The Case for Reproductive Life Planning

North Carolina's First Time Motherhood/New Parent Initiative

EDGECOMBE - HALIFAX - HERTFORD - GATES - NASH - NORTHAMPTON





What is Reproductive Life Planning?

- Men and women setting life goals in term of childbearing
- Planning the timing and spacing of pregnancies
- Identifying and modifying medical, behavioral, and social factors negatively affecting pregnancy outcomes
- Managing pre-existing conditions and behaviors before, between and beyond pregnancies





CDC Goals for Preconception Health

- 1. Improve the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of men and women related to preconception health.
- 2. Assure that all women of childbearing age in the United States receive preconception-care services that will enable them to enter pregnancy in optimal health.
- 3. Improve interventions following an adverse pregnancy outcome in order to reduce risk during subsequent pregnancies.
- 4. Reduce disparities in adverse pregnancy outcomes.





CDC Recommendations

- 1. Encourage men and women to have a reproductive life plan.
- 2. Increase public awareness about preconception health.
- 3. Provide risk assessment and counseling during primary-care visits.
- Increase the number of women who receive interventions after risk screening.
- 5. Use the time between pregnancies to provide intensive interventions to women who have had a pregnancy that resulted in infant death, low birth weight, or premature birth.
- 6. Offer one pre-pregnancy visit.
- 7. Increase health insurance coverage among low-income women.
- 8. Integrate preconception health objectives into public health programs
- Augment research.
- 10. Maximize public health surveillance.





Why is Reproductive Life Planning Important?

Lack of planning for pregnancy and pregnancy spacing, management of health conditions affecting pregnancy outcomes, environmental risk factors, and negative health behaviors affecting pregnancy outcomes leads to:



- unintended pregnancies
- increased risk for preterm births
- increased risk for low birth weight births
- increased rates of birth defects
- poorer health status for women
- increased health disparities





Unintended pregnancies

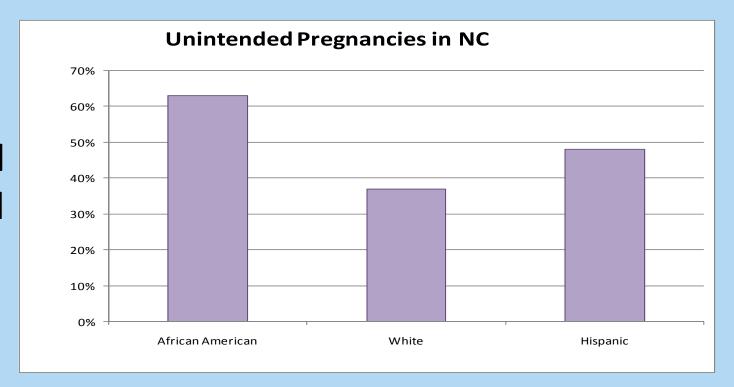
 An unintended pregnancy refers only to a woman's current pregnancy – she wanted to be pregnant later or not at all





Unintended pregnancies

45% of all live births in North Carolina resulted from unintended pregnancies







Who is at risk for unintended pregnancies?

Teens

Minority women

Women with a high school education or less

Women receiving Medicaid





Why is unintended pregnancy a concern?

- Increased chances of infant morbidity and mortality including preterm birth, low birth weight, birth defects
- Increased abortion rate
- Increased child abuse and neglect
- Increased Medicaid costs
- Increased risk of physical abuse and partner relationship ending for mothers
- Poorer health status for women





Alcohol use

- Preterm Births
 - Birth Defects
- Mental Retardation
- Stillbirths
- Miscarriage

Women who have unintended pregnancies may be more likely to engage in high-risk behaviors that affect birth outcomes

