

1981 Revision

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES • Public Health Service • Office of Health Research, Statistics, and Technology • National Center for Health Statistics

State Definitions and Reporting Requirements for Live Births, Fetal Deaths, and Induced Terminations of Pregnancy

1981 Revision



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Office of Health Research, Statistics, and Technology
National Center for Health Statistics

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Foreword

This material was first issued in 1960. The last revision included information current as of May 1966. This revision contains information current as of January 1981. We wish to thank the Association for Vital Records and Health Statistics for their help and assistance in obtaining the latest information used by the vital registration areas.

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Introduction

This publication sets forth the following information for all vital registration areas of the United States:

1. Current definition of live birth.
2. Current definition of fetal death (stillbirth).
3. Period of gestation at which a fetal death must be reported.
4. Current definition of induced termination of pregnancy
5. When induced termination of pregnancy must be reported

The information is effective as of January 1981.

Information compiled for each area by the Division of Vital Statistics was submitted to registration offices for review. Their assistance in clarifying the data is appreciated.

The information is presented according to the following arrangements:

1. If a statutory provision fully covers the subject, the statute is quoted verbatim.
2. Regulations or administrative instructions are given where they supplement statutory provisions.
3. When the subject is covered only by a regulation or administrative instruction, it is given.

To assure incorporation of changes in future revisions, please address correspondence to:

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Current Definitions of Live Birth in the United States

The 1977 Revision of the Model State Vital Statistics Act and Regulations¹ recommends the following definition of live birth. This definition is based on the definition promulgated by the World Health Organization in 1950:

"Live Birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes, or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

Forty-five of the registration areas use this definition of live birth. Seven areas use a shortened definition. There are five registration areas that have no formal definition of live birth. One State specifies "of at least 20 weeks gestation" within the definition of live birth.

¹Model State Vital Statistics Act and Model State Vital Statistics Regulations, 1977 Revision, DHEW Publication No. (PHS) 78-1115.

Current Definitions of Fetal Death in the United States

The 1977 Revision of the Model State Vital Statistics Act and Regulations¹ recommends the following definition of fetal death. This definition is based on the definition promulgated by the World Health Organization in 1950.

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles.

There are 42 areas that use this definition, 13 areas that use a shortened definition, and 1 area that has no formal definition of fetal death.

There are 11 areas that report all periods of gestation, 43 areas that include stipulations from 16 weeks of gestation to 20 weeks or more gestation, one area specifies "in excess of 350 grams," two specify "exceeds 500 grams of weight."

¹Model State Vital Statistics Act and Model State Vital Statistics Regulations, 1977 Revision, DHEW Publication No. (PHS) 78-1115.

Periods of Gestations at Which Fetal Death Reporting is Required
January 1981

	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE	DC	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH
<u>All periods of Gestation.....</u>																														
16 weeks.....			X	X							X	X																		
20 weeks.....	X	X			X	X					X	X																		
20 weeks or 350 grams																	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
20 weeks or 400 grams.....																														
5 months.....																														
350 grams																														
500 grams																														
<u>All periods of Gestation.....</u>																														
16 weeks.....			X	X																										
20 weeks.....	X	X			X	X																								
20 weeks or 350 grams																														
20 weeks or 400 grams.....																														
5 months.....																														
350 grams																														
500 grams																														

1 If gestation period is not known but fetus weighs 500 grams or more a fetal death certificate shall be filed.

2 When length of gestation is not determinable, the following criteria shall be used: a) weight of 400 grams or more, b) Crown to heel length of 28 centimeters or more.

3 If gestational age is unknown, weight of 400 or more grams, 15 ozs.

4 In absence of weight, 22 completed weeks' gestation or more.

Induced Termination of Pregnancy

In the latest Revision of the Model State Vital Statistics Act and Regulations,¹ a significant change in the registration of fetal deaths was recommended. Definitions were written for both "Induced Termination of Pregnancy" and "Spontaneous Fetal Death." Spontaneous fetal deaths of 20 completed weeks gestation or more and all induced terminations of pregnancy, irrespective of duration of gestation, are to be reported as legally required statistical reports. These reports will not be incorporated into the official vital records file.

A standard form for reporting of induced termination of pregnancy was recommended by the Technical Consultant Panel on Revision of the Standard Certificates beginning in 1978. In those States requiring the reporting of information on induced abortions, the methods used to collect the data vary. Several States include induced abortion reporting as a part of their fetal death reporting system and have added additional items to their fetal death report to obtain the data needed for induced abortions. In the majority of the States a separate form has been developed for reporting of induced abortions. In a few States a combination system is used whereby those induced abortions above a certain gestational age are reported on the fetal death report, and those below that gestational age are reported on the induced termination of pregnancy report form.

Reports of induced termination of pregnancy are not legal records and are not maintained permanently in the files of the State office of vital statistics. However, the data they provide are very important from both a demographic and public health viewpoint.

We have included the following 3 pages of information on the definitions, as well as types of reporting and reporting forms that are now in use within the registration areas.

¹Model State Vital Statistics Act and Model State Vital Statistics Regulations, 1977 Revision, DHEW Publication No. (PHS) 78-1115.

Current Definitions of Induced Termination of Pregnancy in the United States

The 1977 Revision of the Model State Vital Statistics Act and Regulations¹ includes the following definitions in an effort to differentiate between spontaneous and induced interruptions, which resulted in other than a live birth.

- (1) "Induced termination of pregnancy" means the purposeful interruption of pregnancy with the intention other than to produce a live-born infant or to remove a dead fetus and which does not result in a live birth.
- (2) "Spontaneous fetal death" means the expulsion or extraction of a product of human conception resulting in other than a live birth and which is not an induced termination of pregnancy.

Thirty of the registration areas have separate definitions on induced termination of pregnancy. Of these areas, 13 follow the recommended definition. There are 27 of the registration areas that have no separate definition of induced termination of pregnancy. Of these, 4 areas have mandatory reporting systems based on the definition and reporting requirements for fetal death.

There are 37 of the registration areas that have mandatory reporting systems while 3 areas have voluntary reporting. There are 2 areas that get quarterly reports, 1 area gets a monthly summary report with case specifics if gestational age is 24 or more weeks, and 1 area gets a sampling of summary reports from hospitals and clinics on an annual basis.

¹Model State Vital Statistics Act and Model State Vital Statistics Regulations, 1977 Revision, DHEW Publication No. (PHS) 78-1115.

