

RICHMOND, VA PRAMS FACTS- 2018

The Virginia Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is an ongoing, population-based survey of women who have delivered an infant in Virginia and is part of a national initiative by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to reduce infant morbidity and mortality. PRAMS gives a voice to thousands of new mothers each year, providing quality data for VDH and other policy-makers. PRAMS data can be used to identify women and infants at high risk for health problems, to measure progress towards goals in improving health status, to investigate emerging issues, and so much more! In 2018, 1,148 mothers completed the survey and **393** of those women reside in the Richmond City Health District. This data can be stratified by the Richmond City and Thomas Jefferson Health districts only. PRAMS data is collected using methods to ensure that it is representative of all new moms in a particular year.

Selected Indicators	Percentage(%) ¹	95% CI ²	Respondents ³	Estimated Population ⁴
Before Pregnancy				
Pregnancy Intention				
• Unintended Pregnancy	51.29	46.28, 56.31	179	1,578
• Mistimed pregnancy- wanted to become pregnant later/never	28.86	24.13, 33.59	100	879
Among multiparous mothers				
• 1 or more previous live births	55.99	51.03, 60.94	218	1,749
• Previous preterm birth delivery	1.05	0.00, 2.18	-- ⁶	32
Chronic Disease				
• Type I or II Diabetes	1.59	0.43, 2.76	-- ⁶	49
• Hypertension of High Blood Pressure	5.04	2.74, 7.34	18	156
• Depression	14.65	10.99, 18.32	53	454
Smoked in last 2 years				
• Among Smokers- Smoked 3 months before pregnancy	90.46	84.16, 96.76	64	584
Drank in last 2 years				
• Among Drinkers- Drank 3 months before pregnancy	86.29	81.91, 90.66	237	1,839
Abused by husband/partner	2.40	0.76, 4.03	-- ⁶	73
Daily vitamin use	34.50	29.84, 39.16	146	1,078
Prenatal Care				
• Inadequate prenatal care according to Kotelchuck index ⁵	12.18	8.74, 15.63	43	379
• Began prenatal care during first trimester	96.07	94.00, 98.14	379	3,001
• No insurance to pay for prenatal care	11.80	7.66, 15.94	30	201
Tested for HIV	36.64	30.24, 43.04	79	661
Dental Indicators				
• Discussed how to care for teeth and gums with healthcare worker	56.64	51.66, 61.62	224	1,757

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• Went to the dentist about a problem	18.23	14.22, 22.25	64	561
• Needed to see a dentist for a problem	26.04	21.45, 30.62	88	794
• No insurance to cover dental care	24.63	20.38, 28.89	101	753
WIC enrollment	35.75	30.74, 40.76	122	1,067
Among Smokers- Smoked during last 3 months of pregnancy	7.55	4.67, 10.43	24	235
Among Drinkers- Drank at least 1 drink during last 3 months of pregnancy	22.61	17.84, 27.37	67	482
Discrimination or Harassment due to:				
• My race, ethnicity or culture	8.31	5.47, 11.15	31	254
• My insurance or Medicaid status	3.43	1.63, 5.23	13	105
• My weight	4.39	2.34, 6.44	18	134
• My marital status	2.48	0.84, 4.14	-- ⁶	75
Abused by husband/partner	2.13	0.52, 3.74	-- ⁶	65
Cesarean delivery (C-section)	11.98	8.81, 15.15	50	374
Health care worker asked about emotional or physical abuse at postpartum visit	67.06	62.17, 71.94	223	1,838
Breastfeeding				
• Ever breastfed	88.29	84.77, 91.80	350	2,717
• Breastfed for 1-10 weeks	24.46	20.08, 28.84	93	764
• Breastfeeding at time of survey	53.82	48.80, 58.84	230	1,681
Felt depressed or loss of interest (postpartum depression)	13.78	10.15, 17.41	46	425
Postpartum checkup	90.70	87.69, 93.72	349	2,781
Infant placed to sleep on back <i>only</i>	76.37	71.92, 80.82	303	2,340
Received Home Visit	12.71	9.17, 16.24	42	392
Discussed postpartum contraception with healthcare provider	94.03	91.62, 96.44	326	2,611
Using postpartum contraception	82.17	78.33, 86.01	314	2,514

¹Percentage = Weighted percentage of Virginia mothers giving birth to live infants in 2018 who responded Yes or as indicated to the survey question for the specified indicator

²CI = confidence interval

³Respondents (N)= Total number of mothers who responded Yes to the survey question for the specified indicator

⁴Estimated population = Weighted number of Virginia mothers who responded Yes or as indicated to the survey question for the specified indicator

⁵The Kotelchuck Index, also called the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU) Index, uses two criteria of measurement: when prenatal care began (initiation) and the number of prenatal visits from when prenatal care began until delivery (received services).

⁶Data elements with less than 10 observations are suppressed