Tobacco use

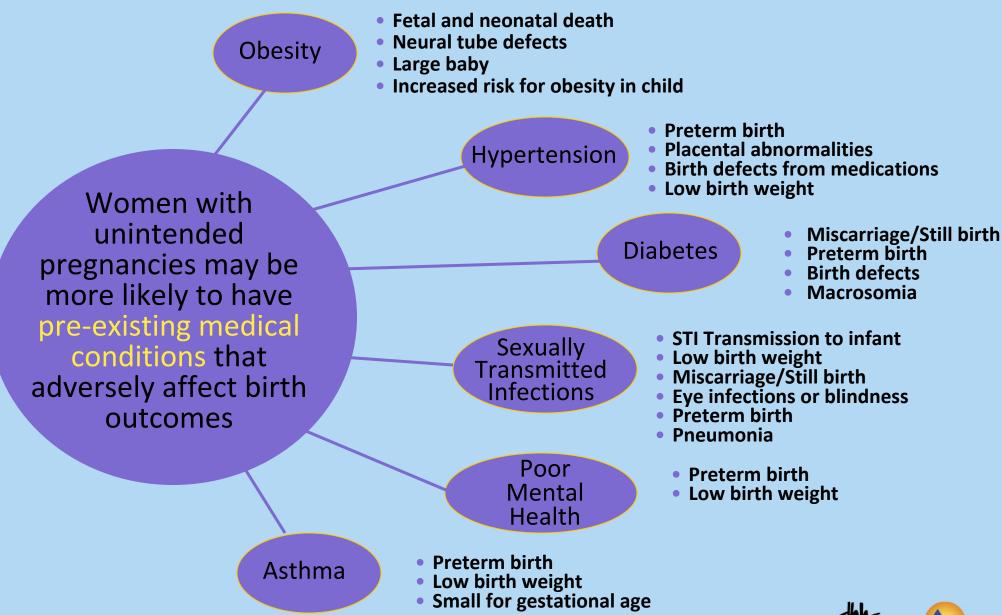
- Low Birth weight
- Small for gestational age
- Preterm delivery
- SIDS
- Stillbirth

Illicit drug use

- Fetal death
- Brain injuries
- Preterm birth
- Developmental problems
- Birth defects





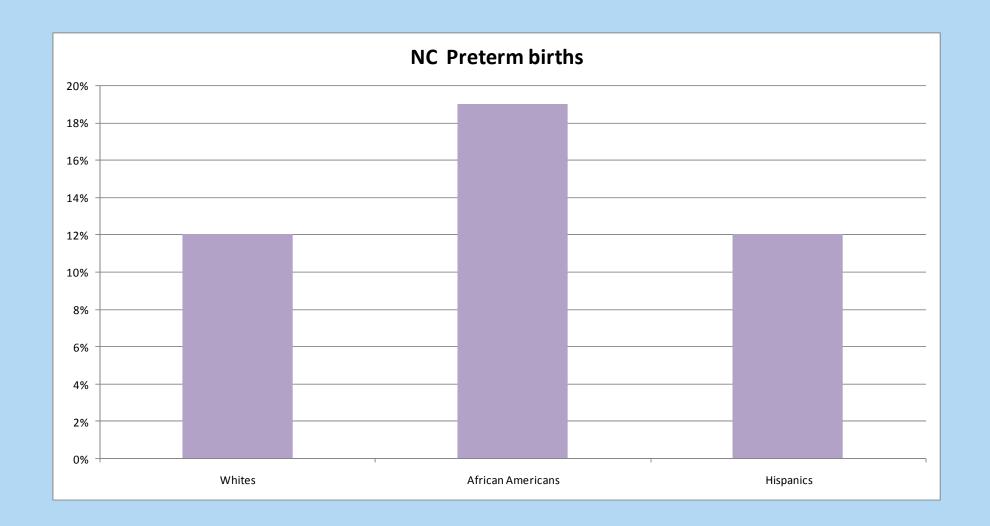




Preterm Births

- 13.9% of all births in N.C. in 2007 were preterm
- African Americans are at higher risk for preterm births than Whites or Hispanics
- Prematurity and low birth weight accounted for 18.6% of deaths for infants under 1 year old and for 27.3% of neonatal deaths (infants under 28 days old) in N.C. in 2007









Risks for child born preterm or low birth weight:

- insulin resistance syndrome
- coronary heart disease
- certain cancers
- vision problems
- cerebral palsy
- asthma







Birth Defects

- In NC 3,000 3,500 babies are born each year with serious birth defects
- Birth defects are the underlying cause of 1 in 5 infant deaths in NC
- In 2007 birth defects were the cause of 18.2% of deaths for babies under 1 year old compared to 8.9% for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome



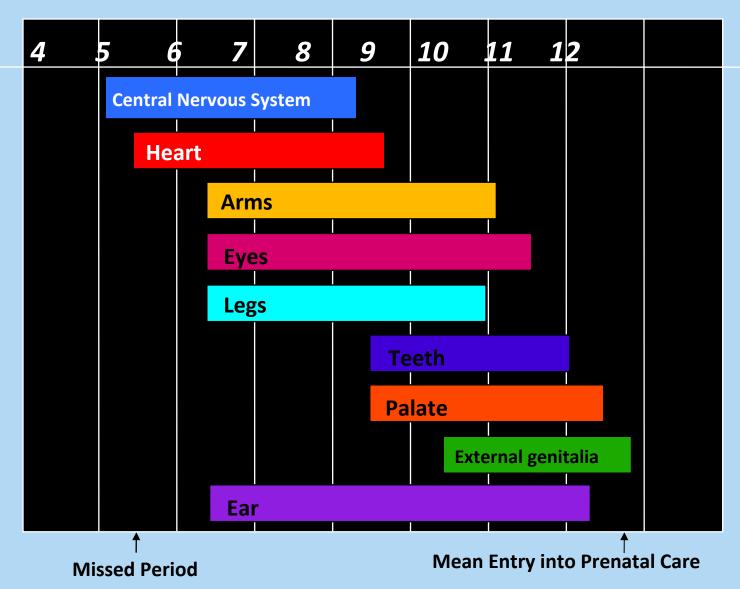
Birth Defects

- Most pregnancies diagnosed at 7-8 weeks gestation
- More than 25% of all women enter prenatal care after 11 weeks
- Developing fetus most vulnerable between 4 and 10 weeks gestation



Weeks gestation from LMP

Most susceptible time for major malformation

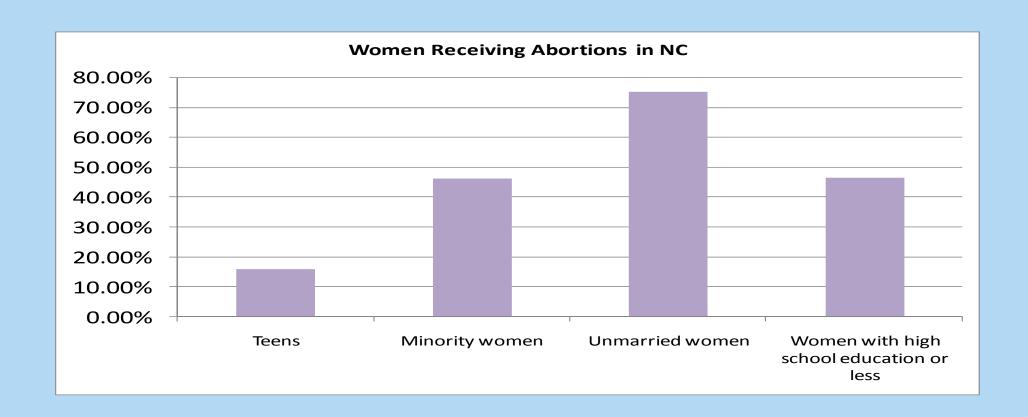






Increased Abortion Rate

28,545 abortions to NC residents in 2007







Increased Abortion Rate

North Carolina Data 2007

Abortion Fraction: 178.1 abortions per

1,000 pregnancies

NC Total Pregnancies: 160,252

Abortions to NC Residents: 28,545

NC Total Births: 130,886

North Carolina abortions accounted for 17% of all reported pregnancies.





