

Name:
HCN:
Date of Birth:

Newfoundland and Labrador Prenatal Record (Part I)

Date completed: _ Demographics		DD/MM/YYYY										
Last name		First	name			Gender	Pronoun					
Address				Contact Telephone:Alternate Telephone:			_eave mess ⊒Yes □No	age	MCP			
Date of birth Age at Highest level of Empl			oloyed es □No	Occupation			Culture/beliefs/practices					
Language:□Eng □Other:_	lish □Fr	∟ rench □Arat □Inter	pic preter req	uired [Indigenou □ Innu □	 s identity Inuit □ I	r:□Yes □No Mi'kmaq □_				onship statu er involved:	ıs: :□Yes □No
Partner's name		Gende	er Age	Partne □Yes	er employ □No	red Occ	cupation		Name	e:	son:□Yes [
Prenatal care pro		Baby's	care pro	vider in	n hospital	Prima	ry care provid				e provider ir	n community
Pregnancy Datin							EDD (FIN	NAL):	DD/MM/YYY	/		
Last menstrual po (LMP)		DD by LMP		U/S IM/YYYY	Gesta Age (GA) l	DD by U/S	(ART	ted Reprod):□Yes □N :	10		EDD by ART
Length of cycle:_ Certain of dates:		INo Planr			□Yes □No Multi cy: □Yes □No □Yes						Embryo	Transfer
Obstetrical Histor	ry											
G ravida	Tern	n	. P reterm		AI	bortus	L	_iving c	hildren		Stillbirt	h
Date	Plac	e of birth	Gest. age	Туре	of birth		lications/Com PH, GDM, IU			Sex	Current Health	Breastfeeding Duration
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
Health History												
Allergies (include □ Latex □NKDA) Previous s	urgery 🗆	Yes □I	No		Medications					
Anesthesia com Blood transfusio Respiratory Cardiovascular Hypertension Previous GH Neurology Hematology Comments	n	Infectious of HSV ☐ HSV ☐ Syphilis ☐ MSK/Rhei ☐ Gynecolog ☐ Gastrointe ☐ Renal/Ger	☐ HIV ☐Gonori umatolog gy/Breast estinal/Liv nitourinar	rhea □ y er y	-	□HC lia □Oth	V	ntal Hennxiety pepress revious ipolar ating d chizopl	alth [ion s PPD isorder hrenia	es No	Family His Anesthe Diabete Hyperte Thromb Mental I Coagulo	esia comp. s nsion oembolic nealth opathies



EPR

Comments

Name:	-
HCN:	-
Date of Birth:	

Newfoundland and Labrade	or Prenatal Record (Part II)
Date completedDD/MM/YYYY Current Pregnancy	
Yes No Nausea/vomiting □ □ Travel (self/partn Illness/rash/fever □ □ Preconception fo Bleeding □ □ Prenatal vitamins	olic acid 🗆 🗆 🗀
Clinical Exam	•
Height Weight Pre-pregnancy BMI	Recommended gestational weight management see worksheet 1
BP Lungs Heart Abdomen	Pelvic exam Female genital cutting □Yes □No
Lifestyle/Risk Factors	
History of trauma/abuse	Yes No Yes No Yes No Yes No/housing issues □ □ Parenting concerns □ □ Dietary restrictions/concerns □ □ □ port concerns □ □ Oral hygiene concerns □ □ Other □ □
Substance Use	
Tobacco - past 6 months Number of cigs/day QuitDD/MM////// Tobacco - current use	Alcohol - past 6 months Number per week Last drinkD/MM/YYYY_ Alcohol - current use
Number of cigs/day	Number of drinks/day/week
Nicotine replacement Vaping during pregnancy Cannabis - past 6 months Cannabis - current use Number of times used/day	Other Substance use in pregnancy □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
/week	Substance use disorder Opioid agonist therapy
Strength	
Ethnicity G	Genetic Risk Assessment
Black	Yes No
Genetic Screening/Investigations (See work	ksheet 2)
No genetic screening Counseled and of	•
<u> </u>	npleted □ Declined □ N/A NIPT □ Counseled □ MCP □ Self pay □ Declined

Other

□Yes

 \square No

NLHS076AUG25

 \square Counseled \square Completed \square Declined \square N/A



Name:
HCN:
Date of Birth:

Newfoundland and Labrador Prenatal Record (Part III)

For additional information refer to the "Guidelines for Prenatal Screening and Testing in Newfoundland and Labrador"

Ultrasound/Biophysical Profile

Date	GA	Results	Date	GA	Results
DD/MM/YYYY			DD/MM/YYYY		
DD/MM/YYYY			DD/MM/YYYY		
DD/MM/YYYY			DD/MM/YYYY		
DD/MM/YYYY			DD/MM/YYYY		