Type of Reporting System Used for Induced Termination of Pregnancy

Mandatory:

Arizona	Maine	Ohio
Arkansas	Michigan	Oklahoma
Colorado	Minnesota	Oregon
Connecticut	Mississippi	Rhode Island
Florida	Missouri	South Carolina
Hawaii	Montana	South Dakota
Georgia	Nebraska	Tennessee
Idaho	Nevada	Utah
Illinois	New Jersey	Vermont
Indiana	New Mexico	Virginia
Kansas	New York City	Washington
Kentucky ²	New York State	Wyoming
Louisiana		

Voluntary:

Alaska	Maryland	Wisconsin
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Other Types of Reporting:

District of Columbia - quarterly report by gestational age grouping

Massachusetts - 24 weeks or more, case specific, all others on monthly summary reports

North Carolina - Sampling of summary reports from hospitals and clinics on an annual basis by Statute. However, they have total reporting of induced termination of pregnancy on a voluntary basis.

Pennsylvania - quarterly report of total number performed

No Reporting System³

Alabama	Puerto Rico
American Samoa	Texas
California	Trust Territory - Required
as Delaware	fetal death report but
does not indicate Guam	if it was induced termin-
Iowa	ation. New Hampshire
North Dakota	West Virginia

² Reporting of every abortion performed or prescribed after the first trimester (13 weeks or more).

³ Some abortions may be reported in these areas as fetal deaths when the abortion is performed after the gestational age when fetal death reporting is required.

Type of Reporting Form Used for Induced Termination of Pregnancy (in States with Mandatory Reporting Systems)

Special form used for all induced terminations regardless of length of gestation.

Colorado ⁴	Nebraska
Florida	New Jersey
Georgia	New Mexico
Hawaii	New York City
Idaho	Ohio
Illinois	Oklahoma
Indiana	Oregon
Kansas	Rhode Island
Kentucky	South Carolina
Louisiana	South Dakota
Michigan	Tennessee
Minnesota	Utah
Mississippi	Washington
Montana	Wyoming

Special form used to report induced terminations below specified gestational age, and fetal death form used to report after that gestational age

Arizona - 20 weeks
Connecticut - 20 weeks
Maine - 20 weeks
Missouri - 20 weeks
Nevada - 24 weeks
Vermont - 20 weeks

Special form designed to collect information on fetal deaths and induced terminations (one form).

Arkansas⁴
Colorado
New York State
Virginia

⁴Uses two forms: log form used by clinics to report induced abortions as well as special individual reporting form used by all others.

Live Birth, Fetal Death and Induced Termination of Pregnancy
Criteria and Definitions

ALABAMA

Live Birth Defined

Live Birth. The birth of a child who shows evidence of life after the child is entirely outside of the mother. (Title 22-9-1(2))

Fetal Death Defined

Stillbirth. A fetus showing no evidence of life after complete birth, providing uterogestation has advanced through five months (20 weeks) or more. (Title 22-9-1(3))

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

...A certificate shall not be required if the fetus has not advanced to, or beyond, the twentieth week of uterogestation. (Title 22-9-72)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Not defined by Statute.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Not required.

ALASKA

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Section 18.50.370, Alaska Statutes)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death before the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, and the death is indicated by the fact that after expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Section 18.50.370, Alaska Statutes)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A fetal death certificate for each fetal death which occurs in the State shall be filed within three days after the delivery . . . However, the filing of a certificate for a product of a pregnancy of less than 20 weeks may be determined by regulation. (Section 18.50.240, Alaska Statutes)

Any product of gestation of less than 20 weeks duration of pregnancy, showing no evidence of life, may have a fetal death certificate prepared, filed, recorded, and registered as required above at the option of the parents or others concerned; such certificate is not mandatory for fetal deaths with a duration of pregnancy of less than 20 weeks. (Regulation No. 65, adopted July 25, 1960, effective August 24, 1960)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Induced Termination of Pregnancy (Abortion) is defined as an operation or procedure to terminate the pregnancy of a nonviable fetus. (Section 18.16.010, Alaska Statutes) Nonviable fetus for this purpose is defined as a fetus of 150 or less gestational days. (42 Alaska Administrative Code, 40,140)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Reporting is required only when it falls under the requirement of fetal death reporting, i.e., for any product of gestation of 20 weeks or more. The appropriate form is the fetal death certificate. (Section 18.50.240, Alaska Statutes) A program exists for voluntary reporting of abortions of less than 20 weeks gestation.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Live Birth Defined

Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered "live-born." (Based on letter from the Acting Governor, August 1965 and verified March 1974)

Fetal Death Defined

Fetal death is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Based on letter from the Acting Governor, August 1965 and verified March 1974)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Fetal death registration is required regardless of the period of gestation. (Based on letters from the Acting Governor, July 1965 and August 1965 and verified March 1974)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Medical or Surgical termination of Pregnancy prior to age of viability calculating from L.M.P. The generally accepted age of viability being 28 weeks gestation.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

All termination of Pregnancy should be reported regardless of age of gestation when substantiated either by gross description or pathology tissue report.

ARIZONA

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Section 36-301, paragraph 6 ARS, Added Laws 1967, effective January 1, 1968)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. The death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Section 36-301, paragraph 2, ARS, Added Laws 1967, effective January 1, 1968)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A fetal death certificate for each fetal death occurring in this State after a gestation period of twenty completed weeks or more shall be filed with the designated registrar . . . (Sec. 36-329, ARS, Added Laws 1967, effective January 1, 1968)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

For the purpose of these regulations, an abortional act means a procedure or procedures by which an abortion is induced and completed. Since these can be medical or surgical, the term "abortional act" refers to either or both. (A.C.R.R. R9-19-302)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

A termination of pregnancy report shall be prepared by the attending physician and filed directly with the state registrar reporting any fetal death due to an abortional act for which a fetal death certificate is not required. (A.C.R.R. R9-19-302)

ARKANSAS

Live Birth Defined

"Live Birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Arkansas Vital Statistics Act of 1981, Act No. 120, Section 1(a))

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal Death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Arkansas Vital Statistics Act of 1981, Act No. 120, Section 1(g))

"Spontaneous fetal death" means the explosion or extraction of a product of human conception resulting in other than a live birth and which is not an induced termination of pregnancy (sometimes referred to as stillbirth and miscarriages). (Arkansas Vital Statistics Act of 1981, Act No. 120, 1(g)(1))

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Each fetal death of twenty-eight (28) completed weeks gestation or more, and weighing more than 1000 grams which occurs in this State shall be reported within five days after delivery. . . Spontaneous fetal deaths of less than twenty-eight (28) weeks of gestation or weighing 1000 grams or less shall be reported as prescribed. . . (Arkansas Vital Statistics Act of 1981, Act No. 120, Section 15)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Induced termination of pregnancy" means the intentional termination of pregnancy with the intention other than to produce a live-born infant or to remove a dead fetus. (Arkansas Vital Statistics Act of 1981, Act No. 120, Section 1(g)(2))

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Each induced termination of pregnancy which occurs in this State shall be reported. . . (Arkansas Vital Statistics Act of 1981, Act No. 120, Section 16(a))

CALIFORNIA

Live Birth Defined

"Live Birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception (irrespective of the duration of pregnancy) which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (California Administrative Code, Title 17, Section 915)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means a death prior to complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception (irrespective of the duration of pregnancy); the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Registration of fetal deaths is subject to the provisions of Division 9, Chapter 4 of the Health and Safety Code. (California Administrative Code, Title 17, Section 916)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Each fetal death in which the fetus has advanced to or beyond the 20th week of uterogestation shall be registered . . . (Section 10175, Health and Safety Code through 1965 Supplement)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Not defined at present in law or regulation.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Not required.