Increased Abortion Rate

In the U.S., the most common reasons cited for abortion in 2005 were

- Delaying childbearing
- Financial
- Partner
- Education/career
- Young age

Only 6% reported the reason being risk to maternal or fetal health

Increased Medicaid Costs

- In 2004, more than \$18 billion was spent on neonatal intensive care for premature babies in the U.S.
- Direct employer health care costs for a pre-term baby were estimated at \$41,610 versus \$2,830 for a full term birth
- In N.C. in 2005, the average Medicaid costs for a preterm baby were \$19,781 versus \$3,642 for a full term birth





Possible Medicaid Cost Savings

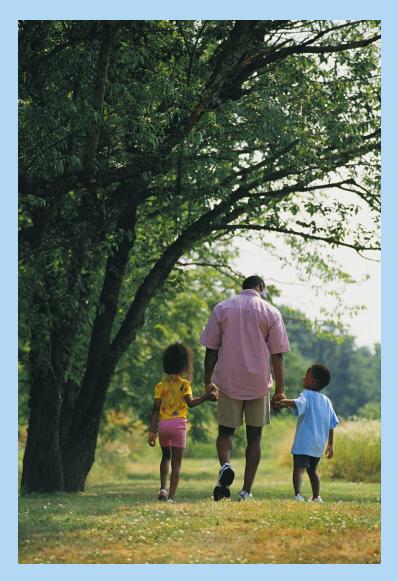
Nationally every \$1.00 invested in Title X family planning saves \$3.80 in Medicaid costs for pregnancy and newborn care alone

 NC Family Planning Waiver shows an estimated net savings to the state of \$14.3 million - \$17.1 million in averted births



What is Reproductive Life Planning?

- Thinking about whether or not an individual plans to have children and
- When?
- How many?
- How often?
- And...how they can implement their plan and maintain their health now, their health during pregnancy and their baby's health







What to Consider in Developing a Reproductive Life Plan

- Age
- Educational goals
- Career plans
- Living situation
- Financial situation
- Social support

- Relationship with partner
- Readiness to become a parent
- Current health status
- Hereditary risk factors
- Health behaviors





What is Recommended?

• Healthy Timing and Spacing of Pregnancy to help women and families delay or space their pregnancies, to achieve the healthiest outcomes for women, newborns, infants and children

 Recommended spacing – at least 18 months between prior delivery and next conception





Who has contact with women of childbearing age?

- Pediatricians
- Primary Care Providers
- Family Practice Physicians
- OB/GYNs



- Physician Assistants, Health Educators, Social Workers, Nutritionists
- Community Outreach Workers







Advising for Pregnancy Planning

- Pre-pregnancy check-up
- Awareness of STIs, HIV, genetic conditions, medical conditions like diabetes, thyroid disorders, hypertension.
- Awareness of risk of complications (including from prior pregnancy)
- Compliance with prenatal care visits
- Multivitamins with folic acid





Advising for Pregnancy Planning

- Encourage no use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs
- Immunization status rubella, varicella, tetanus, pertussis, flu
- Help parents get ready crib, living situation, car seat, baby equipment, SIDS reduction education
- Parenting and breastfeeding education





Advising for Pregnancy Planning

- Screen for depression and domestic violence
- Help reinforce social support
- Screen for environmental stressors no insurance, lack of housing, stressful activities in the home







Funding Opportunity

June 2008

DPH and partnering agencies applied for HRSA Maternal Child Health Bureau grant, First Time Motherhood New Parent Initiative

September 2008
 Awarded 2 year grant
 September 2008 – August 2010





 Social marketing campaign promoting having a reproductive life plan, preconception health and the N.C. Family Health Resource Line (Title V Hotline)

 Social marketing campaign supported by integration of this message by those who currently come in contact with the priority population





- Priority population is men and women ages 15 29, who are disproportionately affected by adverse pregnancy outcomes, including racial/ethnic minorities
- Project area includes 6 rural northeastern counties
- 6 health departments in the project region funded to make their waiting areas more male friendly/father friendly and for activities that promote campaign themes





