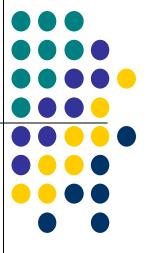
# Assessing Prenatal Risk Screening and Severe Maternal Morbidity in Florida 2010-2014



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### **Presentation Outline**



- Background
- Study Questions
- Data Source and Methods
- Results
- Limitations
- Conclusions
- Public Health Implications
- References



# **Background**



- Severe maternal morbidity (SMM) is associated with a high rate of preventability, similar to that of maternal mortality. It also can be considered a near miss for maternal mortality. 1
- SMM affected more than 65,000 women in the United States in 2016.<sup>2</sup>
- SMM includes unexpected outcomes of labor and delivery that result in significant short-or long-term consequences to a woman's health.<sup>3</sup>



# **Background Continued**



- To identify delivery hospitalizations with SMM, CDC uses administrative hospital discharge data and International Classification of Diseases (ICD) diagnosis and procedure codes.<sup>3</sup>
- Between 2010 and 2013, the rate of SMM in Florida was 162.4 per 10,000 delivery hospitalizations, and the US rate for 2010 and 2011 was 162.7<sup>4</sup>



# **Background Continued**

- Florida's Prenatal Risk Screening Instrument is a questionnaire used to identify women at risk for preterm or low birth weight, or other high risk conditions.
- Florida law mandates that all women be offered the Prenatal Risk Screen at their first prenatal visit.
- A score on the screen of 6 or more indicates that the pregnant woman is at risk for a poor birth outcome, and is automatically referred to Care Coordination.



# **Background Continued**



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# **Study Questions**



- What is the association between the prenatal risk screening score and SMM in women residing in Florida who had a singleton live birth during 2010-2014?
- What other risk factors are associated with SMM in Florida for the period 2010-2014?



#### **Data Source and Methods**



Predictor Measure: Prenatal Risk Screening Score from Florida Department of Health (Maternal and Child Health Section).

- A score on the screen of 6 or more indicates that the pregnant woman is at risk for a poor birth outcome.
- Other Risk Factors: Variables From Birth Certificate data, Florida Department of Health.



#### **Data Source and Methods**



#### Outcome measure: Severe Maternal Morbidity

- Delivery hospitalizations: Hospital discharge data from the Agency for Health Care Administration (Florida's Medicaid Agency) were linked to birth certificate data and prenatal screening data.
- Delivery hospitalizations with ≥1 SMM identified using 25 ICD-9-CM code-based categories and 24 ICD-9-CM code-based categories.
- A cross-sectional study design was used.
- Stata/SE 14.2 was used for the analysis.



# **Data Source and Methods**

Florida hospital discharge data (2010-2014)	N = 982,167 (100.0%)
Florida residents: hospital discharge data linked to births records	N = 979,669 (99.7%)
Delivery hospitalizations identified	N = 972,128 (99.0%)
Florida residents: hospital discharge, births records, and prenatal screening linkage	N = 746,846 (76.0%)
Florida residents: hospital discharge, births records, and prenatal screening linkage for singletons	N = 722,912 (74.0%)



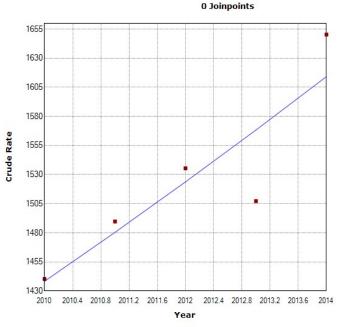


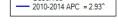
Observed

2010-2014 APC = -0.64

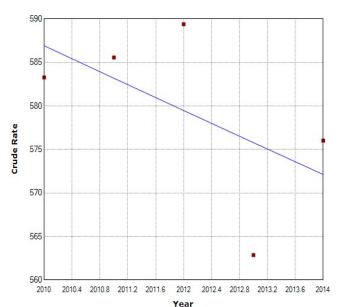
#### Maternal Morbidity Trend Analysis 25 Conditions, FL 2010-2014

#### Maternal Morbidity Trend Analysis 24 Conditions, FL 2010-2014

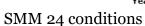




Observed



0 Joinpoints



2010=58.3 2011=58.6 2012=58.9 2013=56.3 2014=57.6 Overall Rate=57.9

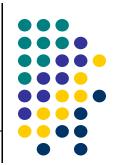


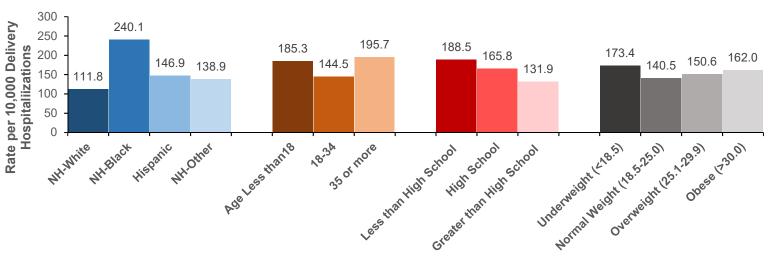
2011=149.0 2012=153.5 2013=150.7 2014=165.0 Overall Rate=152.4

