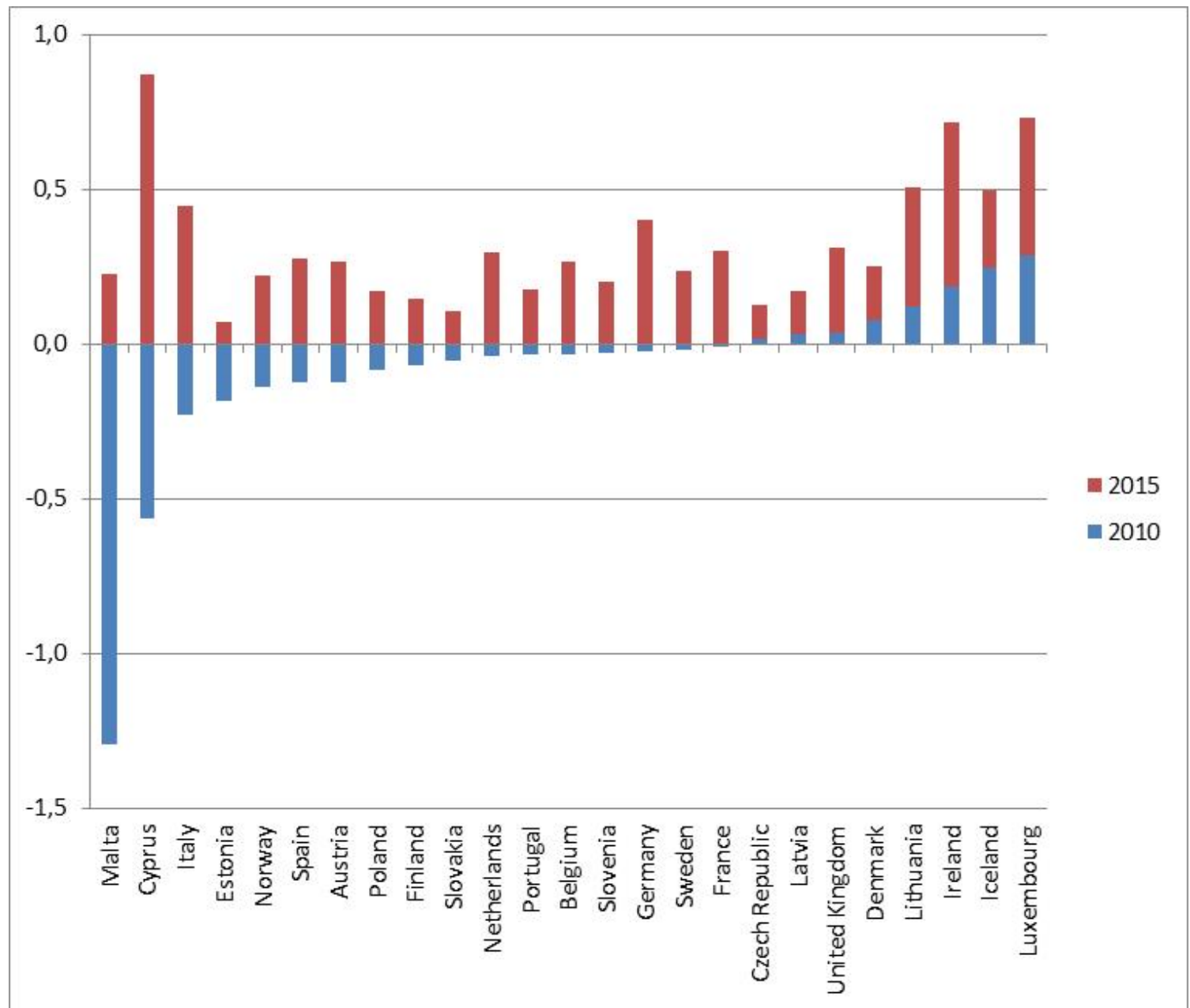
Triplets and higher order births in Europe in 2015, 1/1000



Changes
since 2010:
all multiples,
1/1000



Changes
since 2010:
triplets and
higher order
multiples,
1/1000



Summary of findings

- Key messages

- Twin rate vary by country, but the relative differences are larger for triplets and higher order multiples.
- The total multiple birth rate remained unchanged (+0.5%):
 - 17.0/1000 in 2010 and 17.1/1000 in 2015
- The rate of triplets and higher order multiples decreased by 13%:
 - 0.35/1000 in 2010 and 0.31/1000 in 2015 (-13%)

- Next steps

- After few double-checked the data are ready.

Hugo Simberg
(1873-1917)