Initial Lab Investigations

Test	Results	Date DD/MMM/YYYY
Hemoglobin		DD/MM/YYYY
Platelets		DD/MM/YYYY
ABO/Rh (D)		DD/MM/YYYY
Antibody Screen	☐ Negative ☐ Positive	DD/MM/YYYY
Hemoglobin A1c		DD/MM/YYYY
Fasting Plasma Glucose	□NA	DD/MM/YYYY
Syphilis**	□Non-reactive □ Reactive	DD/MM/YYYY
Gonorrhea **	□ Negative □ Positive	DD/MM/YYYY
Chlamydia**	□ Negative □ Positive	DD/MM/YYYY
HBsAg**	□Non-reactive □ Reactive	DD/MM/YYYY
HCV Ab	□Non-reactive □ Reactive	DD/MM/YYYY
HIV**	□Non-reactive □ Reactive	DD/MM/YYYY
Urine C&S		DD/MM/YYYY
Varicella*	□Immune □Non-immune	DD/MM/YYYY
Rubella*	□Immune □Non-immune	DD/MM/YYYY
Pap Due	□Yes □No	DD/MM/YYYY
Last pap results	□Normal □Abnormal	DD/MM/YYYY

24-28 Week Lab Investigations

Test	Results	Date (DD/MMM/YYYY)	
Hemoglobin		DD/MM/YYYY	
Platelets		DD/MM/YYYY	
ABO/Rh (D)		DD/MM/YYYY	
Repeat Antibodies	☐ Negative ☐ Positive	DD/MM/YYYY	
GCT 50 g	1 hour GDM	DD/MM/YYYY	
OGTT 75 g	□ NA Fasting 1 hour 2 hour □ GDM	DD/MM/YYYY	
Third Trimester La	b Investigations		
Syphilis** (28-32 weeks***)	□ Non-reactive □ Reactive	DD/MM/YYYY	
Gonorrhea**	☐ Negative ☐ Positive	DD/MM/YYYY	
Chlamydia**	☐ Negative ☐ Positive	DD/MM/YYYY	
Group B Strep (35-37 weeks)	☐ Negative ☐ Positive	DD/MM/YYYY	

^{*} Perform serology if immunity unknown

Additional Tests (as indicated)

Ferritin	□NA	
TSH	□NA	

Screening Tool Results (see worksheets 3 and 4)

WAST	□ Negative □ Positive	EPDS score	EPDS score	EPDS score	T-ACE score □ N/A as no alcohol consumed
Date	DD/MM/YYYY	Date DD/MM/YYYY	Date DD/MM/YYYY	Date DD/MM/YYYY	Date DD/MM/YYYY

Rh CARE □NA

□ Rh (D) Neg Rh (D) Alloimmunization □Yes □ No	_
☐ Rho(D) IG (28-29+6 weeks) DateDD/MM/////Y	
☐ Additional Rho(D) given DateDD/MM////YY	
Bleeding/other event in pregnancy \square Yes \square No	
	wooks

Public Health Referral and Recommended Vaccines

☐ Refer all pregnant people to Public Health for immunization, prenatal education and support.				
Influenza vaccine □N/A	DateDD/MM/YYYY			
Covid vaccine □N/A	DateDD/MM/YYYY			
Tdap vaccine at 27-32 weeks	DateDD/MM/YYYY			
Hepatitis B vaccine (if at risk) □ N/A	DateDD/MM/YYYY			
Other	DateDD/MM/YYYY			

^{**} Consider additional screening for those at ongoing risk of infection

^{***} Or as close to this interval as possible



Name:
HCN:
Date of Birth:

Newfoundland and Labrador Prenatal Record (Part IV)

Use 'Additional Prenatal Visits' page when additional space is required.

Refer to the "Newfoundland and Labrador Prenatal Record Companion Document".

