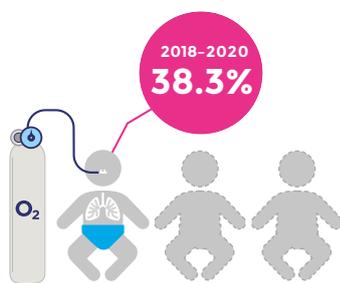
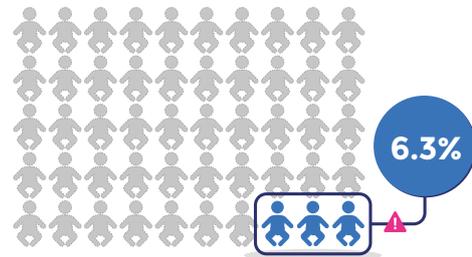


# At a glance: NNAP 2020 data

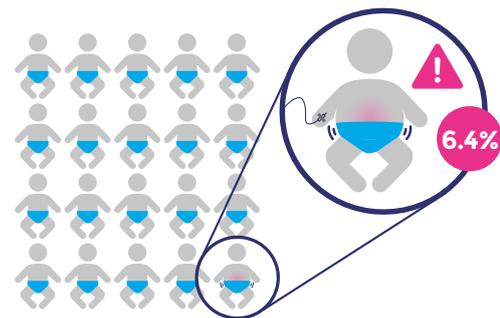
## Outcomes of neonatal care

6.3% of babies born at less than 32 weeks' gestation and admitted to neonatal care died before discharge or 44 weeks post menstrual age (July 2018-June 2020). This represents a reduction of 0.3 percentage points since the previous period (July 2017- June 2019), when the proportion was 6.6%.

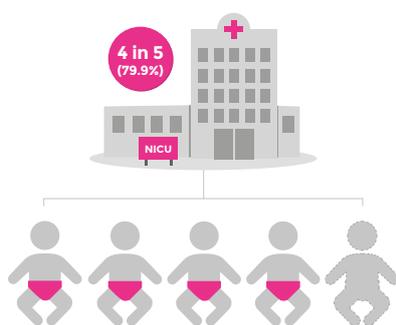


38.3% of babies born at less than 32 weeks' gestation developed significant bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) or died between 2018-2020. This is an increase of 1.7 percentage points compared to the period between 2017 and 2019, the proportion was 36.6%.

6.4% of babies born at less than 32 weeks' gestation developed necrotising enterocolitis (NEC). In 2019, the proportion was 5.5%, however the proportion of units assuring that all their NEC diagnoses have been submitted to the audit has increased since 2019.

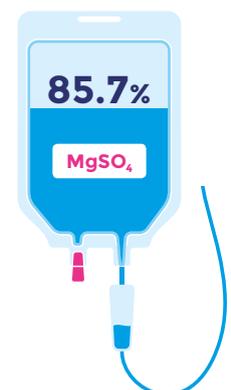


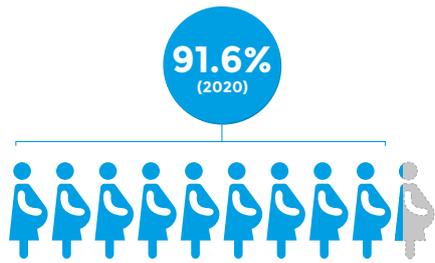
## Optimal perinatal care



79.9% of babies (4 in 5) born at less than 27 weeks' gestation were born in a hospital with a neonatal intensive care unit. This represents an increase of 2.4 percentage points since 2019, when the proportion was 77.5%.

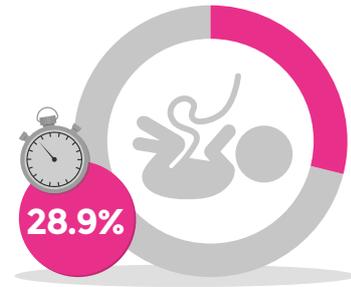
85.7% of mothers of babies born at less than 30 weeks' gestation were given antenatal magnesium sulphate. This represents an increase of 3.6 percentage points since 2019, when the proportion was 82.1%.





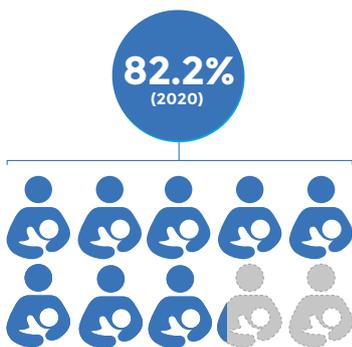
91.6% of mothers of babies born at less than 34 weeks' gestation were given antenatal steroids. This has remained relatively stable since 2019, when the proportion was 91.3%.

28.9% of babies born at less than 32 weeks' gestation had their cord clamped at or after one minute from birth. This is the first year that deferred cord clamping has been reported in the NNAP.



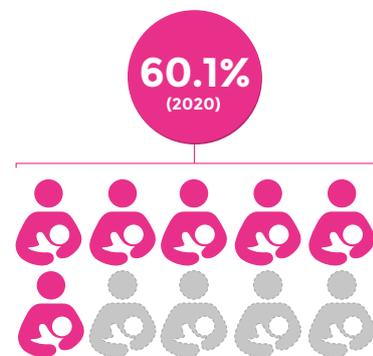
71.0% of babies born at less than 32 weeks' gestation were admitted with a temperature within the recommended range of 36.5-37.5°C. This represents an increase of 1.1 percentage points since 2019, when the proportion was 69.9%.

## Maternal breastmilk feeding



82.2% of eligible babies were receiving mother's milk; either exclusively or with another form of feeding, at 14 days of age. This has remained relatively stable since 2019, when the proportion was 82.4%.

60.1% of eligible babies were receiving mother's milk, either exclusively or with another form of feeding, at discharge from neonatal care. This represents an increase of 1.8 percentage points since 2019, when the proportion was 58.3%.

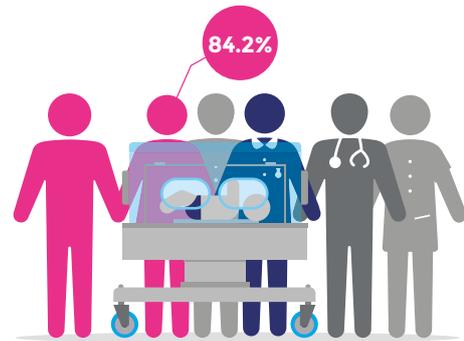


## Parental partnership in care



95.5% of parents received documented consultation with a senior member of the neonatal team within 24 hours of their baby's admission. This represents a reduction of 1.2 percentage points since 2019, when the proportion was 96.7%.

In 84.2% of admissions, parents were present on a consultant ward round on at least one occasion during a baby's stay. This represents an increase of 1 percentage point since 2019 when the proportion was 83.2%.



## Neonatal nurse staffing



Overall, 78.6% shifts are staffed according to the total nurses' element of the service specification; in 2019, the proportion was 69.0%. 47% of eligible shifts had sufficient staff qualified in specialty (QIS), compared to 44.2% in 2019.

## Medical follow-up at two years of age

68.4% of babies born at less than 30 weeks' gestation had a documented medical follow up within the appropriate time period. This represents a reduction of 2.4 percentage points since 2019, when the proportion was 70.8%.



The full NNAP Annual Report on 2020 Data is available at: [www.rcpch.ac.uk/nnap](http://www.rcpch.ac.uk/nnap). Full results by unit are available on NNAP Online at: <https://nnap.rcpch.ac.uk/>