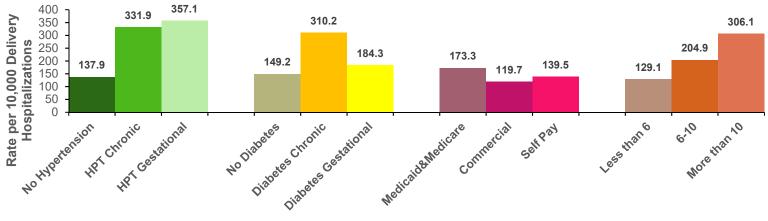
SMM 25 conditions

2010=144.0

#### Results: Severe Maternal Morbidity Rates By Demographic and Maternal Characteristics, FL 2010-2014 (25 Conditions)

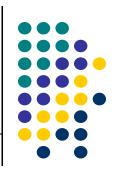


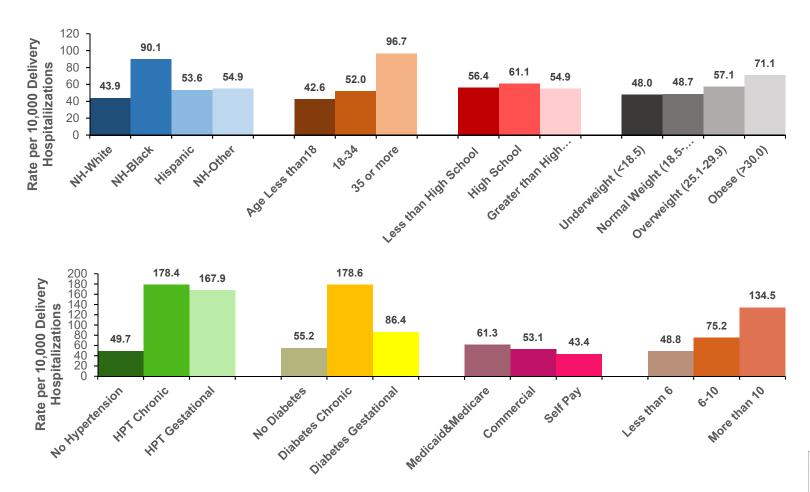




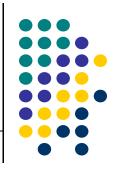


#### Results: Severe Maternal Morbidity Rate By Demographic and Maternal Characteristics, FL 2010-2014 (24 Conditions)









Frequency and Rates of Five Most Common SMM Indicators, FL 2010-2014

Name (#) 25 Conditions	Rate per 10,000 Delivery Hosp.	Name (#) 24 Conditions	Rate per 10,000 Delivery Hosp.
Blood transfusion (7,248)	100.26	Heart failure during procedure/surgery (662)	9.16
Heart failure during procedure/surgery (662)	9.16	Operation on heart and pericardium (562)	7.77
Operation on heart and pericardium (562)	7.77	Disseminate intravascular coagulation (537)	7.43
Disseminate intravascular coagulation (537)	7.43	Hysterectomy (530)	7.33
Hysterectomy (530)	7.33	Ventilation	5.59





#### Severe Maternal Morbidity (25 Conditions)<sup>1</sup>

	Crude Risk Ratio (CRR) (95% CI)	Adjusted Risk Ratio (ARR) (95% CI)
Risk Screening Score (6-9)	1.6 (1.5-1.7)*	1.2 (1.1-1.2)*
Risk Screening Score (10 or more)	2.4 (2.2-2.5)*	1.5 (1.4-1.6)*

1/M Model 1 25 conditions, adjusted by race/ethnicity, maternal age, maternal education, smoke during pregnancy, body mass index, hypertension, diabetes, payer. \* P < 0.05





#### Severe Maternal Morbidity (24 Conditions)<sup>2</sup>

	Crude Risk Ratio (CRR) (95% CI)	Adjusted Risk Ratio (CRR) (95% CI)
Risk Screening Score (6-9)	1.5 (1.4-1.7)*	1.3 (1.2-1.4)*
Risk Screening Score (10 or More)	2.8 (2.5-3.1)*	1.9 (1.7-2.2)*

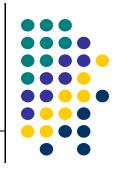
2/ Model 2 24 conditions, adjusted by race/ethnicity, maternal age, marital status, smoke during pregnancy, parity, hypertension, diabetes, payer. \* P < 0.05



