

NMPPA

National Maternity & Perinatal Audit

Multiple Births Outcomes of Maternity Care

Based on births in NHS maternity services in England, Scotland and Wales during 2023

Summary Results Tables

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Introduction

The NMPA [Multiple Births Outcomes of Maternity Care](#) snapshot audit report presents results for women and birthing people who gave birth to twins, triplets or more in NHS maternity services in England, Scotland and Wales during 2023.

The results in this document are presented at a country-level where possible but comparisons between countries should be interpreted with caution due to relatively small numbers for some measures. Trust/board-level results are not published.

Results are presented for twins at a country-level. For some measures, the outcome did not occur for any women and birthing people who gave birth to triplets/quadruplets and the results are presented at GB-level because of small numbers. An asterisk (*) has been used throughout to maintain anonymity.

How to use this document

This document forms part of a suite of resources produced for the NMPA annual clinical report on births occurring in 2023. The following additional supporting documents can be found on our website:

- The [Multiples Births Outcomes of Maternity Care](#) snapshot audit report
- A [methods](#) document outlining how the analysis for this report was carried out
- The NMPA [State of the Nation](#) summary report on singleton births that occurred in 2023
- A [glossary](#) explaining the terminology and abbreviations used in our reports
- A [line-of-sight table](#) describing the evidence base for the recommendations in this report

List of measures

Late booking	Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 24 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion attending the first appointment with a midwife (booking) after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks of gestation.
Preterm birth	Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 24 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation, the proportion who give birth before 37 weeks of gestation.
Induction of labour	Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 32 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ , the proportion who have an induction of labour.
Birthweight discordance in twins	Of twin baby pairs, where both are liveborn, who have a birthweight discordance of $\geq 25\%$, the proportion who are born at or after 36 weeks of gestation.
Third- and fourth-degree perineal tears	Of women and birthing people who give birth vaginally to twins, triplets or more between 32 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who experience a third- or fourth-degree perineal tear.
Episiotomy	Of women and birthing people who give birth vaginally to twins, triplets or more between 32 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who have an episiotomy.

Vaginal birth with and without the use of instruments	Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 32 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion giving birth vaginally:	a) without the use of instruments b) with the use of instruments (forceps and ventouse)
Caesarean birth	Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 32 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who have:	a) an unplanned caesarean birth b) a planned caesarean birth
Sequential vaginal followed by caesarean birth	Of women and birthing people who give birth vaginally to baby one of twins, triplets or more between 32 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who give birth to baby two or more by caesarean.	
Episiotomy followed by caesarean birth	Of women and birthing people who have an episiotomy when giving birth vaginally to baby one of twins, triplets or more between 32 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who give birth to baby 2 or more by caesarean.	
Vaginal birth after caesarean (VBAC)	Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks after having had a caesarean birth for their first pregnancy, the proportion who give birth vaginally.	
PPH ≥1500 ml	Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 32 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who have a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥1500 ml.	
Unplanned maternal readmission	Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who have an unplanned overnight readmission to hospital within 42 days of birth.	
Apgar Score <7 at 5 minutes	Of liveborn twins, triplets or more babies born between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who are assigned an Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes of age.	
Skin-to-skin contact	Of liveborn twins, triplets or more babies born between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who receive skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth.	
Breast milk	Of liveborn twins, triplets or more babies born between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who receive:	a) any breast milk at first feed b) any breast milk at discharge from the maternity unit

Findings

Case ascertainment

Table 1 Estimated proportion of multiple births captured, by country

Source	2023	Captured
NMPA data (E and W)	15 295 babies born to 7 656 women	89.9% babies 90.7% mothers
ONS data (E and W)	17 011 babies born to 8 441 women	
NMPA data (S)	1 302 babies born to 645 women	95.8% babies 95.7% mothers
NRS Scotland [#]	1 359 babies born to 674 women	

[#] Estimated on 2022 data

ONS = Office for National Statistics, NRS = National Records of Scotland

Table 2 Number of babies born to women and birthing people

Number of babies born	Number of women and birthing people who gave birth							
	England		Scotland		Wales		GB	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	7 299		645		357		8 301	
2	7 197	98.6	635	98.4	349	97.8	8 181	98.6
3 or more	102	1.4	10	1.6	8	2.2	120	1.4

