

Virginia 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. 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	44.36	39.30, 49.42	418	40,063
• Mistimed pregnancy- wanted to become pregnant later/never	27.11	22.50, 31.72	242	24,354
Among multiparous mothers				
• 1 or more previous live births	55.13	50.16, 60.09	558	50,641
• Previous preterm birth delivery	1.77	0.45, 3.09	21	1,626
Chronic Disease				
• Type I or II Diabetes	2.55	1.07, 4.02	23	2,326
• Hypertension of High Blood Pressure	5.01	2.90, 7.12	53	4,587
• Depression	16.48	12.55, 15.19	140	15,087
Smoked in last 2 years				
• <i>Among Smokers</i> - Smoked 3 months before pregnancy	85.23	76.81, 93.66	132	15,130
Drank in last 2 years				
• <i>Among Drinkers</i> - Drank 3 months before pregnancy	87.94	83.85, 92.03	630	54,195
Abused by husband/partner	1.70	0.24, 3.16	10	1,533
Daily vitamin use	43.10	38.16, 48.03	456	39,590
Prenatal Care				
• Inadequate prenatal care according to Kotelchuck index ⁵	9.99	6.86, 13.12	113	9,132
• Began prenatal care during first trimester	95.91	93.75, 98.07	951	88,110
• No insurance to pay for prenatal care	3.42	1.56, 5.29	40	3,068
Tested for HIV	27.93	66.49, 7.66	193	16,191
Dental Indicators				
• Discussed how to care for teeth and gums with healthcare worker	48.85	43.77, 53.93	515	43,890

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• Went to the dentist about a problem	17.25	13.29, 21/21	147	15,302
• Needed to see a dentist for a problem	21.68	74.00, 82.65	181	19,325
• No insurance to cover dental care	22.64	18.30, 26.99	212	20,032
WIC enrollment	23.72	19.26, 28.17	214	21,520
Among Smokers- Smoked during last 3 months of pregnancy	7.58	4.67, 10.49	55	6,846
Among Drinkers- Drank at least 1 drink during last 3 months of pregnancy	9.29	6.42, 12.17	143	8,428
Discrimination or Harassment due to:				
• My race, ethnicity or culture	6.10	3.65, 8.53	52	5,494
• My insurance or Medicaid status	4.50	2.29, 6.71	40	4,040
• My weight	5.45	3.23, 7.68	50	4,918
• My marital status	4.26	2.24, 6.29	37	3,842
Abused by husband/partner	1.12	0.08, 3.07	9	1,422
Cesarean delivery (C-section)	12.45	9.16, 15.74	106	11,434
Health care worker asked about emotional or physical abuse at postpartum visit	57.79	52.55, 63.03	510	47,120
Breastfeeding				
• Ever breastfed	88.46	84.98, 91.94	875	79,287
• Breastfed for 1-10 weeks	24.97	20.59, 29.34	215	22,935
• Breastfeeding at time of survey	55.03	50.01, 60.05	603	50,552
Felt depressed or loss of interest (postpartum depression)	14.43	10.81, 18.05	115	13,025
Postpartum checkup	91.13	5.85, 11.89	894	82,815
Infant placed to sleep on back <i>only</i>	80.66	76.52, 84.80	801	71,462
Received Home Visit	8.14	5.24, 11.03	71	7,308
Discussed postpartum contraception with healthcare provider	89.30	86.02, 92.57	795	73,026
Using postpartum contraception	78.01	73.78, 82.25	768	69,110

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).