

TJHD, VA PRAMS FACTS- 2019

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 2019, 989 mothers completed the survey and **294** of those women were in the **Thomas Jefferson** 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	36.42	30.79, 42.05	98	916
• Mistimed pregnancy- wanted to become pregnant later/never	20.69	15.91, 25.47	56	519
Among multiparous mothers				
• 1 or more previous live births	57.88	52.19, 63.57	177	1,472
• Previous preterm birth delivery	4.03	1.62, 6.43	10	102
Chronic Disease				
• Type I or II Diabetes	3.35	1.10, 5.59	-- ⁶	83
• Hypertension of High Blood Pressure	8.45	4.99, 11.91	20	211
• Depression	17.42	12.80, 22.04	43	435
Smoked in last 2 years				
• <i>Among Smokers</i> - Smoked 3 months before pregnancy	89.36	81.08, 97.64	30	326
Drank in last 2 years				
• <i>Among Drinkers</i> - Drank 3 months before pregnancy	91.69	88.10, 95.28	204	1,703
Abused by husband/partner	1.02	0.00, 2.34	-- ⁶	25
Daily vitamin use	49.32	43.60, 55.03	155	1,254
Prenatal Care				
• Inadequate prenatal care according to Kotelchuck index ⁵	14.41	10.30, 18.52	40	365
• Began prenatal care during first trimester	96.21	94.01, 98.41	283	2,447
• No insurance to pay for prenatal care	4.86	2.14, 7.58	11	121
Tested for HIV	25.92	20.04, 31.81	53	506
Dental Indicators				
• Discussed how to care for teeth and gums with healthcare worker	54.75	49.01, 60.50	165	1,382

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• Went to the dentist about a problem	13.57	9.48, 17.65	36	339
• Needed to see a dentist for a problem	19.03	14.35, 23.72	50	474
• No insurance to cover dental care	21.37	16.65, 26.09	62	539
WIC enrollment	15.73	11.13, 20.32	34	395
Among Smokers- Smoked during last 3 months of pregnancy	6.39	3.27, 9.51	14	159
Among Drinkers- Drank at least 1 drink during last 3 months of pregnancy	15.32	11.23, 19.40	46	385
Discrimination or Harassment due to:				
• My race, ethnicity or culture	4.33	1.94, 6.72	12	109
• My insurance or Medicaid status	3.31	1.00, 5.63	-- ⁶	82
• My weight	3.32	1.29, 5.34	10	83
• My marital status	3.57	1.21, 5.93	-- ⁶	89
Abused by husband/partner	1.01	0.00, 2.33	-- ⁶	25
Cesarean delivery (C-section)	8.59	5.43, 11.76	26	218
Health care worker asked about emotional or physical abuse at postpartum visit	53.81	47.91, 59.72	146	1,265
Breastfeeding				
• Ever breastfed	93.36	90.41, 96.31	273	2,344
• Breastfed for 1-10 weeks	21.12	16.13, 26.11	50	537
• Breastfeeding at time of survey	69.54	63.02, 74.05	215	1,743
Felt depressed or loss of interest (postpartum depression)	9.42	5.93, 12.91	25	237
Postpartum checkup	93.89	91.01, 96.77	276	2,364
Infant placed to sleep on back <i>only</i>	90.51	87.00, 94.02	265	2,261
Received Home Visit	6.37	3.45, 9.28	17	160
Discussed postpartum contraception with healthcare provider	88.55	84.81, 92.29	244	2,087
Using postpartum contraception	79.36	74.62, 84.10	235	1,998

¹Percentage = Weighted percentage of Virginia mothers giving birth to live infants in 2019 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