#### Other Factors and Severe Maternal Morbidity

Demographics	CPR (95% CI) 25 Conditions	APR (95% CI) 25 Conditions	CPR (95% CI) 24 Conditions	APR (95% CI) 24 Conditions
NH Black /Ref: NH White	2.1 (2.1-2.3)*	1.7 (1.6-1.8)*	2.0 (1.9-2.2)*	1.6 (1.5-1.8)*
Hispanic /Ref: NH White	1.3 (1.2-1.4)*	1.2 (1.2-1.3)*	1.2 (1.1-1.3)*	1.2 (1.1-1.3)*
NH Other /Ref: NH White	1.3 (1.2-1.4)*	1.2 (1.1-1.3)*	1.3 (1.1-1.5)*	1.2 (1.0-1.4)*
Less than 18 Years /Ref: 18-34	1.3 (1.1-1.4)*	0.9 (0.8-1.0)	0.8 (0.6-1.0)	0.7 (0.6-0.9)*
35 Years or Older /Ref:18-34	1.4 (1.3-1.4)*	1.4 (1.3-1.5)*	1.9 (1.7-2.0)*	1.7 (1.6-1.9)*
Less than High School /Ref: HS	1.1 (1.1-1.2)*	1.1 (1.0-1.1)*	0.9 (0.8-1.0)	-
More than High School /Ref: HS	0.8 (0.8-0.8)*	0.9 (0.9-1.0)*	0.9 (0.8-1.0)*	-
Single /Ref: Married	1.3 (1.3-1.4)*	-	1.0 (1.0-1.1)	0.9 (0.8-1.0)*





#### **Other Factors and Severe Maternal Morbidity**

Health and Social	CRR (95% CI) 25 Conditions	ARR (95% CI) 25 Conditions	CRR (95% CI) 24 Conditions	ARR (95% CI) 24 Conditions
Underweight /Ref: Normal Weight	1.2 (1.1-1.3)*	1.2 (1.1-1.3)*	-	-
Overweight /Ref: Normal Weight	1.1 (1.0-1.1)*	-	1.2 (1.1-1.3)*	-
Obese /Ref: Normal Weight	1.2 (1.1-1.2)*	0.9 (0.8-0.9)*	1.5 (1.4-1.6)*	-
Smoke Yes /Ref: No	0.8 (0.8-0.9)*	0.8 (0.8-0.9)*	0.9(0.8-0.9)*	0.9 (0.8-1.0)*
Previous Live Birth /Ref: First LB	1.1 (1.0-1.1)*	-	1.2 (1.1-1.3)*	1.1 (1.0-1.2)*
Medicaid-Medicare /Ref: Private	1.4 (1.4-1.5)*	1.2 (1.2-1.3)*	1.2 (1.1-1.2)*	1.1 (1.0-1.2)*
Self Pay /Ref: Private	1.2 (1.0-1.3)*	-	-	0.8 (0.6-1.0)*
Other Insurance/Ref: Private	1.3 (1.2-1.5)*	1.3 (1.1-1.4)*	-	1.2 (1.0-1.5)*



# Other Factors and Severe Maternal Morbidity

Health	CRR (95% CI) 25 Conditions	ARR¹ (95% CI) 25 Conditions	CRR (95% CI) 24 Conditions	ARR <sup>2</sup> (95% CI) 24 Conditions
Chronic Hypertension /Ref: No HPT	2.4 (2.2-2.7)*	1.9 (1.7-2.1)*	3.6 (3.1-4.1)*	2.4 (2.1-2.8)*
Gestational Hypertension /Ref: No HPT	2.6 (2.4-2.7)*	2.5 (2.3-2.6)*	3.4 (3.1-3.7)*	3.1 (2.8-3.4)*
Chronic Diabetes /Ref: No Diabetes	2.1 (1.8-2.4)*	1.5 (1.3-1.8)*	3.2 (2.7-3.9)*	1.9 (1.6-2.3)*
Gestational Diabetes /Ref: No Diabetes	1.2 (1.1-1.3)*	1.1 (1.0-1.2)*	1.6 (1.4-1.7)*	1.2 (1.1-1.3)*

<sup>1.</sup> Model 1 25 conditions, adjusted by race/ethnicity, maternal age, maternal education, smoke during pregnancy, body mass index, hypertension, diabetes, payer. 2. Model 2 24 conditions, adjusted by race/ethnicity, maternal age, marital status, smoke during pregnancy, parity, hypertension, diabetes, payer. \*P<0.05



## **Conclusions**



- For 25 conditions, a statistical significant increased trend in severe maternal morbidity was observed for the period 2010-2014.
- When excluding blood transfusions (24 conditions), a non-significant trend was observed for the period 2010-2014.
- Women with a screening score of 6 or more were more likely to have a severe maternal morbidity (24 or 25 conditions). The relationship was stronger in women with a screening score of 10 or more.



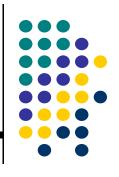
## **Conclusions**



• Being non-Hispanic Black, 35 years or more, or having chronic or gestational hypertension, chronic or gestational diabetes were associated with a high probability of severe maternal morbidity (24 or 25 conditions).



### Limitations



- The ICD-9-CM could be subject to underestimating the prevalence of SMM.
- Hospital discharge records that could not be linked to birth records.
- Hospital and birth records that could not be linked to prenatal screening records.
- These findings may not be generalizable to all women.



# **Public Health Implications**



- All providers should explain to their pregnant patients the benefits of the prenatal risk screen as a predictor for low birth weight and preterm births and the relationship with maternal morbidity prevention.
- Increase education and public awareness about the risk factors associated with health conditions that women can face during the reproductive years, especially for women 35 years of age or greater.

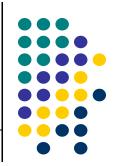


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# Thank You!

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