Issues/Manage	ssues/Management Plan								EDD	(FINAL)	DD/MM/YYYY		
☐ HSV treatme						d 🗆 F	Proge	sterone	(prete	erm birth prever	ntion) indicated		
Referral follow Obstetrics Neonatology	v up:		Genetics	s [´ Anesth Mental		th	□Dia □Soo			□Dietician □ □Other	□Public Hea	
At approximate													
Prenatal Visits				Pre-							Stillbirth	Next	<u> </u>
Date	Weight (kg)	BP	GA	height	Fetal HR	FM	Pres	entation/ osition	day	health	ts: e.g. IPV, mental , substance use	visit	Initials
DD/MM/YYYY													
DD/MM/YYYY													
DD/MM/YYYY													
DD/MM/YYYY													
DD/MM/YYYY													
DD/MM/YYYY													
DD/MM/YYYY													
DD/MM/YYYY													
Care Provider S	Signature			•								·	·
Print n	ame		Siç	gnature		Initi	als		Prin	t name	Signatu	re	Initials
							\dashv					+	



Name:	_
HCN:	_
Date of Birth:	

ssues/Manage	ment Pla	n						EDD (F	INAL)	DD/MM/YYYY		
Prenatal Visits				Pre	term	1	AbortusPresentation			Stillbirthts: e.g. IPV, mental	Next	T
Date	Weight (kg)	BP	GA	height	1	FM	Position	day	health	, substance use	visit	Initials
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												
DD/MM/YYYY												+

Print name	Signature	Initials	Print name	Signature	Initials



Name:
HCN:
Date of Birth:

Newfoundland and Labrador Prenatal Record (Part VI)

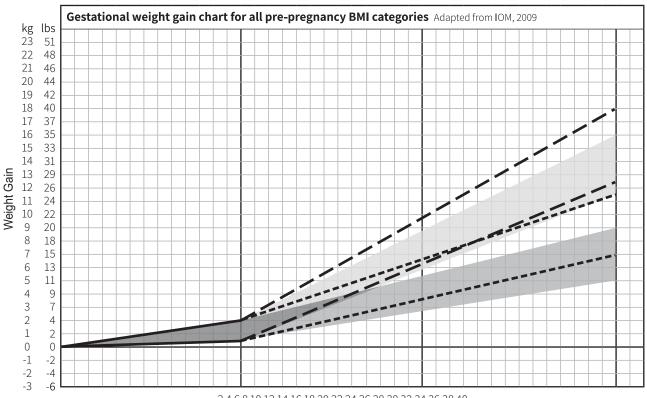
ssues/Manager	nent Pla	n					EDD	(FINAL)	DD/MM/YYYY	EDD (FINAL) DD/MM/YYYY				
Prenatal Visits G	ravida_		Term	P re	term	 \ bortus	Li	ving children	Stillbirth	_				
Date (DD/MMM/YYYY)	Weight (kg)	ВР	GA	Fundal height	Fetal HR	 Presentation Position		Commen	ts: e.g. IPV, mental , substance use	Next visit	Initials			
DD/MM/YYYY														
DD/MM/YYYY														
DD/MM/YYYY														
DD/MM/YYYY														
DD/MM/YYYY														
DD/MM/YYYY														
DD/MM/YYYY														
DD/MM/YYYY														
DD/MM/YYYY														
DD/MM/YYYY														
DD/MM/YYYY														
DD/MM/YYYY														
DD/MM/YYYY														
Care Provider Si	gnature							<u> </u>						



Name:
HCN:
Date of Birth:

Newfoundland and Labrador Prenatal Record (Part VII)

Worksheet 1 Height _____ Weight ____ Pre-Pregnancy BMI _____ Recommended total weight gain _____



2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 Week of Pregnancy

Legend	Prepregnancy BMI	Recommend total weight gain	GWG/week in 2 nd 3 rd trimester
	$< 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$	12.5-18 kg (28-40 lbs)	0.5 kg (1-1.3 lbs)
	18.5-24.9 kg/m ²	11.5-16 kg (25-35 lbs)	0.4kg (0.8 - 1 lbs)
	25-29.9 kg/m ² 7.5-11	.5 (15 - 25 lbs)	0.3 kg (0.5-0.7 lbs)
	$>30 \text{ kg/m}^2$	5-9 kg (11-20 lbs)	0.2 kg (0.4-0.6 lbs)

The y axis represents gestational weight gain (the 0 is the pre-pregnancy weight). The x axis represents weeks of pregnancy. Plot the accumulated weight gain on the along the y axis, above the weeks of pregnancy along the x axis.

Care Considerations for Increased Pre-Pregnancy BMI

Pre-pregnancy BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²

- · FPG and/or HgbA1C with initial bloodwork
- · Dating U/S
- U/S for fetal growth at 28, 32, 36 weeks
- · Start ASA 162 mg and 1000mg Calcium (dietary or supplemental)

If weight gain is below or above recommendations:

Thyroid screening with initial blood work

· Weekly biophysical at 36 weeks

· Plan for delivery at 39-40 weeks.

