ROBSON CLASSIFICATION

Implementation Manual

Robson Classification of cesarean section

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9 The Robson's classification is known as "**Ten Group Classification System (TGCS)**", classifies CSs in ten groups according to different categories of the pregnancy, past obstetrical record, the course of labour and delivery, and the gestational age of the pregnancy (Table-1)

RISING CS RATES ARE A MAJOR“ ”PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN

- Over the last decades, there has been a progressive
- increase in the rate of deliveries by caesarean section (CS)
- in most countries but the drivers for this trend are not
- rojam a era setar SC gnisiR .(2 ,1completely understood (
- public health concern and cause worldwide debates due
- to potential maternal and perinatal risks associated with
- 7-3this increase, inequity in access and cost issues (

WHO statement on Robson Classification:

- WHO proposes the Robson Classification“
- ,system as a global standard for assessing
- monitoring and comparing caesarean
- section rates within healthcare facilities over
- .”time, and between facilities

3.1 The 10 groups of the Robson Classification

GROUP 1

Nulliparous women with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation in spontaneous labour

GROUP 2

Nulliparous women with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation who either had labour induced or were delivered by caesarean section before labour

GROUP 3

Multiparous women without a previous uterine scar, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation in spontaneous labour

GROUP 4

Multiparous women without a previous uterine scar, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation who either had labour induced or were delivered by caesarean section before labour

GROUP 5

All multiparous women with at least one previous uterine scar, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation

GROUP 6

All nulliparous women with a single breech pregnancy

GROUP 7

All multiparous women with a single breech pregnancy, including women with previous uterine scars

GROUP 8

All women with multiple pregnancies, including women with previous uterine scars

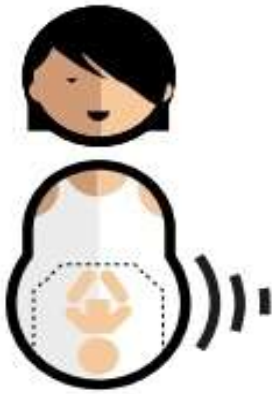
GROUP 9

All women with a single pregnancy with a transverse or oblique lie, including women with previous uterine scars

GROUP 10

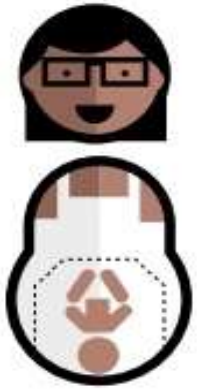
All women with a single cephalic pregnancy <37weeks gestation, including women with previous scars

GROUP
1



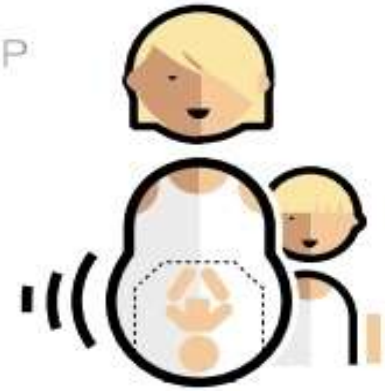
Nulliparous women with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation in spontaneous labour

GROUP
2



Nulliparous women with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation who either had labour induced or were delivered by caesarean section before labour

GROUP
3



Multiparous women without a previous uterine scar, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation in spontaneous labour

GROUP
4

Multiparous women without a previous uterine scar, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation who either had labour induced or were delivered by caesarean section before labour

GROUP
5

All multiparous women with at least one previous uterine scar, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation

ation

GROUP
6

All nulliparous women with a single breech pregnancy

GROUP
7

All multiparous women with a single breech pregnancy, including women with previous uterine scars

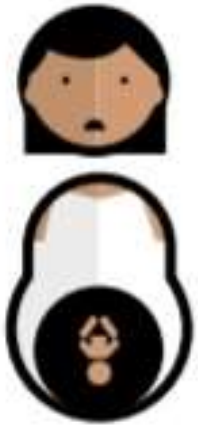
GROUP
8

All women with multiple pregnancies, including women with previous uterine scars

GROUP
9

All women with a single pregnancy with a transverse or oblique lie, including women with previous uterine scars

GROUP
10



All women with a single cephalic pregnancy <37weeks gestation, including women with previous scars

3.2 Definition of core variables

The 10 groups are based on six basic obstetric variables; these are the only information needed to classify each woman (Table 1).

