

Northeast Region (Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma)—Maternal Health/Prematurity

Fetal, Neonatal, and Postneonatal Deaths 500 –1,499 grams
2002 Live Births: 1,005

Northeast	PPOR 1997-2002			PRAMS 1997-2001			
	Feto-Infant Mortality	Maternal Health/Prematurity	Excess Maternal Health/Prematurity	Unintended Pregnancy	Partner/Husband Did Not Want Pregnancy	Smoking 3 Months Before Pregnancy	Smoking Last 3 Months of Pregnancy
Percent Rate+	na	na	na	46	9	25	16
N, 97-2002	10.9	3.5	2.2	na	na	na	na
N, 2002	66	21	13.4	na	na	na	na
Colorado	8	1	0.6	460	90	250	161
Percent Rate+	na	na	na	39	10.0	23	12
Ref. Group HP 2010	8.3	3.0	0.7	na	na	na	na
	6.4	2.3	0.0	na	na	na	na
	na	na	na	30	na	na	1.0

+ per 1,000



What do the numbers tell us?

The Maternal Health/Prematurity (Mortality) Rate in the Northeast Region is 3.5 deaths (per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths), resulting in 21 such deaths between 1997 and 2002. The excess Maternal Health/Prematurity rate of 2.2 deaths (per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths) indicates that there were an estimated excess 13 to 14 deaths in this category between 1997 and 2002.

PRAMS data provides a number of important statistics for the factors that may impact the maternal health in the Northeast Region. Forty-six percent of all births were unintended at the time of conception. In 2002, this proportion means that 460 of the 1,005 births in the Northeast region were in this category. Nine percent (90) of the mothers stated that their partners or husbands specifically did not want the pregnancy. For at least one in four births (25 percent), the mother was a smoker prior to pregnancy. Sixteen percent said they continued to smoke at the end of pregnancy, indicating that fewer than half quit.



How does the Northeast Region compare to Colorado and the Healthy People 2010 goals?

The births in the Northeast Region are considerably more likely to be unintended when compared to the state average. The proportion of unintended births is than 50 percent higher than the Healthy People 2010 goal. Smoking among pregnant women is higher than the state level and 16 times greater than the desired HP goal of 1.0 percent during pregnancy.



How does the Northeast Region compare to the Reference Group?

The Northeast Region's Maternal Health/ Prematurity Rate of 3.5 is considerably higher than the Reference Group rate of 2.3. It is estimated that 13 to 14 excess deaths weighing 500-1,499 grams that occurred between 1997 and 2002 may have been preventable.

Northeast Region (Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma)—Maternal Care

Fetal Deaths Over 1,500 grams

2002 Live Births: 1,005

Northeast	PPOR 1997-2002			PRAMS 1997-2001		Vital Statistics 2002		
	Feto-Infant Mortality	Maternal Care	Excess Maternal Care	PNC as Early as Wanted	PNC paid for by Medicaid	First Trimester Care	Kotelchuck	
							Inadequate Prenatal Care (PNC)	Adequate and Adequate Plus PNC
Percent	na	na	na	80	46	73.4	17.3	64.4
Rate+	10.9	3.3	1.5	na	na	na	na	na
N, 97-02	106	28	12.7	na	na	na	na	na
N, 2002	18	3	1.4	800	465	738	174	648
Colorado								
Percent	na	na	na	80	30	79.1	14.6	67.9
Rate+	8.3	2.2	0.4	na	na	na	na	na
Ref. Group	6.4	1.8	0.0	na	na	na	na	na
HP 2010	na	na	na	na	na	90.0	na	90.0

+ per 1,000



What do the numbers tell us?

The Maternal Care (Mortality) Rate in the Northeast Region is 3.3 deaths (per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths), resulting in 28 fetal deaths weighing greater than 1500 grams between 1997 and 2002. The excess Maternal Care rate is 1.5 deaths (per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths), meaning that there were an estimated 12 to 13 excess deaths in this category for this period.

In 2002, 80 percent of women in the county were able to access prenatal care as early as they wanted. Over 200 of the 1005 women who gave birth in 2002 did not receive care early, however. Birth certificate data show that 73.4 percent of mothers in 2002 received care in the first trimester. According to the Kotelchuck Index, 17 percent of births, a total of 174, are considered to have received an inadequate amount of care while 64.4 percent of mothers received adequate or more than adequate care. Although 73.4 percent of women initiated prenatal care in the first trimester, roughly 350 women (1,005-648) in the Northeast region did not have an adequate number of visits for the entire pregnancy.



How does Northeast region compare to the Reference Group?

The Maternal Care (Mortality) Rate of 3.3 is much higher than the Reference Group rate of 1.8 deaths (per 1,000 births plus

fetal deaths). It is estimated that 12 to 13 fetal deaths among babies in the Northeast Region weighing at least 1,500 grams were in this category between 1997 and 2002. These fetal deaths are considered to have been preventable.



How does the Northeast region compare to Colorado and the Healthy People 2010 goals?

Many mothers in the Northeast Region are not getting first trimester care, and are not getting adequate care when they do obtain care. In fact, nearly 4 out of every 10 women are getting less than adequate care, while the HP 2010 goal is for 9 out of 10 women to obtain both first trimester care and an adequate number of visits. Colorado as a state falls far short of both these goals as well, and ranks in the bottom quarter of states nationally.



What interventions can the Northeast region take to reduce the number of deaths in the Maternal Care category?