Table 3 Number of babies expected and number of baby records linked to the mother's record

Number of babies expected	Number of baby records linked to the maternal record	England		Scotland		Wales		GB	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Twins	1	126	1%	0		0		126	1%
	2-expected	14 142	99%	1 270	100%	698	100%	16 110	99%
	3	0		0		0		0	
	4	0		0		0		0	
	Subtotal	14 268		1 270		698		16 236	100%
Triplets	1	0		0		0		0	
	2	8	3%	0		0		8	2%
	3-expected	288	97%	24	100%	21	100%	333	98%
	4	0		0		0		0	
	Subtotal	296		24		21		341	100%
Quadruplets	1	0		0		0		0	
	2	0		0		0		0	
	3	0		0		0		0	
	4-expected	*	100%	*	100%	*	100%	20	100%
	Subtotal	*		*		*		20	

Characteristics of women and birthing people

Table 4 Characteristics of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins, triplets or more

		England		Scotland		Wales		GB	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total number		7 299		645		357		8 301	
Age (years)	<20	89	1.2	56 [#]	9.0 [#]	38 [#]	10.6 [#]	103	1.3
	20–24	552	7.6					632	7.6
	25–29	1 622	22.2	143	23.1	87	24.4	1 852	22.4
	30–34	2 618	35.9	246	39.7	135	37.8	2 999	36.2
	35–39	1 784	24.4	138	22.3	81	22.7	2 003	24.2
	40–44	484	6.6					533	6.4
	≥45	150	2.1	36 [#]	5.8 [#]	16 [#]	4.5 [#]	153	1.8
	Missing (% of total)	0		26	(4.0)	0		26	(0.3)
Ethnic group	White	5 012	70.6	480	89.2	273	85.3	5 765	72.5
	Asian	956	13.4	28	5.2	19	5.9	1 003	12.6
	Black	654	9.1	15	2.8	7	2.2	676	8.5
	Mixed	238	3.4					262	3.3
	Other	239	3.4	15 [#]	2.8 [#]	21 [#]	6.6 [#]	251	3.2
	Missing (% of total)	200	(2.7)	107	(16.6)	37	(10.3)	344	(4.1)
Index of multiple deprivation (IMD)^a	1 = least deprived	1 158	15.9	95	14.8	68	19.3	1 321	16.0
	2	1 359	18.6	143	22.2	57	16.2	1 559	18.9
	3	1 411	19.3	115	17.9	58	16.5	1 584	19.2
	4	1 594	21.9	143	22.2	89	25.3	1 826	22.1
	5 = most deprived	1 739	23.8	147	22.9	80	22.7	1 966	23.8
	Missing (% of total)	38	(0.5)	2	(0.3)	5	(1.4)	45	(0.5)
BMI at booking (kg/m²)	<18.5	111	2.2					120	2.0
	18.5–24.9	1 931	38.7	229 [#]	37.8 [#]	119 [#]	35.5 [#]	2 270	38.3
	25.0–29.9	1 486	29.8	187	30.9	105	31.3	1 778	30.0
	30.0–34.9	822	16.5	105	17.3	62	18.5	989	16.7
	35.0–39.9	395	7.9	52	8.6	29	8.7	476	8.0
	≥40.0	241	4.8	33	5.4	20	5.6	294	5.0
	Missing (% of total)	2 313	(31.7)	39	(6.0)	22	(6.1)	2 374	(28.6)
Gestation at birth (completed weeks)	24–31	673	9.2	59	9.3	33	9.3	765	9.2
	32	262	3.6	34	5.4	12	3.4	308	3.7
	33	404	5.5	35	5.5	12	3.4	451	5.4
	34	638	8.7	63	10.0	38	10.7	739	8.9
	35	869	11.9	82	13.0	38	10.7	989	11.9
	36	1 813	24.8	184	29.1	81	22.7	2 078	25.1
	37	2 392	32.8	164	26.0	115	32.2	2 671	32.2
	38	211	2.9					234	2.8
	39+	35	0.5	11 [#]	1.7 [#]	26 [#]	7.3 [#]	49	0.6
	Missing (% of total)	2	(0.03)	13	(2.0)	2	(0.6)	17	(0.2)
Pre-existing hypertension		105	1.4	5	0.8	5	1.4	115	1.4
Diabetes (pre-existing and gestational)		1 013	13.8	60	9.3	24	6.7	1 097	13.2
Current pregnancy problems									
Pre-eclampsia		584	8.0	42	6.5	24	6.7	650	7.8
Placental disorders		183	2.5	#	#	#	#	192	2.4
Amniotic fluid abnormalities		281	3.9	36	5.6	10	2.8	327	4.0
Obstetric history									
Previous caesarean birth		1 686	23.1	150	23.6	82	23.0	1 918	23.1
Parity	Primiparous	3 331	45.7	271	43.9	140	39.5	3 742	45.3
	Multiparous	3 950	54.3	346	56.1	214	60.5	4 510	54.7
	Missing (% of total)	18	(0.2)	28	(4.3)	3	(0.9)	49	(0.6)

