



A "Low risk" birth can quickly turn into a complicated obstetric emergency. Doctors & midwives need the skills to manage this with telehealth back up. In reality rural maternity services are ALL RISK services.

### **Birthing Service Closures**



- In real numbers 255 maternity units were closed from 1992-2011 (41% reduction)
- Same period 47% increase in babies born before arrival (Kildea, McGHie, Gao 2015)

## Trend Continues, since 2016 rural birthing services that have closed



- Kyabram Vic
- Kyneton Vic
- Yarrawonga Vic
- Mersey Hospital Latrobe Tas
- Theodore Qld
- Tanunda SA

### **Birthing Services still** closing or under pressure



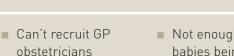
- Chinchilla Qld bypass for over 3 years/closure by stealth
- Cohuna Vic service may close 1 June 2021
- Ceduna SA intermittent extended bypass periods
- Castlemaine Vic service under review, currently not in use
- Temora NSW
- Waikerie SA suspended until March 2021

## What happens when a maternity service closes?



- GP Obstetricians & midwives will de-skill
- GP Obstetricians & midwives will leave for new jobs where they can use all their skills
- Operating theatre service reduction
- Antenatal, postnatal and paediatric services reduced

#### Excuses for closure?



- Can't recruit midwives
- Too expensive
- Not safe
- Not enough babies being born
- Insufficient numbers of operating theatre staff

## What a closure means to Mum & Family



- If no local access to a birthing service medical advice is generally to relocate up to 4 weeks prior to due date (with significant additional financial and social costs to families)
- Reduced access to antenatal and postnatal care, including midwifery and allied health services
- Interrupted continuity of care for mothers
- Increased risk of roadside delivery



Safety Data

 Research shows - In Australia, lower hospital volume is not associated with adverse outcomes for low risk women (Tracy, Sullivan, Dahlen, Black, Wang & Tracy 2006)

# The Future...

# Rural Birthing Services CAN be re-established



- Beaudesert Qld
- Cooktown Qld
- Ingham Qld
- Weipa (in process)

#### What does it take?

- Political imperative
- Effort
- Commitment
- Rural Generalist Training Program
- Midwife and Nurse Upskilling programs
- Skills maintenance programs for all clinical staff
- Continued efforts of recruitment & retention of medical, midwifery & operating theatre staff
- Maintain a high standard of hospital infrastructure

# Ideal workforce model (provides Caesarean level 3 maternity service)



- GP obstetricians / Rural Generalist Obstetricians min 3-5 headcount
- GP Anaesthetists / Rural Generalist Anaesthetists min 3-5 headcount
- Midwives min 3-5 headcount

(Why a min of 3-5 of each? Manage the overnight oncall, the bigger and busier the service the more you will need.)

- Operating theatre staff (ACORN Standards require min 4 headcount in attendance)
- Visiting consultant specialists or onsite consultant specialists (workforce can be combined with GP Obstetrician for headcount)
- Supported by allied health services such as Physiotherapists

# Is there a point where it is reasonable to close a rural maternity service?



# Yes – but the following must be considered...

- Current birth numbers low birth numbers will increase recruitment challenges
- Number of women leaving town to birth (there is evidence that a new updated maternity wing can reverse a downward trend of birth numbers)
- How far from the nearest alternate maternity service?
- Management must be willing to have transparent discussions with key stakeholder groups to explore solutions/alternate models & most importantly with the community

# Examples of Consolidated Services:



- Riverland Hospital SA Berri, Loxton & Renmark
- Forbes & Parkes NSW

#### More information?

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