Northeast Region (Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma)--Newborn Care

Deaths in the First 28 Days of Life among Live Births weighing 1,500 grams or more
2002 Live Births: 1,005

Northeast	PPOR 1997-2002			PRAMS 1997-2001		Vital Statistics 2002		
	Feto-Infant Mortality	Newborn Care	Excess Newborn Care	With Insurance or Medicaid	In NICU at Birth	Low Birth Weight	Multiple Births	Neonatal Mortality
Percent	na	na	na	96	12	na	2.2	na
Rate+	10.9	2.0	0.8	na	na	7.5	na	5.0
N, 97-02	66	12	4.9	na	na	na	na	na
N, 2002	10	2	0.8	965	120	75	22	5
Colorado								
Percent	na	na	na	94	11	na	3.2	na
Rate+	8.3	1.3	0.1	na	na	8.9	na	4.0
Ref. Group	6.4	1.2	0.0	na	na	na	na	na
HP 2010	na	na	na	100	na	5.0	na	2.9

+per 1,000



What do the numbers tell us?

The Newborn Care (Mortality) Rate is 2.0 deaths (per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths), which equals 12 deaths between 1997 and 2002. The excess in the rate of mortality in the Newborn Care category for the period was 0.8 deaths (per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths). An estimated excess of nearly 5 neonatal deaths occurred for this period.

In 2002, approximately 96 percent, an estimated 965 of the 1,005 of the infants born to the Northeast region residents, had health insurance or Medicaid coverage. An estimated 120 newborns were admitted to the NICU after birth in 2002. The low birth weight rate was 7.5 percent, with 75 infants weighing less than 5 lbs. 8 oz at birth. There were 22 multiple births, a rate of 2.2 percent among all births. The county neonatal mortality rate, which includes neonatal deaths of all weights, was 5.0 deaths per 1,000 births.

How does the Northeast Region compare to the Reference Group?



The overall feto-infant mortality rate of 10.9 is considerably higher than the Reference group rate of 6.4. The Newborn Care (Mortality) Rate in the Northeast Region is 2.0, whereas the Reference group is 1.2, resulting in an excess of 0.8 deaths (per 1,000 births plus fetal deaths). This rate suggests 2 excess deaths each year



How does the Northeast region compare to Colorado and the Healthy People 2010 goals?

Infants in the Northeast Region have a slightly higher level of insurance coverage when compared to the state. A similar proportion of infants are placed in the NICU in the Northeast region as statewide, yet many of the larger counties have higher rates of NICU use, ranging up to 14 percent.

The Northeast region has a lower low birth weight rate than Colorado, but it is still 50 percent greater than the Healthy People 2010 goal. The county multiple birth rate is lower than the state rate. The neonatal mortality rate is much higher than the state rate and the Healthy People 2010 goal. It will be necessary to have a 40 percent decline in neonatal deaths to meet the Healthy People 2010 goal of 2.9 neonatal deaths per 1,000 births.



What interventions can the Northeast Region take to reduce the number of deaths in the Newborn Care category?

Northeast Region (Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma)—Infant Health

Deaths between 28 Days and 1 Year among Live Births weighing 1,500 grams or more
2002 Live Births: 1,005

Northeast	PPOR 1997-2002			PRAMS 1997-2001				CHHA 1995-2001	Vital Statistics
	Feto-Infant Mortality	Infant Health	Excess Infant Health	Ever Breast-fed	Breastfed for 9+ Wks	Put to Bed on Back	Second-hand Smoke Exposure	Injury Hospitalization (per 100,000)	97-02 SIDS (per 1,000)
Percent	na	na	na	75	47	51	10	na	na
Rate+	10.9	2.1	1.0	na	na	na	na	512.7	0.99
N, 97-02	66	13	6.1	na	na	na	na	35*	6
N, 2002	8	3	1.4	750	475	510	100	4**	&
Colorado									
Percent	na	na	na	84	59	64	na	na	na
Rate+	8.3	1.8	0.7	na	na	na	7	316.4	0.83
Ref. Group	6.4	1.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
HP 2010	na	na	na	90	na	70	na	na	0.25

+per 1,000

* 1995-2001 data

** 2001 data

& small number suppressed



What do the numbers tell us?

In the Northeast Region, the Infant Health (Mortality) Rate is 2.1 deaths (per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths). The excess Infant Health rate is 1.0 deaths (per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths), meaning that there were an estimated excess 6 to 7 deaths in this category over the period.

PRAMS and other sources provide a number of statistics for the factors that may impact the infant mortality in the Northeast Region. An estimated 75 percent of infants are ever breastfed, 47 percent are breastfed for 9 or more weeks, and 51 percent are put to bed on their backs. Ten percent of infants are exposed to secondhand smoke in their homes. The numbers for 2002 that correspond to the percentages are shown on a separate line, with as many as 750 Northeast region newborns being breastfed, and as many as 100 infants being exposed to secondhand smoke. The injury hospitalization rate for infants is 512.7 per 100,000 infants, with an estimated 35 babies hospitalized in 1997-2002 because of injuries. There were 6 deaths among infants that were attributable to SIDS.



How does the Northeast Region compare to the Reference Group?

The Northeast Region Infant Health rate of 2.1 is 1.0 point higher than the reference group. The difference amounts to an estimated 6 to 7 deaths out of a total of 13 between 1997 and 2002 that may have been preventable.



How does the Northeast Region compare to Colorado and the Healthy People 2010 goals?

Northeast Region infants are breastfed at a lower rate than the state rate and the HP 2010 goal. After nine or more weeks, the level drops to fewer than 5 in 10 infants. No HP 2010 goal is available for this time, although the 6-month goal is 50 percent.

The rate for the Northeast Region infants being put to bed on their backs is 51 percent, well below the state average, and far below the HP 2010 goal of 70 percent. Exposure to secondhand smoke is 10 percent, a level far above the state average. The injury hospitalization rate is much higher than the state rate. The SIDS death rate, at 0.82 for 1997-2002, is much greater the HP 2010 goal.



What interventions can the Northeast Region take to reduce the number of deaths in the Infant Health category?