^a The IMD is derived from the recorded standardised socio-economic quintile of the individual's local area based on postcode (LSOA) in England and Wales, and on postcode (data zone) in Scotland. As the areas used are of different granularity, these are not comparable between the three countries.

[#] Counts and percentages for adjacent cells have been combined or values have been suppressed to retain anonymity due to small numbers.

Measures of care before, during and after birth

Antenatal care

First meeting with a midwife (booking)

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 24⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion attending their first appointment with a midwife (booking) after 10⁺⁰ weeks of gestation.

Table 5 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins, triplets or more between 24⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who attended their first appointment with a midwife (booking) after 10⁺⁰ weeks of gestation

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	94	9	6	109
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins, triplets or more included in analysis	7 066	617	341	8 024
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins, triplets or more who attended their booking appointment after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks	1 842	231	75	2 148
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins, triplets or more who attended their booking appointment after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks	26.0%	37.4%	22.0%	26.8%

Preterm birth

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 24⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks of gestation, the proportion who give birth before 37 weeks of gestation.

Table 6 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to preterm twins, triplets or more between 24⁺⁰ and 36⁺⁶ weeks of gestation

		England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/board included in analysis		118	11	6	135
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins included in analysis		7 164	620	347	8 131
Number of women and birthing people whose twins were born preterm between 24 ⁺⁰ and 36 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation		4 539	446	206	5 191
Rate of women and birthing people whose twin babies were born preterm between 24 ⁺⁰ and 36 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation		63.4%	71.9%	59.4%	63.8%
Women and birthing people whose twin babies were born preterm between:					
24 ⁺⁰ and 31 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation	Number	638	55	29	722
	Rate	8.91%	8.87%	8.36%	8.88%
32 ⁺⁰ and 33 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation	Number	625	64	22	711
	Rate	8.72%	10.3%	6.34%	8.74%
34 ⁺⁰ and 36 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation	Number	3 276	327	155	3 758
	Rate	45.7%	52.7%	44.7%	46.2%
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to triplets/more included in analysis					361
Women and birthing people whose triplets/more babies were born preterm between:					
24 ⁺⁰ and 31 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation	Number				123
	Rate				34.1%
32 ⁺⁰ and 33 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation	Number				144
	Rate				39.9%
34 ⁺⁰ and 36 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation	Number				92
	Rate				25.5%

Induction of labour

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 24⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶, the proportion who have an induction of labour.

Table 7 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins, triplets or more between 24⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who had an induction of labour

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	118	11	5	134
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins included in analysis	6 190	555	246	6 991
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins who had an induction of labour	958	99	47	1 104
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins who had an induction of labour	15.9%	17.8%	19.1%	15.8%
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to triplets/quads who had an induction of labour				*

Birthweight discordance in twins

What is measured: Of twin baby pairs, where both are liveborn, who have a birthweight discordance of $\geq 25\%$, the proportion who are born at or after 36 weeks of gestation.