Assess for clinical issues (such as edema) and explore the root causes of inappropriate weight gain, including

If Pre-pregnancy BMI ≥ 40 kg/m², include the following:

Consider anesthesia consult to assess risks/delivery planning

- ·Mental (e.g. insomnia)
- ·Metabolic (e.g. medications)
- •Mechanical (e.g. reduced mobility)
- ·Milieu (e.g. employment)

5A's of Healthy Pregnancy weight gain

Ask – for permission to talk about weight

Assess - potential root cause

Advise - pregnancy weight gain risk and options

Agree – on a realistic SMART plan to achieve healthy behaviour outcomes

Assist – in identifying barriers and facilitators



Name:	
HCN:	
Date of Birth:	

Newfoundland and Labrador Prenatal Record (Part VIII)

Worksheet 2

Genetic Screening and Assessment¹

All pregnant persons and their partners should have a threegeneration family history taken family history taken by their primary care provider. One's ethnicity is an important piece of risk assessment as some populations are known to have a higher incidence of certain genetic conditions, such as:

☐ Ashkenazi Jewish (Tay Sachs, Canavan, Familial dysautonomia)

☐ French Canadian from Saguenay Lac-St Jean, Charlevoix, Bas-St-Laurent (Tay Sachs, CF)

Referral to Medical Genetics should be considered for those from higher risk populations and those with a personal or family history of:

- Congenital anomaly e.g. congenital heart defect, neural tube defect
- · Intellectual disability or developmental delay
- Genetic syndrome e.g. neurofibromatosis, Noonan syndrome
- Chromosomal disorder e.g. Down syndrome (trisomy 21), familial translocation
- Muscular disorder e.g. X-linked Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophies
- · Bleeding disorder e.g. X-linked hemophilia A or B
- · Recurrent miscarriage
- · Sudden unexplained death
- Other major health concerns such as cardiomyopathy, neurological disease, epilepsy, hearing loss, autism, and psychiatric disorders
- · Consanguinity

Hemoglobinopathies

- · a thalassemia
- β thalassemia
- · Sickle cell disease

Screening recommendations

Offer to individuals from the following at-risk populations/ethnic backgrounds when red blood cell indices reveal a mean cellular volume (MCV) < 80 fl OR electrophoresis reveals an abnormal hemoglobin type

- African
- Mediterranean
- Middle East
- South East Asian
- Western Pacific
- Caribbean
- South American

Method of carrier screening:

- Complete blood count
- Hemoglobin (Hb) electrophoresis (HE) or Hb high performance liquid chromatography (HHPLC)
- · Quantification of Hb alpha 2 and fetal Hb
- Serum ferritin if microcytosis (MCV <80 fl) and/or hypochromia (mean cellular Hb <27 pg) in the presence of a normal HE or HHPLC assessment

Refer for genetic consultation if both members of a couple are carriers of the same type of thalassemia OR a combination of thalassemia and hemoglobin variant.

Hemoglobinopathy screening should be repeated for individuals previously screened with a point of care test (e.g. sickle cell disease) given an increased frequency of false negative results.

For information about prenatal aneuploidy screening, including Maternal Serum Screening (MSS), and Non-Invasive Prenatal Screening (NIPT), please refer to the companion guide.



Name:
HCN:
Date of Birth:

Newfoundland and Labrador Prenatal Record (Part IX)

Worksheet 3

T-ACE Alcohol Screening Tool¹

The T-ACE screening tool is a measurement tool of four questions that are significant identifiers of pregnancy risk drinking (i.e., there is no known safe amount of alcohol intake to consume during pregnancy.)

The T-ACE score has a range of 0-5. The value of each answer to the four questions is totalled to determine the final T-ACE score.

A total score of 2 or more indicates a positive outcome for pregnancy risk drinking and the pregnant person should be referred for further assessment.

Screening is not required if initial assessment reveals no alcohol is consumed.

One drink is equivalent to:12 ounces of beer or cooler; 5 ounces of wine; 1.5 ounces of hard liquor

	steady your horves or get ha or a hangover:	Total 9	Score:
Eye Opener	Have you ever had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or get rid of a hangover?	Yes = 1 No = 0	score
Cut Down	Have you felt you ought to cut down on your drinking?	Yes = 1 No = 0	score
Annoyed	Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?	Yes = 1 No = 0	score
Tolerance	How many drinks does it take to make you feel high?	\leq 2 drinks = 0 > 2 drinks = 2	score

Women Abuse Screening Tool (WAST)²

The WAST specifically screens for verbal, emotional, physical, and sexual abuse and is used to help determine if the pregnant person is experiencing domestic violence. Consider the WAST with an inclusive context. Despite the title alluding to women, this tool should be used to screen all pregnant people for risk of domestic violence regardless of gender identity. If the answers to guestions 1 and 2 are "a lot of tension" and "great difficulty" the screen is considered positive and the remaining 6 questions should be answered.