COLORADO

Live Birth Defined

Live Birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes, or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered liveborn. (By administrative policy)

Fetal Death Defined

Fetal death means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Title 25-2-102(2) Colorado Revised Statutes 1973.)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Under the definition set forth above, a fetal death certificate must be filed for every product of gestation, irrespective of the period of gestation.

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Inferred from definition of fetal death above

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

All products of conception - inferred from definition of fetal death above.

CONNECTICUT

Live Birth Defined

A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Manual of Procedures for Registrars of Vital Statistics, p.13, April 1951)

Fetal Death Defined

A stillbirth (fetal death) is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Manual of Procedures for Registrars of Vital Statistics, p. 21, April 1951)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A fetus born after a period of gestation of not less than twenty weeks, in which fetus there is no attempt at respiration, no action of heart and no movement of voluntary muscle, shall be recorded as a fetal death. (Section 7-60, Connecticut General Statutes Annotated 1979 Revision)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

No definition.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

All induced abortions will be reported within seven days by the physician . . . (Section 19-13-054, Connecticut State Regulations, Public Health Council 12-5-73)

DELAWARE

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the birth of a child who shows evidence of life after the child is entirely outside of the body. (Title 16, Sec. 3124, Delaware Code Annotated).

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" or "Stillbirth" means death of a fetus prior to birth after 20 weeks of gestation. (Title 16, Sec. 3124, Delaware Code Annotated).

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A certificate of every . . .fetal death (after gestation period of 20 weeks or more) shall be filed with the local registrar . . .(Title 16, Sec. 3125, Delaware Code Annotated).

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

No definition.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

No reporting requirement.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Live Birth Defined

Live Birth: A live born child is one which shows any evidence of life (breathing, heart beat, or movement of voluntary muscles) after complete birth. Birth is considered complete when the child is altogether (head, trunk, and limbs) outside the body of the mother even if the cord is uncut and the placenta still attached. (From cover of the book of live birth certificate forms adopted in January 1956)

Fetal Death Defined

Stillbirth: A stillborn child is one which shows no evidence of life after complete birth (no breathing, no action of the heart, no movements of voluntary muscles). (From cover of the book of stillbirth certificate forms adopted in January 1956)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

No report need be made of stillbirth when the fetus delivered has apparently not passed the fifth month of uterogestation. (Sec. 6-301, Code 1961 through 1966 Supplement).

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

None.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

A report of an induced termination of pregnancy shall be made after 20 weeks gestation.

FLORIDA

Live Birth Defined

Live Birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born. (Vital Records Registration Handbook, p. ie, 1979)

Fetal Death Defined

Fetal death is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, if the twentieth week of gestation has been reached; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Sec. 382.071, Statutes Annotated)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A fetal death certificate for each fetal death which occurs in this state after gestation period of twenty completed weeks or more shall be filed with the local registrar of the district in which the delivery occurred. (Sec. 382.071, Statutes Annotated)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Abortion" means the termination of human pregnancy with an intention other than to produce a live birth or to remove a dead fetus. (Sec. 390.011, Statutes Annotated)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

The director of any medical facility in which a pregnancy is terminated shall maintain a record of such procedures. The record shall include the date the procedure was performed, the reason for same and the period of gestation at the time the procedure was performed. A copy of such record shall be filed with the Department of Health and Rehabilitative services . . .(Sec. 390.002, Statutes Annotated)

GEORGIA

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Section 88-1702, paragraph e, Georgia Code Annotated, 1965 Supplement)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. The death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Section 88-1702, paragraph f, Georgia Code Annotated, 1965 Supplement)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A fetal death certificate for each fetal death which occurs in this State shall be filed . . . (Section 88-1716, paragraph a, Georgia Code Annotated, 1965 Supplement)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Defined as "abortion" in Department of Human Resources Regulation.

"Induced Abortion" means the procedure by which pregnancy is purposely terminated with the intent to result in other than a live birth. (DHR Reg. 290-5-32-.01)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

A certificate of abortion shall be filed for each abortion, by the physician who performs the abortion. (DHR Reg. 290-5-32.05)

GUAM

Live Birth Defined

"Live Birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of the voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Public Law 10-44, Sec. 9306, Vital Statistics Act, Government Code of Guam)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal Death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Public Law 10-44, Sec. 9306, Vital Statistics Act, Government Code of Guam)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A fetal death certificate for each fetal death which occurs in Guam after 20 completed weeks of gestation shall be filed with the Office of Vital Statistics within twenty-four (24) hours after such delivery . . . (Sec. 9316, Guam Government Code, Revised January 8, 1980).

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

None.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

None required.

HAWAII

Live Birth Defined

Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception that did, after the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or movement of voluntary muscle, whether or not the umbilical cord was cut or the placenta attached. (Section 338-1 (2), Hawaii Revised Statutes)

Fetal Death Defined

Fetal death is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, that did not, after complete separation from the mother, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or movement of voluntary muscle. (Section 338-1 (3), Hawaii Revised Statutes)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A certificate of fetal death shall be filed for every death which occurs prior to the complete expulsion from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, that did not after complete separation from the mother breathe, or show any other evidence of life. (Certificate of Fetal Death, 10M, rev. 9, 1967)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

No formal definition for induced termination of pregnancy set down in law or regulations. Present definition of fetal death covers this category of events.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Same requirement as for fetal deaths.

IDAHO

Live Birth Defined

"Live Birth" means the birth of a child who shows evidence of life after the child is entirely outside the mother. (Section 39-241(b) Idaho Code through 1979 Supplement)

Fetal Death Defined

"Stillbirth" means a birth after 20 weeks gestation which is not a live birth. (Section 39-241 (b), Idaho Code through 1979 Supplement)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

From the definition set forth above, fetal death reporting is required "after 20 weeks gestation."