Trainings for those who currently provide services to the

priority population

faith-based community trainings community outreach worker trainings health care provider trainings







Partnering Agencies

N.C. Healthy Start Foundation

N.C. Family Health Resource Line

UNC Center for Maternal and Infant Health

March of Dimes, Folic Acid Council

Local health departments and WIC programs

Center for Health and Healing

UNC Cecil G. Sheps Center

N.C. DPH Women's Health Branch





Local Community Involvement

- Grant Advisory Committee
- Faith-Based Advisory Committee
- Community Surveys and Focus Group Research with over 70 individuals





Local Health Departments

- Funding utilized to make surroundings more male friendly and to promote Are You Ready? What's Your Plan? campaign
- Educational materials displayed
- Waiting room areas improved
- AV equipment and educational materials purchased
- Incentive items promoting healthy living distributed





Social Marketing Campaign, June – July 2009

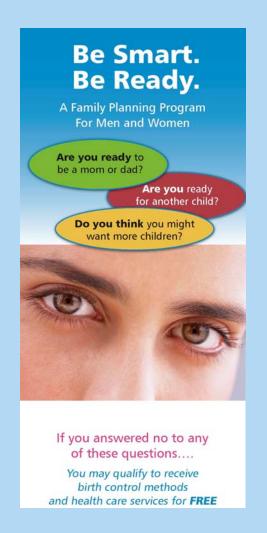
3,680 showings of TV ad on 15 different cable TV stations

707 airings of radio PSA on 5 different local stations

Social Marketing Campaign to run again February/March 2010







- North Carolina Family Health
 Resource Line Title V Hotline
- About 70% of calls are about Health Check/Health Choice
- Staff cross-markets NC FP Waiver to all Health Check/Health Choice callers, offers information packets





Health Care Provider Trainings

- 84 Health Care Providers trained in 3 different trainings in June 2009
- Topics covered:

Reproductive Life Planning

Medicaid Family Planning Waiver

Folic Acid

Cultural Competency and Health Literacy

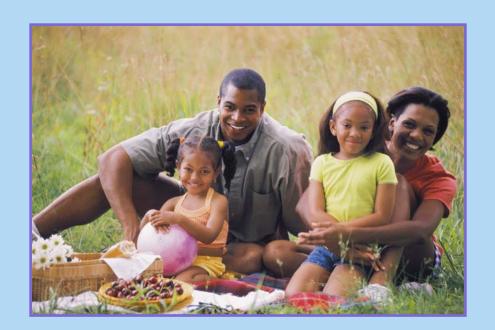
Curriculum and Toolkits Distributed





Health Care Provider March 2010 training topics:

- Healthy Weight
- Contraceptive Options for Women with Chronic Conditions
- Women's Mood Disorders
- Cultural Competency







- Ready, Set Plan!
 Community Outreach Worker Curriculum and Toolkit
- 1st three trainings scheduled in November, 2009
- Topics covered:

Healthy living and recommended screenings and exams

Stress and depression, including domestic violence

Reproductive life planning





Ready, Set Plan!
 Faith-based Community Trainings
 Trainings will be scheduled in February/March 2010

 Participants of both trainings will receive educational brochures and incentive items to use with their own future trainings





Promotional/Educational Materials



NC Family Health Resource Line *Are You Ready?* poster

Are You Ready? Sex and Your Future
Reproductive Life Planning Booklet





Promotional/Educational Materials



Are You Ready to be a Dad?

Are you Ready to be a Mom? (updated)

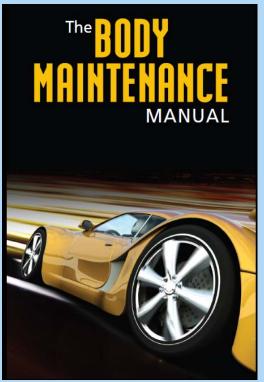


Promotional/Educational Materials

My Personal Journal

Men's Maintenance Manual

• Am I Ready to be a Mom? Am I Ready to be a Dad? (ordered and available to Title X providers)







For More Information

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