



# Maternal and Child Health

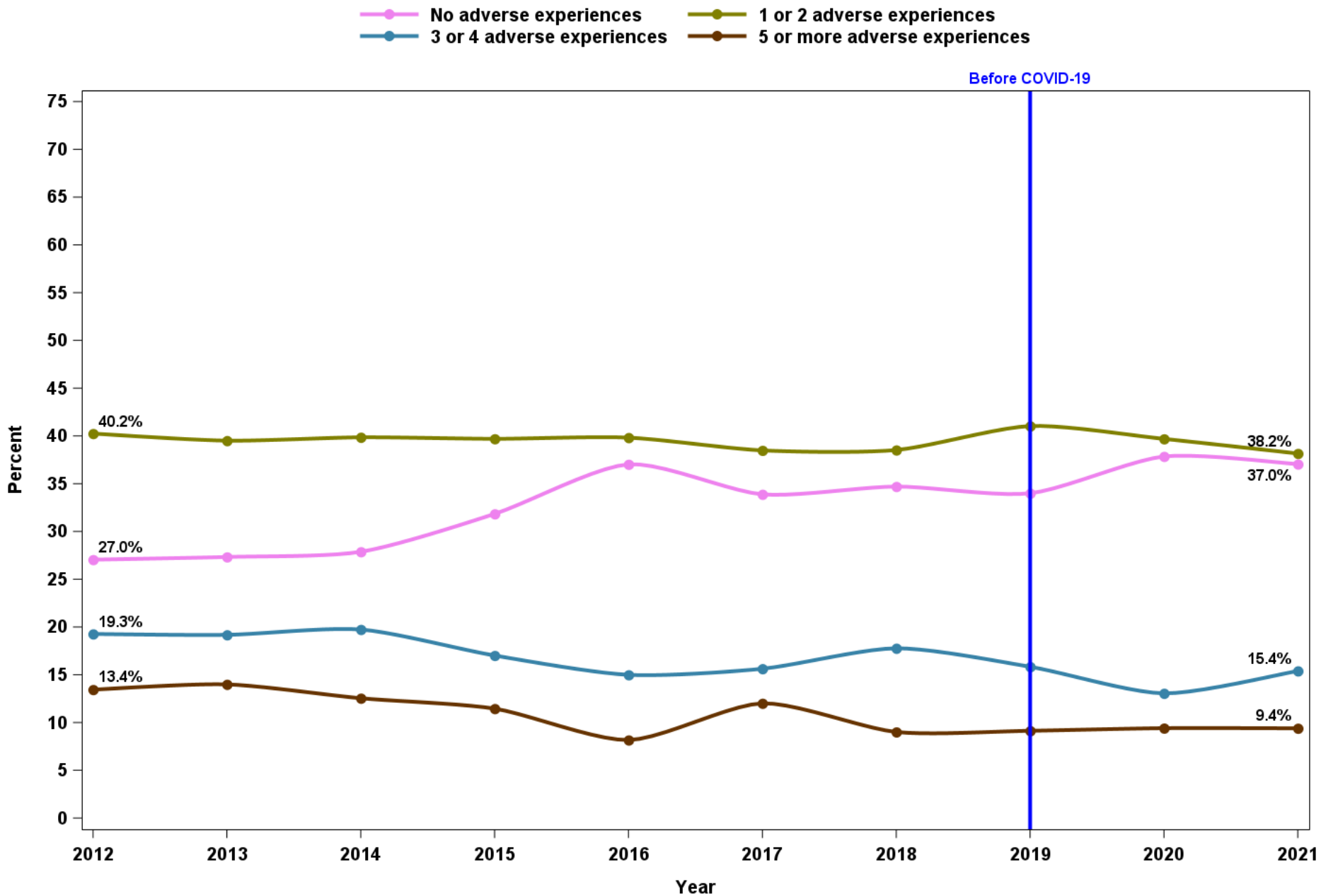
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### Adverse maternal experiences (AMEs) during pregnancy in Delaware, 2012-2021