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Abortion" means the intentional termination of human pregnancy for purposes other than delivery of a viable birth. S18-604, Idaho Code

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

All induced terminations of pregnancy are required to be reported.

ILLINOIS

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Chapter 111 1/2, Section 73-1, Smith-Hurd Annotated Statutes, 1965 Supplement)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Chapter 111 1/2, Section 73-1, Smith-Hurd Annotated Statutes, 1965 Supplement)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Each fetal death which occurs in this State after a gestation period of 20 completed weeks or more shall be registered . . . (Chapter 111 1/2, Section 73-20, Smith-Hurd Annotated Statutes, 1965 Supplement)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

No definition in Illinois Law.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

All induced terminations must be reported.

INDIANA

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" or "birth" means the birth of a child who shows evidence of life after the child is entirely outside of the mother. (IC 16-1-15-2)

Evidences of Life: Breathing or gasping or heart action, including pulsation of the umbilical cord or movement of voluntary muscles are considered evidence of life. (Manual for Local Registrars, Definitions, 1965)

Fetal Death Defined

"Stillbirth" means a birth after 20 weeks of gestation which is not a live birth. (IC 16-1-15-2)

Fetal Death (Stillbirth): A fetus of 20 weeks or more gestation that shows no signs of life after complete birth.

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

No certificate is required for a fetus of less than twenty (20) weeks uterogestation that shows no evidence of life. (Manual for Local Registrars, Definitions, 1965)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

The term "abortion" means the termination of human pregnancy with an intention other than to produce a live birth or to remove a dead fetus. (Section 2. IC 1971, 35-1, Chap. 58.5, 1- (b))

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

All events shall be reported.

IOWA

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Sec. 144.1.10)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. Death is indicated by the fact that after expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Sec. 144.1.11)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A certificate of stillbirth . . .shall be required for every stillborn child which has advanced to the fifth month of uterogestation. (Sec. 141.7, Code Annotated)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

No definition in Iowa law.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

No requirements.

KANSAS

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Sec. 65-2401, Paragraph 2, Statutes Annotated 1964)

Fetal Death Defined

"Stillbirth" means any complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception the weight of which is in excess of 350 grams, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which is not a live birth as defined in this act. (Sec. 65-2401, Paragraph 3, Statutes Annotated 1964)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

From the definition set forth above, fetal death reporting is required when the extracted fetus weighs in excess of 350 grams.

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

No present statutory definition.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Every hospital shall keep written records of all pregnancies which are lawfully terminated within such hospital and shall annually submit a written report thereon to the secretary of health and environment in the manner and form prescribed by said secretary.

KENTUCKY

Live Birth Defined

Statutory Provision--none

Fetal Death Defined

A stillbirth (or fetal death) is the complete expulsion or removal of the result of pregnancy that shows no signs of life by breathing, heartbeat, or movement of voluntary muscles. (Regulation 901 KAR 5:030, Section 1, effective February 14, 1975)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

If the fetus is born dead and if of less than 20 weeks gestation, registration is not required. If the fetus is born dead and is of 20 weeks gestation or more, registration is required on a special combination birth and death certificate form. (Regulation No. 901 KAR 5:030, Section 2, effective February 14, 1975)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Abortion" shall mean an act, procedure, device or prescription administered or prescribed for a pregnant woman by any person, including the pregnant woman herself producing the premature expulsion of the fetus, except that in cases in which the unborn child's viability is threatened by continuation of the pregnancy, early delivery after viability by commonly accepted obstetrical practices shall not be construed as an abortion. (Kentucky Revised Statutes 311.720 (1))

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

The department for human resources shall establish an abortion reporting form which shall be used for the reporting of every abortion performed or prescribed in this state after the first trimester. (Kentucky Revised Statutes 213.055 (1))

LOUISIANA

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means a birth in which the child shows evidence of life after complete birth. A birth is complete when the child is entirely outside the mother, even if the umbilical cord is uncut and the placenta still attached. The words evidence of life include heart action, breathing, or movement of voluntary muscles. (Title 40-32,2)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Title 40-32,6)

"Spontaneous fetal death" (stillbirth) means the expulsion or extraction of a product of human conception resulting in other than a live birth and when the expulsion or extraction is not the result of an induced termination of pregnancy. (Title 40-32,8)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Reporting of fetal deaths is required for each death of at least 20 weeks gestation or 350 grams. (Reference, Title 40-47A)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Induced termination of pregnancy" (abortion) means the purposeful interruption of pregnancy with the intention other than to produce a live-born infant or to remove a dead fetus and if such interruption does not result in a live birth. (Title 40-32, 7)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Each induced termination of pregnancy which occurs in this state shall be reported. (Reference, Title 40-48B)

MAINE

Live Birth Defined

Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such birth is considered liveborn. (Physician's Handbook on Birth and Death Registration, State of Maine Department of Health and Welfare, p. 7, 1959)

Fetal Death Defined

Fetal death is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of the voluntary muscles. (Physician's Handbook on Birth and Death Registration, State of Maine Department of Health and Welfare, p. 20, 1959)

"Miscarriage" means an interruption of a pregnancy other than (an abortion as defined below) . . . of a fetus of less than 20 weeks gestation. (Administrative Procedure to Physicians and Hospitals dated December 14, 1979)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A certificate of each death of a fetus of 20 or more weeks of gestation . . . shall be filed . . . (Chapter 363, Public Laws of Maine, 1979)

Miscarriages are to be reported to the Department of Human Services...contains the minimum items of data recommended for national collection and which do not identify the parent(s). (Administrative Procedure to Physicians and Hospitals dated December 14, 1979)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Abortion" means the intentional interruption of a pregnancy by the application of external agents, whether chemical or physical, or the ingestion of chemical agents with an intention other than to produce a live birth or to remove a dead fetus. (Chapter 363, Public Laws of Maine, 1979)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

From beginning of pregnancy until 20 weeks gestation period. (Chapter 363, Public Laws of Maine, 1979)

MARYLAND

Live Birth Defined

"Live Birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the period of gestation, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscle, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Article 43, Section 14(a)(4), Annotated Code of Maryland, 1971 edition, 1977 Supplement)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal Death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breath or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Article 43, Section 14(a)(5), Annotated Code of Maryland, 1971 edition, 1977 Supplement)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A fetal death certificate for each fetal death which occurs in this State after a gestation period of twenty (20) completed weeks or more shall be filed . . . (Article 43, Section 21(a), Annotated Code of Maryland, 1971 edition, 1977 Supplement)

If the gestation period is unknown but the fetus weighs 500 grams or more, a fetal death certificate shall be filed. (Regulation 10.03.01, adopted October 7, 1963, effective January 1, 1970)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Maryland law does not define induced termination of pregnancy. An induced abortion is defined as the voluntary termination of a pregnancy prior to viability or 26 weeks gestation. The aforementioned is the generally accepted definition as used by the state's medical professionals.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Reporting is requested on a voluntary basis on each induced abortion performed.