Table 8 Proportion of twin baby pairs, where both are liveborn, who had a birthweight discordance of $\geq 25\%$ and who were born at or after 36 weeks of gestation

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	106	9	5	120
Number of twin baby pairs included in analysis	443	41	19	503
Number of twin baby pairs with a birthweight discordance of $\geq 25\%$ who were born at or after 36 weeks	209	15	10	234
Rate of twin baby pairs with a birthweight discordance of $\geq 25\%$ who were born at or after 36 weeks	47.2%	36.6%	52.6%	46.5%
Rate of all twin baby pairs born between 32 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks with a birthweight discordance of $\geq 25\%$	6.76%	7.23%	5.97%	6.76%

Mode of birth

Vaginal birth and caesarean birth

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 32⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion giving birth:

- a) vaginally without the use of instruments
- b) vaginally with the use of instruments (forceps and ventouse)
- c) planned caesarean
- d) unplanned caesarean
- e) sequential vaginal and caesarean

Table 9 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins, triplets or more between 32⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, by mode of birth

		England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis		119	11	6	136
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins included in analysis		6 504	556	318	7 378
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins vaginally:	without the use of instruments	860	67	57	984
	with the use of instruments	299	24	13	336
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins vaginally:	without the use of instruments	13.2%	12.1%	17.9%	13.3%
	with the use of instruments	4.59%	4.32%	4.09%	4.55%
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins by:	Planned caesarean	2 786	246	132	3 164
	Unplanned caesarean	2 384	201	106	2 691
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins:	Planned caesarean	42.8%	44.2%	41.5%	42.9%
	Unplanned caesarean	36.7%	36.1%	33.3%	36.5%
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins by sequential vaginal and caesarean					180
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins by sequential vaginal and caesarean					2.44%
Number of women who gave birth to triplets/quads included in the analysis					*
Number of women who gave birth to triplets/quads vaginally:	without the use of instruments				*
	with the use of instruments				*
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to triplets or more by:	Planned Caesarean				*
	Unplanned Caesarean				*
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth to triplets or more by:	Planned Caesarean				48.1%
	Unplanned Caesarean				50.6%
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to triplets/quads by sequential vaginal and caesarean					*

Sequential vaginal birth followed by caesarean birth

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth vaginally to baby one of twins, triplets or more between 32⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who give birth to baby two or more by caesarean.

Table 10 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to baby one of twins vaginally between 32⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, and gave birth to baby two by caesarean

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	119	11	6	136
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to baby one of twins vaginally included in analysis	1 312	108	80	1500
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to baby one of twins vaginally and gave birth to baby two by caesarean	153	17	10	180
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth to baby one of twins vaginally and who gave birth to baby two by caesarean	11.7%	15.7%	12.5%	12.0%

Vaginal birth after caesarean birth (VBAC)

What is measured: Of women and birthing people giving birth to twins, triplets or more between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶, after having had a caesarean birth for their first pregnancy, the proportion who give birth vaginally (VBAC).

Table 11 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth vaginally to twins between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, after having had a caesarean birth for their first pregnancy

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	104	10	6	120
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins eligible for VBAC included in analysis	422	45	28	495
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins vaginally	17	<5	<5	23
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins who attempted VBAC (among those eligible)	8.82%			12.1%
Of those who attempted VBAC, the rate who gave birth vaginally	40.0%			31.1%
Overall VBAC rate (among those eligible)	4.03%			4.65%

Maternal measures

Episiotomy

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth vaginally to twins, triplets or more between 32⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who have an episiotomy.

Table 12 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins between 32⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who had an episiotomy

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	116	n/a	6	122
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins included in analysis	1 238	n/a	78	1 316
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins and who had an episiotomy	271	n/a	9	280
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins and who had an episiotomy	21.9%	n/a	11.5%	21.3%

Episiotomy followed by caesarean birth

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who have an episiotomy when giving birth vaginally to baby one of twins, triplets or more between 32⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who give birth to baby two or more by caesarean.