Table 1: Obstetric variables for the Robson Classification

Obstetric variables	
Parity	• Nullipara • Multipara
Previous CS	• Yes (one or more) • No
Onset of labour	• Spontaneous • Induced • No labour (pre-labour CS)
Number of fetuses	• Singleton • Multiple
Gestational age	• Preterm (less than 37 weeks) • Term (37 weeks or more)
Fetal lie and presentation	• Cephalic presentation • Breech presentation • Transverse lie

Table 2 (Continued): Definition of core variables u

Obstetric Variable	Definition
Onset of labour	How labour and delivery started in the current pregnancy, regardless of how delivery was planned originally.
Spontaneous	Prior to delivery, the woman was in spontaneous labour .
Induced	Upon admission to the labour ward, the woman was not in labour and was then induced.
Pre-labour CS	Woman not in labour when admitted for delivery and a decision was taken to deliver by CS.
Number of fetuses	Number of fetuses upon admission for delivery.
Singleton	One fetus.
Multiple	More than one fetus.

Table 2 (Continued): Definition of core variables us

Obstetric Variable	Definition
Gestational age	Gestational age upon admission for current delivery.
Term	37 weeks or more.
Preterm	Less than 37 weeks.
Fetal lie and presentation	The final fetal lie/presentation before a decision for delivery or before a diagnosis of labour is made.
Cephalic	Fetal head is the presenting part.
Breech	Fetal buttocks or one foot or two feet are the presenting part.
Transverse or Oblique lie	Fetal long axis is perpendicular or oblique in relation to the mother's long axis.

3.3 Common subdivisions for the 10 groups

Table 3. The Robson Classification with subdivisions

Group	Obstetric population
1	Nulliparous women with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation in spontaneous labour
2	Nulliparous women with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation who had labour induced or were delivered by CS before labour
2a	Labour induced
2b	Pre-labour CS
3	Multiparous women without a previous CS, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation in spontaneous labour
4	Multiparous women without a previous CS, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation who had labour induced were delivered by CS before labour
4a	Labour induced
4b	Pre-labour CS
5	All multiparous women with at least one previous CS, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation
5.1	With one previous CS
5.2	With two or more previous CSs
6	All nulliparous women with a single breech pregnancy
7	All multiparous women with a single breech pregnancy including women with previous CS(s)
8	All women with multiple pregnancies including women with previous CS(s)
9	All women with a single pregnancy with a transverse or oblique lie, including women with previous CS(s)
10	All women with a single cephalic pregnancy < 37 weeks gestation, including women with previous CS(s)

about this: Questions

- *fo esuaceb SC a demrofrep tsuj I :1Q*
- *fetal distress on a nullipara who*
- *arrived in labour 8cm with a*
- *singleton, cephalic pregnancy at*
- *term. Should I classify this case in*
- *Group 5 or Group 1*
- This woman should be classified as Group
- The classification does not .
- .take into account the current delivery
- Therefore, this woman is a nullipara
- and not a multipara with aprevious c/s

2 How should I classify a woman with 5 previous term deliveries who delivers a ,cephalic stillborn infant at 26 weeks 620g weighing
liveborn infants weighing at least 500g but we do not register stillborn infants .weighing less than 1000g

. This woman would belong in Group10:

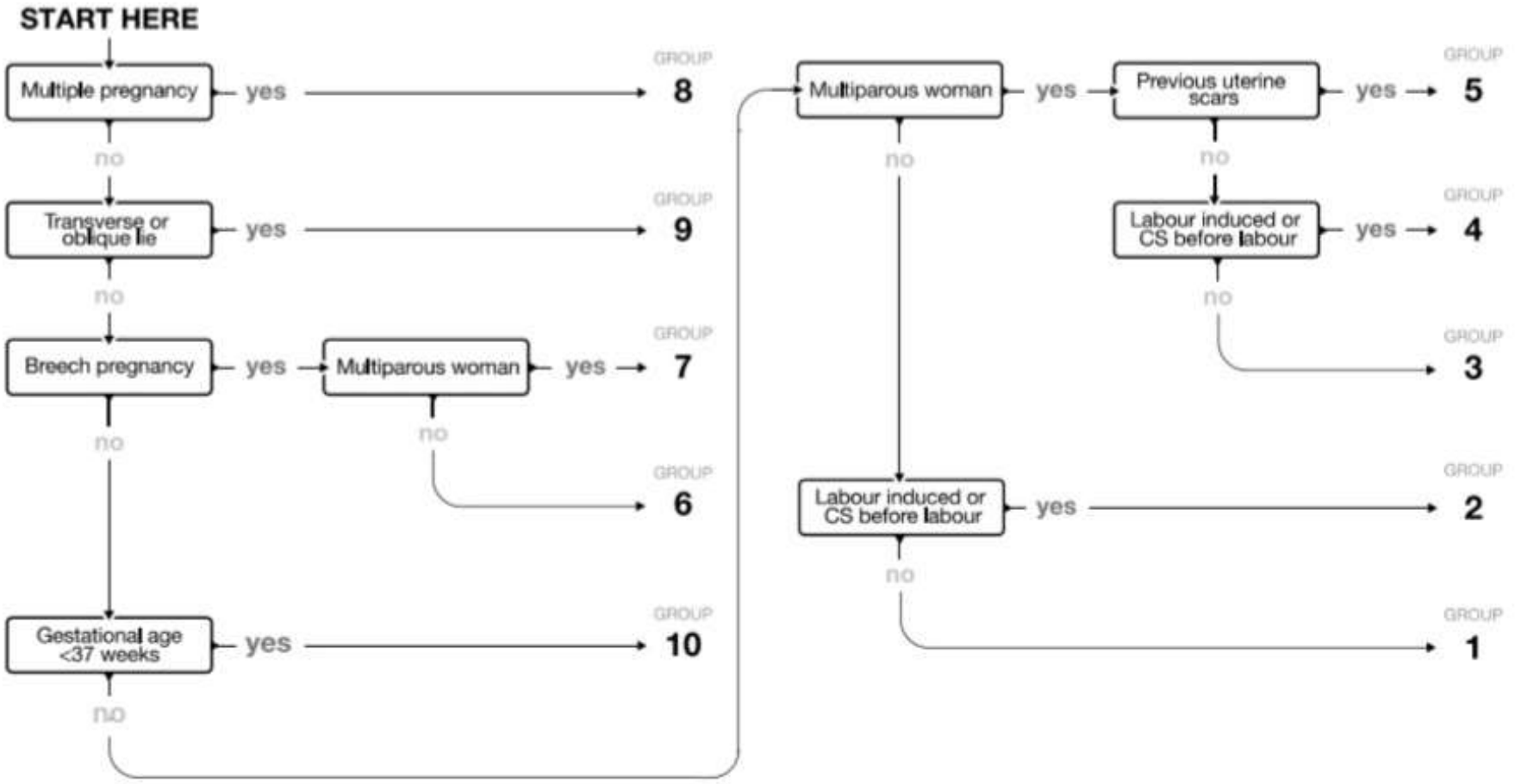
If I have a woman who has a twin :1 pregnancy and the
first baby is in a transverse lie, should I classify this case in
?Group 8 or Group 9

She belongs in Group 8 since it includes
All women“
only 9puorG .”with multiple pregnancies for women
with a singleton pregnancy with a fetus in transverse or
.oblique lie

A nulipara arrives at 32 week fully dilated with a live , singleton cephalic fetus and umbilical cord prolapse. Should this woman be classified in Group 9 or 1 or 10

10 becauspuorG ot sgnoleb ehS :1A ,it includes all preterm singleton cephalic pregnancies. Group 1 is not for her because her pregnancy is not at term 37 week or more , and group 9 ,is only for transverse or oblique lies .which is not her case

Figure 2: Flow chart for the classification of women in the Robson Classification



Source: Adapted from Nassar LF, Sancho HD. Instrucción de Robson - v.0.1-1. 2015/06/08. Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social)

Indications leading to Cesarean Section in the Present Study (n=167).

Indications	***Number (%)***
Previous Cesarean Section	34 (20.4%)
Fetal Distress	33 (19.8%)
Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy	10 (6.0%)
Failed Induction of Labour	8 (4.8%)
Cephalopelvic Disproportion	8 (4.8%)
Maternal Requests	7 (4.2%)
Contracted Pelvis	9 (5.4%)
Breech	9 (5.4%)
Abruption	10 (6.0%)
Placenta Previa	9 (5.4%)
Others	30 (18.0%)

World Health Organization

Design and layout: Prodigioso Volcán

Thank You