MASSACHUSETTS

Live Birth Defined

No Statutory Provision

Fetal Death Defined

As used in this section, "fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a fetus, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, as indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. "Fetal death" does not include an abortion as defined in section twelve K of chapter one hundred and twelve. (CH. 111, sec. 202)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

When a fetal death occurs ...if a fetus is of twenty weeks gestation or more or weight of three hundred and fifty grams or more, the physician in attendance shall prepare and transmit a report ... (CH. 111, sec. 202)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Abortion; the knowing destruction of the life of an unborn child or the intentional expulsion or removal of an unborn child from the womb other than for the principal purpose of producing a live birth or removing a dead fetus. (CH. 112, sec. 12 K)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Case specific reporting (CH. 112, sec. 12 R) only when gestational age is 24 weeks or more; Monthly summary reports (Ch. 111, Sec. 25) are received from facilities, etc., indicating totals performed at any gestational age with additional statistical data.

MICHIGAN

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from a pregnant woman of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means the death of a fetus which has completed at least twenty weeks gestation or weighs at least 400 grams. The definition shall conform in all other respects as closely as possible to the definition recommended by the federal agency responsible for vital statistics. (Source - Act. 368, P.A. 1978)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Under the definition set forth above, fetal death reporting is required when the extracted or expelled fetus has completed at least 20 weeks gestation or weighs at least 400 grams.

A fetal death occurring in this state shall be reported to the state registrar within five days after delivery. (Source Act. 368, P.A. 1978)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Induced termination of pregnancy is not defined. The statute defines abortion for the purposes of reporting.

"Abortion" means the purposeful induced termination of a human pregnancy. (Source Act 368, P.A. 1978)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

A physician who performs an abortion shall report the performance of that procedure to the department . . .(Source Act 368, P.A. 1978)

MINNESOTA

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" shall mean the complete expulsion or extraction of a product of conception from his mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after this separation shows any evidence of life, such as breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth shall be considered liveborn. (7MCAR-1.007 (A)(1)) (Health Department Rule)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" shall mean death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction of a product of conception from his mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. Death after such separation is indicated by the absence of any evidence of life, such as breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of the voluntary muscles. (7MCAR-1.007 (A)(2)) (Health Department Rule)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A fetal death report must be filed for the death of each fetus for whom 20 or more weeks of gestation have elapsed. (7MCAR-1.014 (B)) (Health Department Rule)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Abortion" includes an act, procedure or use of any instrument, medicine or drug which is supplied or prescribed for or administered to a pregnant woman results in the termination of pregnancy. (Minnesota Statute 145.411, Subd. 5. Abortion)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Voluntary reporting system.

MISSISSIPPI

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Mississippi State Board of Health, Rules and Regulations, Revised, January, 1977, Rule 1(h).)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Mississippi State Board of Health, Rules and Regulations, Revised, January, 1977, Rule 1 (i).)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Each spontaneous fetal death of 20 completed weeks of gestation or more, or a weight of 350 grams or more, which occurs in this State shall be reported . . . (Mississippi State Board of Health, Rules and Regulations, Revised, January, 1977, Rule 24(a).)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Induced termination of pregnancy" means the intentional termination of pregnancy with the intention other than to produce a live-born infant or to remove a dead fetus. (Rules and Regulations Governing Vital Registration and Reporting of Vital Events, Mississippi State Board of Health, January, 1977, Rule 1 (j).)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Each induced termination of pregnancy which is performed in this State shall be reported . . . (Rule 25a, from "Rules and Regulations Governing Vital Registration and Reporting of Vital Events," Mississippi State Board of Health, January, 1977)

MISSOURI

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the birth of a child who shows evidence of life (breathing, action of heart or movement of voluntary muscle) after the child is entirely outside the mother even though the cord is uncut and the placenta is still attached. (Section 193.020, Vernon's Annotated Statutes through 1964 Supplement)

Fetal Death Defined

"Stillbirth" means a birth after twenty weeks of gestation which is not a live birth. (Section 193.020, Vernon's Annotated Statutes through 1964 Supplement)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

From the above definition, fetal death registration is required "after twenty weeks of gestation."

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Abortion", the intentional destruction of the life of an embryo or fetus in his or her mother's womb or the intentional termination of the pregnancy of a mother with an intention other than to increase the probability of a live birth or to remove a dead or dying unborn child. (188.015 (1) RSMo.)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

All abortions shall be reported . . . (188.055)

MONTANA

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the birth of a child who shows evidence of life after being entirely outside the mother. (Section 50-15-101, Montana Code Annotated)

"Live Birth" . . . a child who shows evidence of life after complete birth. Evidence of life includes heart action, breathing, or movement of voluntary muscles. (Manual for Local Registrars, Appendix 2, September 1975)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal Death" means a birth after twenty weeks of gestation which is not a live birth. (Section 50-15-101, Montana Code Annotated)

Fetal Death. The birth of a fetus after 20 weeks of gestation which shows no evidence of life after complete birth (that is, no action of the heart, breathing, or movement of voluntary muscles). (Manual for Local Registrars, Appendix 2, September 1975)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

From the above definitions, fetal death registration is required "after twenty weeks of gestation."

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Abortion" means the performance of, assistance or participation in the performance of, or submission to an act or operation intended to terminate a pregnancy without live birth. (Section 50-20-104, Montana Code Annotated)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

A report of induced termination shall be made within thirty (30) days after an abortion. (Section 50-20-110, Montana Code Annotated)

NEBRASKA

Live Birth Defined

Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born.

Fetal Death Defined

Fetal death is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles.

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Such certificate shall not be required for a child that has not advanced to the twentieth week of gestation. (Sec. 71-606, Law of 1965)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Abortion shall mean an act, procedure, device, or prescription administered to a woman known by the person so administering to be pregnant and performed with the intent and result of producing the premature expulsion, removal, or termination of the human life within the womb of the pregnant woman, except that in cases in which the unborn child's viability is threatened by continuation of the pregnancy, early delivery after viability shall not be construed as an abortion for the purposes of sections 28-325 to 28-345. (LB 316, 28-326, March 22, 1979)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

The Bureau of Vital Statistics, Department of Health, shall establish an abortion reporting form, which shall be used for the reporting of every abortion performed or prescribed in this State. (Section 28-343, Nebraska Statutes 1979)

NEVADA

Live Birth Defined

- "Live birth" means a birth in which the child shows evidence of life after complete birth. A birth is complete when the child is entirely outside the mother, even if the cord is uncut and the placenta still attached. The words "evidence of life" include heart action, breathing, or coordinated movement of voluntary muscles. (Section 440.030, Revised Statutes)

Fetal Death Defined

"Stillbirth" means a birth after at least 20 weeks of gestation, in which the child shows no evidence of life after complete birth. (Section 440.070, Revised Statutes)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

From the definition above, fetal death reporting is required "after at least 20 weeks of gestation."