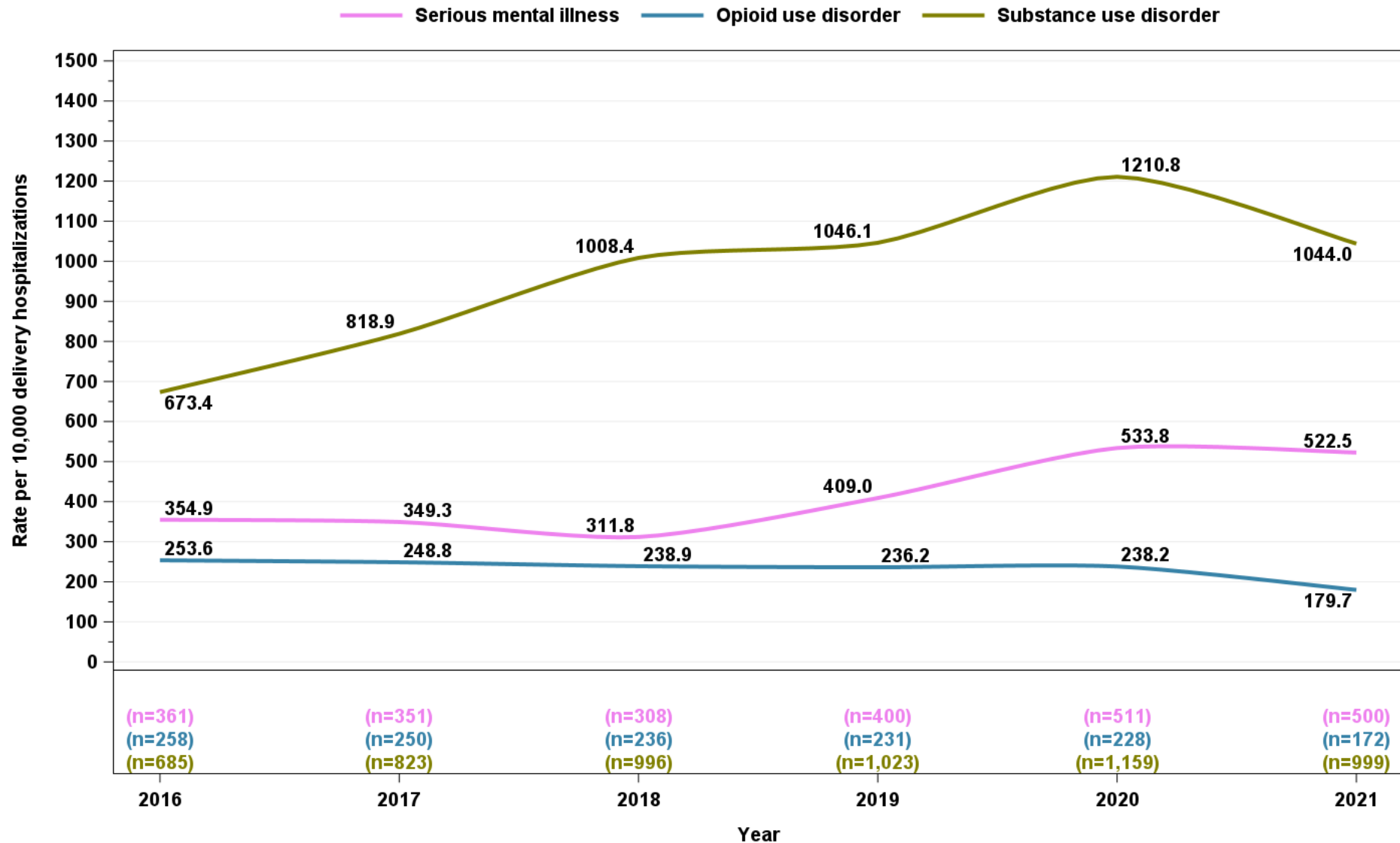


Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) 2012-2021 data.

## **Increased Risk:**

Women of color are **3-4 times** more likely than white women to experience **COMPLICATIONS** during pregnancy and childbirth and **DIE** from these complications

## Severe mental illness (SMI), opioid use disorder (OUD)\*, and substance use disorder (SUD)\*\* among women with a delivery hospitalization in Delaware, 2010-2021



