

Notes on the Pregnancy-Related Tables

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The correct and accurate modelling of a pregnancy and its outcomes is rather involved, and some assumptions had to be made. This page illustrates the model used in the pregnancy tables to which these assumptions lead.

Example

Consider the following example:

1. A female patient (123) gets pregnant at time (a).
2. At time (b) she has an abortion which causes the dead fetus of CHILD 701.
3. At time (c), she gets pregnant again.
4. The delivery of this pregnancy is at time (d), when the twins (CHILD 702 and CHILD 703) are born.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
MUM 123	-----	-----	-----	-----
CHILD 701		-		
CHILD 702				-----
CHILD 703				-----

This story is described in the different pregnancy tables as follows:

There are two records in [tbIPREG](#), one for each pregnancy:

MOTHER_ID	PREG_SEQ	MENS_D	...
123	1	(a)	...
123	2	(c)	...

There are three records in [tbIPREG_OUT](#) describing the pregnancy outcome for each fetus:

MOTHER_ID	PREG_SEQ	CHILD_ID	...
123	1	701	...
123	2	702	...
123	2	703	...

There is one record in [tbIDELIVERY_MUM](#):

MOTHER_ID	PREG_SEQ	MEMRUP_D	...
123	2	(d)	...

There are two records in [tbIDELIVERY_CHILD](#):

MOTHER_ID	MEMRUP_D	CHILD_ID	...
123	(d)	702	...
123	(d)	703	...

There are two records in [tbINNEWBORN](#):

CHILD_ID	...
702	...
703	...

Important relations

The following statements are true for a well-encoded data set:

1. For every record in [tbIPREG](#), there are 1 or more records in [tbIPREG_OUT](#) referring to it.
2. For every record in [tbIPREG_OUT](#) that describes a delivery, there is exactly one record in [tbIDELIVERY_CHILD](#) referring to it.
3. For every record in [tbIDELIVERY_MUM](#), there are 1 or more records in [tbIDELIVERY_CHILD](#) referring to it indirectly through [tbIDELIVERY_MUM](#).
4. For every record in [tbINBORN](#) there is exactly one record in [tbIDELIVERY_CHILD](#) referring to the same child.
5. For every record in [tbIDELIVERY_MUM](#), there is some record in [tbIPREG](#) to which it refers.