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

As used in NRS 442.250, unless the context requires otherwise, "abortion" means the termination of a human pregnancy with an intention other than to produce a live birth or to remove a dead fetus.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

An abortion reporting form shall be completed by the physician or his staff for each abortion performed. (Article 3.1, Nevada State Board of Health Abortion Regulations)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Live Birth Defined

"Birth, Live" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes, or shows any evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Chap. VIT.101.01 (11), Rules and Regulations, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, eff. January 1, 1981)

Fetal Death Defined

Fetal death means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Chap. VIT.101.01 (34), Rules and Regulations, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, eff. January 1, 1981)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A reportable fetal death shall be death, prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, of a product of human conception, having completed at least 20 weeks of gestation or weighing at least 350 grams . . . Each reportable spontaneous fetal death which occurs in this State shall be reported . . . Reports on induced termination of pregnancy shall not be required and shall not be reported as spontaneous fetal deaths. (Chap. VIT 403.01, Rules and Regulations, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, eff. January 1, 1981)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Induced termination of pregnancy" means the purposeful interruption of pregnancy with the intention other than to produce a live-born infant or to remove a dead fetus and which does not result in a live birth. (Chap. VIT. 101.01 (45), Rules and Regulations, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, eff. January 1, 1981)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Not required.

NEW JERSEY

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" or "birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Chapter 78, Sec. 26:8-1, Laws of 1965)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal Death" or "stillbirth" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Chapter 78, Sec. 26:6-1, Laws of 1965)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A certificate of fetal death...shall be required for every fetal death; provided, twenty or more weeks of gestation elapsed before the delivery. (Chapter 78, Sec. 26:6-11, Laws of 1965)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Removal from the uterus of the products of conception. "Abortion" means the premature expulsion or removal from the uterus, either of an embryo or a nonviable fetus...includes any pregnancy which is twelve weeks or less in duration.

"Termination of pregnancy procedures" means the removal from the uterus of the products of conception either an embryo, a nonviable fetus or a viable fetus... applies to any period after the twelfth week of pregnancy. (Chapter 40, Sec. 8:40-4.1, Laws of 1974)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Abortion facilities (licensed hospitals and clinics) are required to prepare reports...following the abortion procedure. All abortions performed twenty or more weeks after gestation has elapsed before the delivery require a certificate of stillbirth and burial or removal permit. (Chapter 40, Sec. 8:40-4.3, Laws of 1974)

NEW MEXICO

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after the expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Section 24-14-2, E., Code Annotated)

Fetal Death Defined

"Stillbirth" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Section 24-14-2, F, Code Annotated)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A stillbirth certificate for each stillbirth which occurs in this State after gestation period of twenty (20) completed weeks or more shall be filed. (Section 24-14-22, A, Code Annotated)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Induced Abortion" means the intentional termination of human pregnancy with the purpose other than to produce a live born infant or remove a dead fetus. (Section 24-14-2, G, Code Annotated)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Each induced abortion which occurs in this state shall be reported to the State Registrar . . . (Section 24-14-18, A., Code Annotated)

NEW YORK (excluding New York City)

Live Birth Defined

Live birth is defined as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born. (Article 41, Title III, Section 4130, New York State Public Health Law)

Fetal Death Defined

Fetal death is defined as death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Article 41, Title V, Section 4160, New York State Public Health Law)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Under the definition set forth above, a fetal death certificate must be filed for every product of gestation, irrespective of the period of gestation. (Article 41, Title V, Section 4160, New York State Public Law)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

No Definition.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

A report shall be filed for every product of gestation, irrespective of the period of gestation. (Article 41, Title V, Section 4160, New York State Public Law)

NEW YORK CITY

Live Birth Defined

Live birth or birth means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, regardless of the duration of pregnancy, which after expulsion or extraction shows evidence of life, such as breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Section 201.01 (a) New York City Health Code)

Fetal Death Defined

Termination of pregnancy means the expulsion or extraction of a conceptus, regardless of the duration of pregnancy, other than a live birth as defined in Section 201.01(a), New York City Health Code, and includes fetal death as formerly defined.

Spontaneous termination of pregnancy means the unplanned termination of a pregnancy, including but not limited to an ectopic pregnancy, or such a termination associated with a cesarean section, or an operative procedure unrelated to pregnancy resulting in an inadvertent termination.

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A certificate of spontaneous termination of pregnancy shall be filed . . . (Section 203.03(c) New York City Health Code)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Induced termination of pregnancy means the planned termination of a pregnancy by operative, instrumental or other intervention. (Section 203.01 (c))

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

A certificate of induced termination of pregnancy shall be filed . . . (Section 203.03 (c), New York City Health Code)

NORTH CAROLINA

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Administrative Procedure 7G, .0102 (5))

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Administrative Procedure 7G, .0102 (6))

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A stillborn child shall be registered as a fetal death on a fetal death report when the child has advanced to at least the twentieth week of uterogestation. (Section 130-43, General Statutes)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Induced Termination of Pregnancy means the purposeful interruption of pregnancy with the intention other than to produce a live-born infant or to remove a dead fetus and which does not result in a live birth. (Handbook on the Reporting of Induced Termination of Pregnancy in North Carolina)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

The Department of Human Resources shall prescribe and collect on an annual basis, from hospitals or clinics where abortions are performed, such representative samplings of statistical summary reports concerning medical and demographic characteristics of the abortions provided as it shall deem to be in the public interest (General Statutes 14-45.1c)

NORTH DAKOTA

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (23.02.1-01)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (23-02.1-01)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A fetal death certificate for each fetal death which occurs in this state after a gestation period of twenty completed weeks or more or of less than twenty completed weeks of gestation . . .(23-02.1-20)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

None.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Not required.

OHIO

Live Birth Defined

"Birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, of at least twenty weeks gestation, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Administrative Code 3701-5.01(A), Adopted by Public Health Council, effective January 1, 1960)

Fetal Death Defined

For the purpose of Sections 3705.01 to 3705.30, inclusive, of the Revised Code, a "stillbirth" shall be such as defined by regulation of the public health council. (Section 3705.21, Page's Revised Code Annotated)

"Stillbirth" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, of at least twenty weeks gestation, which, after such expulsion or extraction, does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Administrative Code 3701-5-01(B), Adopted by Public Health Council, effective January 1, 1960)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

From the above definition, fetal death reporting is required if the fetus is "of at least 20 weeks of gestation."