Table 13 Proportion of women and birthing people who had an episiotomy when giving birth to baby one of twins vaginally between 32⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, who gave birth to baby two by caesarean

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	70	n/a	4	74
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to baby one of twins vaginally and baby two by caesarean included in analysis		n/a		159
Number of women and birthing people who had an episiotomy when giving birth to baby one of twins vaginally and who gave birth to baby two by caesarean		n/a		25
Rate of women and birthing people who had an episiotomy when giving birth to baby one of twins vaginally and who gave birth to baby two by caesarean		n/a		15.7%

Third- and fourth-degree perineal tears

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth vaginally to twins, triplets or more between 32⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who experience a third- or fourth-degree perineal tear.

Table 14 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins between 32⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, who experienced a third- or fourth-degree perineal tear

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	119	10	5	136
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins included in analysis	1 283	108	57	1 448
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins who experienced a third- or fourth-degree perineal tear	14	<5	<5	15
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins who experienced a third- or fourth-degree perineal tear	1.09%			1.04%

Postpartum haemorrhage of 1500 ml or more

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 32⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who have a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥ 1500 ml.

Table 15 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins, triplets or more between 32⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who had a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥ 1500 ml

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	93	n/a	6	99
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins included in analysis	4 202	n/a	311	4 513
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins who had a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥ 1500 ml	491	n/a	33	525
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins who had a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥ 1500 ml	11.7%	n/a	10.6%	11.6%
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to triplets/more included in analysis				45
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to triplets/more who had a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥ 1500 ml				15
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth to triplets/more who had a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥ 1500 ml				33.3%

Unplanned maternal readmission

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to twins, triplets or more between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who have an unplanned overnight readmission to hospital within 42 days of birth (excluding accompanying an unwell baby).

Table 16 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins, triplets or more between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who had an unplanned readmission to hospital within 42 days of giving birth

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	117	n/a	6	123
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins included in analysis	6 201	n/a	208	6 409
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins with unplanned maternal readmission within 42 days	326	n/a	7	333
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth to twins with unplanned maternal readmission within 42 days	5.26%	n/a	3.37%	5.20%
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth to triplets/more with unplanned maternal readmission within 42 days				*

Measures of care for the newborn baby

Apgar score less than 7 at 5 minutes

What is measured: Of liveborn twins, triplets or more born between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who are assigned an Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes of age.

Table 17 Proportion of liveborn twins, triplets or more born between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who were assigned an Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	114	11	6	131
Number of twin babies included in analysis	10 224	952	587	11 763
Number of twin babies with an Apgar score <7 at 5 minutes	299	29	22	350
Rate of twin babies with an Apgar score <7 at 5	2.92%	3.05%	3.75%	2.98%
Number of triplets/more babies with an Apgar score <7 at 5 minutes				*

Skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth

What is measured: Of liveborn twins, triplets or more born between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶, the proportion who receive skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth.

Table 18 Proportion of liveborn twins, triplets or more born between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who received skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	105	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of twin babies included in analysis	9 360	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of twin babies receiving skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth	3 968	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rate of twin babies who received skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth	42.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of triplet/more babies included in analysis	60	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of triplet/more babies receiving skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth	12	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rate of triplet/more babies who received skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth	20.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Breast milk at first feed, and at discharge

What is measured: Of liveborn twins, triplets or more born between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶, the proportion who receive:

- a) any breast milk at first feed
- b) any breast milk at discharge from the maternity unit[#]

Table 19 Proportion of liveborn twins, triplets or more born between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who received any breast milk at their first feed

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	113	9	6	128
Number of twin babies included in breast milk at first feed analysis	9 246	538	571	10 355
Number of twin babies who received breast milk at first feed	5 450	274	333	6 057
Rate of twin babies who received breast milk at first feed	58.9%	50.9%	58.3%	58.5%
Number of triplets/more babies included in breast milk at first feed analysis				58
Number of triplets/more babies who received breast milk at first feed				29
Rate of triplets/more babies who received breast milk at first feed				50.0%

[#] We were unable to report breast milk feeding at discharge due to insufficient data availability for a large number of trusts/boards.

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Alternatively, you can contact us at: nmpa@rcog.org.uk