

Data Collection Worksheet

Please Note: The Data Collection Worksheet (DCW) is a tool to aid integration of a PhenX protocol into a study. The PhenX DCW is not designed to be a data collection instrument. Investigators will need to decide the best way to collect data for the PhenX protocol in their study. Variables captured in the DCW, along with variable names and unique PhenX variable identifiers, are included in the PhenX Data Dictionary (DD) files.

Total Weight Gain Abstracted from Prenatal Charts

Most obstetric practices and prenatal clinics use a standardized form to chart prenatal course. The American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG, formerly the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists) has an Antenatal Record form that is periodically upgraded and available for its members. There are others, such as the POPRAS (Problem Oriented Perinatal Risk Assessment System) forms, which are also in common use. All of the standardized forms have places or spaces to report information on gestational age, pre-pregnancy weight, height, and weights measured during pregnancy at every prenatal visit and dates of examination. For women carrying a singleton fetus, the expected schedule of prenatal visits suggested by ACOG is monthly through the 7th month (28 weeks), every 2-3 weeks through the 9th month (36 weeks), and weekly thereafter until delivery.

Total gestational weight gain is calculated by subtracting the pre-pregnancy weight from the weight at the final prenatal visit, usually within a week of delivery. Weight is occasionally measured at delivery and can be used for this calculation if membranes are still intact at the time of weighing. The weight at delivery can be found in the labor and delivery chart along with the gestational age at delivery.

The information to be abstracted from the records would be a) weight at final prenatal visit (to the nearest 100 g, e.g., 59.1 kg); b) date of final visit; c) prepregnancy weight; d) height; e) gestational age at final visit; f) gestational age at delivery.

An example of the relevant section of the **ACOG Antenatal Record Form B** (Initial Physical Exam) which charts date of exam, pre-pregnancy weight, and height:

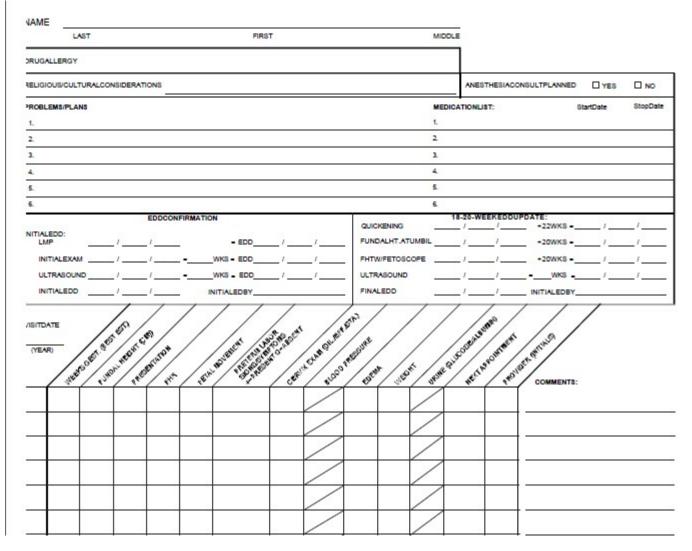
DATE / /	PREPREGNANCYWEIGHT		WEIGHT	HEIGHT
1.HEENT	NORMAL		12.VULVA	
2.FUNDI			13.VAGINA	
3.TEETH			14.CERVIX	
4.THYROID	NORMAL		15.UTERUSSIZE	
5.BREASTS	NORMAL		16.ADNEXA	
8.LUNGS	NORMAL		17.RECTUM	
7.HEART			18.DIAGONALCONJUGATE	
8.ABDOMEN	NORMAL	ABNORMAL	19.SPINES	
9.EXTREMITIES	NORMAL	ABNORMAL	20.SACRUM	
10.SKIN	NORMAL		21.SUBPUBICARCH	
11.LYMPHNODE	NORMAL		22.GYNECODPELVICTYPE	
OMMENTS (Numberandexplain	nabnormals)			

INITIALPHYSICALEXAMINATION

Gestational age (written with both weeks and days, e.g., 39 weeks and 0 days or 39 + 0) is calculated using the best obstetrical EDD based on the following formula:

Gestational Age = (280 - (EDD - Reference Date))/ 7

An example of the relevant section of the **ACOG Antenatal Record Form C** which contains the date of the woman's last menstrual period (LMP) and estimated due date(s) (EDD) for establishing (or correcting) gestational age at each prenatal visit:



Protocol source: https://www.phenxtoolkit.org/protocols/view/21302