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Abortion" means, as defined by section 2919.11 of the Revised Code, the purposeful termination of a human pregnancy by any person, including the pregnant woman herself, with an intention other than to produce a live birth or to remove a dead fetus or embryo. Abortion is the practice of medicine or surgery for the purpose of section 4731.41 of the Revised Code.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

An individual abortion report for each abortion performed upon a woman shall be completed by her attending physician. (Administrative Code 3701-47-03, Section 3701.341 of the Revised Code)

OKLAHOMA

Live Birth Defined

The term "live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Sec. 63-1-301(F), Statutes Annotated)

Fetal Death Defined

The term fetal death means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception after a period of gestation as prescribed by the State Board of Health. The death is indicated by the fact that, after such expulsion or extraction, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Sec. 63-1-301 (F), Statutes Annotated)

Pursuant to the Provisions of Paragraph (f), Section 301 of the Oklahoma Public Health Code of 1963, a gestation period of twenty weeks or more is hereby prescribed in defining the term "fetal death". (Oklahoma State Health Department Rules and Regulations Prescribing Minimum Gestation Period for Reporting of Fetal Deaths, adopted September 13, 1964).

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

From the definition set forth above, fetal death reporting is required for a fetus of a gestation period of twenty weeks or more.

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Abortion" means the purposeful termination of a human pregnancy, by any person with an intention other than to produce a live birth or to remove a dead unborn child. (Section 1-701 (s))

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

The hospital, clinic, or other facility licensed by the State where the induced abortion is performed is responsible for obtaining the necessary data, completing the form and filing it directly with the Division of Data Management, Oklahoma State Department of Health . . .(Instruction Manual for Reporting Induced Termination of Pregnancy, Oklahoma State Department of Health)

OREGON

Live Birth Defined

"Live Birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsations of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born. (333-11-006(2) effective 8-15-73)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal Death" (Stillbirth) means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, of at least twenty weeks gestation, except where such expulsion or extraction results from a therapeutic abortion; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (333-11-006(3) effective 8-15-73)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

All fetal deaths, this includes all miscarriages, spontaneous abortions or stillbirths, must be reported if they are of at least twenty weeks gestation. When the length of gestation is not determinable, the following criteria shall be used: A) Weight of 400 grams or more, B) Crown to heel length of 28 centimeters or more. (ORS 432.307)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Induced termination of a pregnancy is any voluntary termination of that pregnancy.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

A report of induced termination of pregnancy is required on each induced abortion performed irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy.

PENNSYLVANIA

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the period of gestation, which shows any evidence of life at any moment after such expulsion or extraction. (Title 35, Section 450.105, Purdon's Statutes Annotated through 1965 Supplement)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means the expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception after 16 weeks gestation, which shows no evidence of life after such expulsion or extraction. (Title 35, Section 450.105, Purdon's Statutes Annotated through 1965 Supplement)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

From definition set forth above, fetal death reporting is required for every fetus "after sixteen weeks gestation."

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

An induced termination is any abortion initiated voluntarily with the intention to terminate a pregnancy. (Administrative rule)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Every facility in which an abortion is performed within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during any quarter year shall file with the Department of Health a report showing the total number of abortions performed within such hospital or other facility during that quarter year. This report shall also show the total abortions performed in each trimester of pregnancy. (P.L. 639, N. 209, Abortion Control Act, Section 6606, e.)

PUERTO RICO

Live Birth Defined

Statutory Provision - none

Fetal Death Defined

Statutory Provision - none

When Fetal Death Registration Is Required

No stillborn certificates shall be required in cases of fetuses with less than five months of intra-uterine gestation. (Section 1102, Title 24, Laws of Puerto Rico Annotated 1964)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Expulsion of immature baby from the womb provoked by a doctor before the 28th week of pregnancy. (abortion)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

No reporting required.

RHODE ISLAND

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidences of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of the voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (General Laws of Rhode Island, 1956, as amended)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of the voluntary muscles. (General Laws of Rhode Island, 1956, as amended)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A fetal death certificate of each fetal death which occurs in this State after a gestation period of 20 completed weeks or more shall be filed . . . All other fetal deaths, irrespective of the number of weeks uterogestation, shall be reported directly to the State Department of Health. (Sec. 23-3-17, General Laws of Rhode Island)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

No definition exists other than for fetal deaths.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

No reporting required except as in fetal death statutes.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Live Birth Defined

Live birth means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Regulation 61-19, Section 1(f); Authority: Section 44-63-20, 1976 Code of Laws for South Carolina.)

Fetal Death Defined

Fetal Death means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Regulation 61-19, Section 1(g); Authority: Section 44-63-20, 1976 Code of Laws for South Carolina)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Each fetal death of twenty (20) completed weeks gestation or more, or a weight of 350 grams or more, which occurs in this State shall be reported... (Regulation 61-19, Section 21(a); Authority: Section 44-63-20, 1976 Code of Laws for South Carolina)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Induced Termination of Pregnancy means the intentional termination of pregnancy with the intention other than to produce a live-born infant or to remove a dead fetus. (Regulation 61-19, Section 1 (h); Authority: Section 44-63-20, 1976 Code of Laws for South Carolina)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Any abortion performed in this State shall be reported by the performing physician... (Section 44-41-60, 1976 Code of Laws for South Carolina, as amended.)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Live Birth Defined

Definition of live born and live birth: Live birth is the complete expulsion or extracting from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born. (SDCL 34-25-1)

Fetal Death Defined

Definition of Fetal Death: Fetal death is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (SDCL 34-25-1)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A fetal death report for each fetal death which fetus exceeds five hundred grams of weight and which is not an abortion and reportable as such under chapter 23A which occurs in this State shall be filed with the Department of Health. (SDCL 34-25-32.1)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Abortion" the termination of human pregnancy with an intention other than to produce a live birth or to remove a dead fetus. (SDCL 34-23A-1)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Any facility or physician performing abortions in this state shall report to the State Department of Health, information as follows: (1) Total number of abortions performed; . . . (SDCL 34-23A-19)

TENNESSEE

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Section 53-402(i), Tennessee Code Annotated)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception; the death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Section 53.402(d), Tennessee Code Annotated)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Each fetal death of 500 grams or more, or, in the absence of weight, of 22 completed weeks' gestation or more . . . (Section 53-473(a), Tennessee Code Annotated)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Induced termination of pregnancy" means the intentional termination of pregnancy with the intention other than to produce a live-born infant or to remove a dead fetus. (Section 53.402(g), Tennessee Code Annotated)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Each induced termination of pregnancy which occurs in this State shall be reported to the office of vital records . . . (Section 53-474(a), Tennessee Code Annotated)

TEXAS

Live Birth Defined

"Live Birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born. (Regulations pertaining to vital statistics, promulgated in 1951)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Regulations pertaining to vital statistics, promulgated in 1951)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A certificate of stillbirth (fetal death) shall be filed for any stillbirth (fetal death) if the period of gestation is twenty completed weeks or more. (Regulations pertaining to vital statistics, promulgated in 1951)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

A definition has not been adopted.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

No requirement.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such birth is considered live born. (Public Health Regulation Number 1, as revised May 14, 1958)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Public Health Regulation Number 1, as revised May 14, 1958)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

From the definition set forth above, fetal death reporting is required "irrespective of the duration of pregnancy."