1. In general how would you describe your relationship?	☐ A lot of tension	☐ Some tension	☐ No tension
2. Do you and your partner work out your arguments with?	☐ Great difficulty	\square Some difficulty	\square No tension
3. Do arguments ever result in you feeling down or bad about yourself?	☐ Often	□ Sometimes	□ Never
4. Do arguments ever result in hitting, kicking, or pushing?	□ Often	\square Sometimes	□ Never
5. Do you ever feel frightened by what your partner says or does?	☐ Often	\square Sometimes	□ Never
6. Has your partner ever abused you physically?	☐ Often	\square Sometimes	□ Never
7. Has your partner ever abused you emotionally?	□ Often	\square Sometimes	□ Never
8. Has your partner ever abused you sexually?	☐ Often	☐ Sometimes	□ Never

¹ Sokol, J., Martier, S., Ager, J. (1989). The T-ACE questions: practical prenatal detection of risk-drinking. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 160(4):863-870.

² Brown, J., Lent, B., Brett, P., Sas, G. and Pedersen, L. (1996). Development of the Woman Abuse Screening Tool for use in family practice. Family Medicine, 28, 422 -28.



Name:
HCN:
Date of Birth:

Newfoundland and Labrador Prenatal Record (Part X)

Worksheet 4

Edinburgh Perinatal/Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS)¹

Depression is the most common complication of childbearing. The 10-question EPDS is a valuable and efficient way of identifying patients at risk for perinatal depression. Pregnant persons who score above 13 are likely to be suffering from a depressive illness of varying severity. A careful clinical assessment should be carried out to confirm the diagnosis. Consider other causes for symptoms such as anemia, poor sleep, and lack of energy. Thyroid dysfunction, anemia, or bereavement should be excluded before diagnosing a depression.

Perform screening using the EPDS ideally once in each trimester of pregnancy.

0 to 10 Monitor

11-13 Monitor, support, and provide education. Repeat EPDS in 2 weeks time. If still elevated, refer for further

assessment.

≥ 14 Requires further assessment, diagnosis, and appropriate management as the likelihood of depression is high. Referral to a psychiatrist/ psychologist may be necessary.

Item #10 Any individual who scores 1, 2, or 3 on item 10 requires further evaluation before leaving the care provider's office to ensure their own safety and that of their baby.

In the presence of a negative EPDS screen, using a score of 5 or greater on the anxiety specific EPDS questions (4, 5, 6) may be helpful in identifying those who could benefit from further anxiety screening and treatment.

In the past 7	davs	3
---------------	------	---

2 □ Definitely not so much now 3 □ Not at all 1 □ No, most of the time I have coped quite well 0 □ No, I have been coping as well as ever	ii tile past i days	
O	 0 ☐ As much as I always could 1 ☐ Not quite so much now 2 ☐ Definitely not so much now 	 3 □ Yes, most of the time I haven't been able to cope 2 □ Yes, sometimes I haven't been coping as well as usual 1 □ No, most of the time I have coped quite well
3	 0 □ As much as I ever did 1 □ Rather less than I used to 2 □ Definitely less than I used to 	2 ☐ Yes, sometimes 1 ☐ Not very often
0 □ No, not at all 3 □ Yes, most of the time 1 □ Hardly ever 2 □ Yes, quite often 2 □ Yes, sometimes 1 □ Only occasionally 3 □ Yes, very often 0 □ No, never The thought of harming myself has occurred to me 3 □ Yes, quite a lot 2 □ Yes, sometimes 1 □ No, not much 3 □ Yes, quite often 2 □ Sometimes 1 □ Hardly ever 3 □ Hardly ever	3 ☐ Yes, most of the time 2 ☐ Yes, some of the time 1 ☐ Not very often	3 ☐ Yes, most of the time 2 ☐ Yes, quite often 1 ☐ Not very often
3 □ Yes, quite a lot 3 □ Yes, quite often 2 □ Yes, sometimes 2 □ Sometimes 1 □ No, not much 1 □ Hardly ever	0 □ No, not at all 1 □ Hardly ever 2 □ Yes, sometimes	 3 □ Yes, most of the time 2 □ Yes, quite often 1 □ Only occasionally
	 3 □ Yes, quite a lot 2 □ Yes, sometimes 1 □ No, not much 	3 ☐ Yes, quite often 2 ☐ Sometimes 1 ☐ Hardly ever

1 Cox, J.L., Holden, J.M., and Sagovsky, R. (1987). Detection of postnatal depression: Development of the 10-item Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale. British Journal of Psychiatry 150:782-786.

Total Score