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

An operation or procedure to terminate the pregnancy of a nonviable fetus during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy. Abortion is limited and justifiable only where the operation is necessary to save the life of the woman, provided it is performed by a licensed physician or surgeon in hospital or other facilities approved for the purpose.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

The fetal death form is used for all induced terminations regardless of length of gestation. However, it would not show that it is for an induced termination of pregnancy.

UTAH

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the birth of a child who shows evidence of life after the child is entirely outside of the mother. (Section 26-15-9, Code Annotated through 1965 Supplement)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means a birth after twenty weeks gestation which is not a live birth. (Section 26-15-9, Code Annotated through 1965 Supplement)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

From the definition set forth above, fetal death registration is required "after twenty weeks gestation." (Section 26-15-17, Code Annotated through 1965 Supplement)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Abortion" means the termination or attempted termination of human pregnancy with an intent other than to produce a live birth or to remove a dead unborn child, and includes all procedures undertaken to kill a live unborn child and includes all procedures undertaken to produce a miscarriage. (Section 76-7-301, Code Annotated, April, 1974)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Any physician performing an abortion, irrespective of gestational age, must file a report . . . (Section 75-7-313, Code Annotated, April, 1974)

VERMONT

Live Birth Defined

There is no definition of live birth in Vermont Statute. Reference would be made to the "Hospital Handbook", DHEW publication 78-1107, February 1978 which has been distributed to all hospitals.

Fetal Death Defined

Fetal death means a death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a product of conception; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of the voluntary muscle.--Added 1973, No. 99, Chap. 1, eff. July 1, 1973.

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

All fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks of gestation or, if gestational age is unknown, of 400 or more grams, 15 or more ounces, fetal weight shall be reported. (Title 18, Section 5222 (a), Vermont Statutes Annotated)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

No definition in statute.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

All therapeutic or induced abortions, as legally authorized to be performed, of any length gestation or weight shall be reported . . .(Title 18, Section 5222 (a), Vermont Statutes Annotated)

VIRGINIA

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Section 32.1-249 (7) Code of Virginia)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means the death caused by induced abortion or the death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, death being indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Section 32.1-249(2) Code of Virginia)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Under the definition set forth above, a fetal death certificate must be filed for every product of conception, irrespective of the period of gestation, which does not result in a live birth. (Section 32.1-264 Code of Virginia)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Induced abortion is a fetal death where the pregnancy has been deliberately terminated with the purpose of producing a nonviable fetus. Molar and ectopic pregnancies are excluded. (Administrative Definition)

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

All events defined above. (Section 32.1-264 Code of Virginia)

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Live Birth Defined

"Live Birth" is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of the voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Title 19, Virgin Islands Code, Section 801)

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal Death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of the voluntary muscles. (Title 19, Virgin Islands Code, Section 801)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

Under the definition set forth above, a fetal death certificate must be filed for every product of gestation, irrespective of the period of gestation.

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

Not defined.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Not required.

WASHINGTON

Live Birth Defined

A live birth certificate is filed for each product of conception that shows evidence of life after complete birth regardless of the period of gestation. Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception (irrespective of the duration of pregnancy) which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered liveborn. (Manual for Local Registrars of Vital Statistics, p. 5, 1955)

Fetal Death Defined

A fetal death means any product of conception that shows no evidence of life after complete expulsion or extraction from its mother. The words "evidence of life" include breathing, beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Revised Code of Washington 70.58.150)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A certificate . . . of fetal death shall not be required if the period of gestation is less than twenty weeks. (Revised Code of Washington 70.58.160)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

No Definition.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Reporting of induced abortions is required for all procedures performed regardless of the gestation of pregnancy . . . (Handbook on the Reporting of Induced Abortions in Washington State March, 1980)

WEST VIRGINIA

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Section 16-5-1(f))

Fetal Death Defined

"Fetal death" means death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, such death being indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles. (Section 16-5-1 (b))

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A fetal death certificate for each fetal death which occurs in this state after a gestation period of twenty completed weeks shall be filed . . .(Section 16-5-20(a))

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

No law or regulations.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

No law or regulations.

WISCONSIN

Live Birth Defined

Statutory Provision - none

Fetal Death Defined

Fetal death is death prior to complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception after twenty weeks gestation and the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscle. (Rule H 43.01(1) adopted by the State Board of Health, May 28, 1954)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

From the definition set forth above, fetal death reporting is required "after twenty weeks gestation."

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

No definition in statute or in administrative rule.

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

Not required.

WYOMING

Live Birth Defined

"Live birth" means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a fetus, which after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. (Section 35-1-401 (v), State Statutes, Enacted May 25, 1973.)

Fetal Death Defined

"Stillbirth" means a birth after 20 completed weeks gestation in which the child shows no evidence of life after complete birth. (Section 35-1-401(vi), State Statutes, Enacted May 25, 1973.)

When Fetal Death Reporting Is Required

A stillbirth certificate for each stillbirth which occurs in this state after gestation period of 20 completed weeks or more shall be filed with the local registrar . . . (Section 35-1-419, State Statutes, Enacted May 25, 1973.)

Induced Termination of Pregnancy Defined

"Abortion" means an act, procedure, device or prescription administered to or prescribed for a pregnant woman by any person with knowledge of the pregnancy, including the pregnant woman herself, with the intent of producing the premature expulsion, removal or termination of a human embryo or fetus, except that in cases in which the viability of the embryo or fetus is threatened by continuation of the pregnancy, early delivery after viability by commonly accepted obstetrical practices shall not be construed as an abortion. (Section 35-6-101(a))

When Induced Termination of Pregnancy Reporting Is Required

The State office of vital records services shall establish an abortion reporting form which shall be used after May 27, 1977 for the reporting of every abortion performed or prescribed in this state. (Section 35-6-107(a)).

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