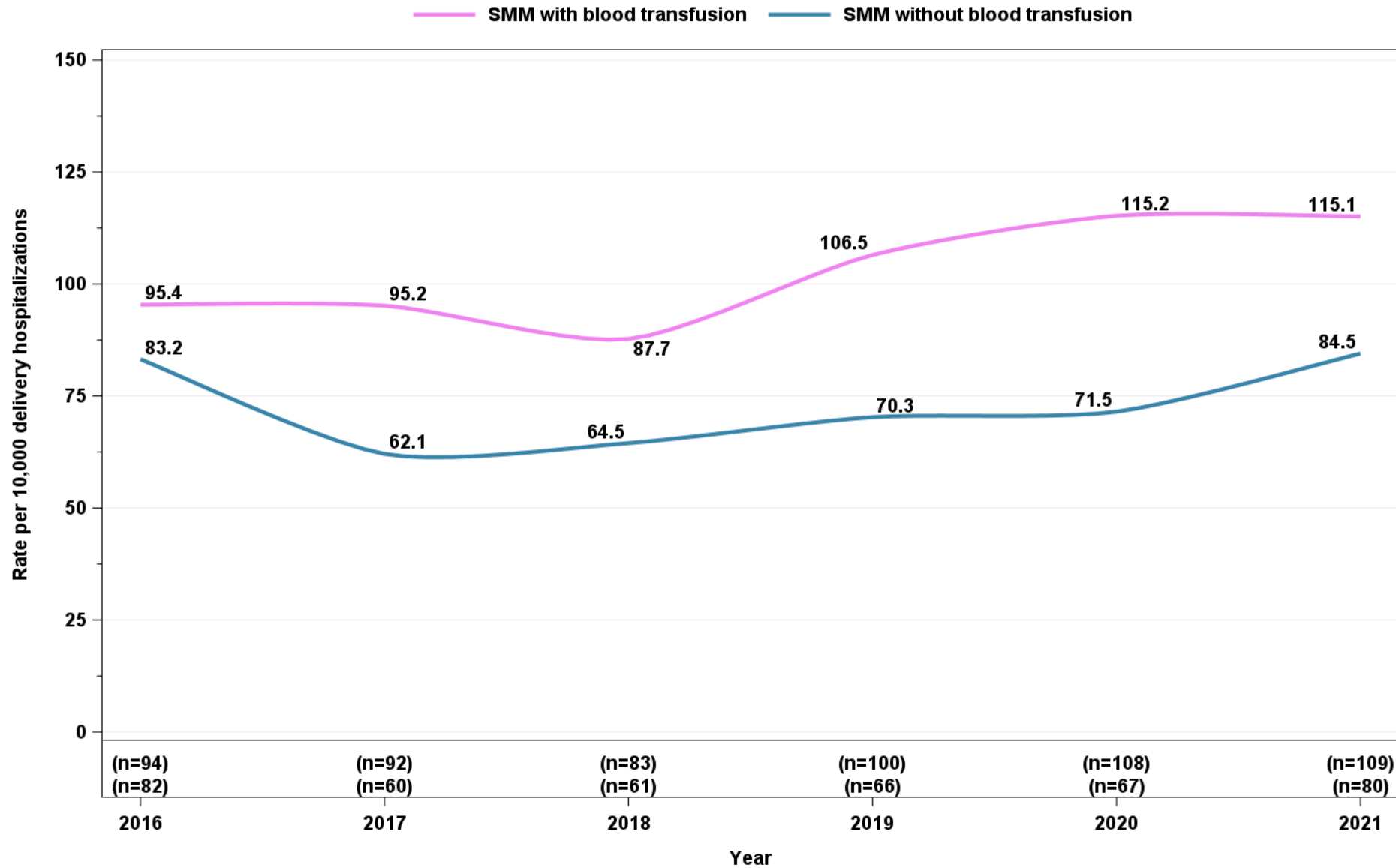
Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Delaware Health Statistics Center, 2010-2021

Note: Serious mental illness (SMI) is based on Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) definition as a mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder resulting in serious functional impairment, which substantially interferes with or limits one or more major life activities

\*Based on Hirai et al. JAMA article. See: Hirai AH, Ko JY, Owens PL, Stocks C, Patrick SW. Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome and Maternal Opioid-Related Diagnoses in the US, 2010-2017. JAMA. 2021;325(2):146–155. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.24991

\*\*Based on DSM-V criteria. Includes alcohol use, cannabis use, amphetamine use, cocaine, hallucinogens, sedatives, other drugs, tobacco use, and opioid use disorder

## Severe maternal morbidity (SMM)\* rates per 10,000 delivery hospitalizations in Delaware, 2016-2021

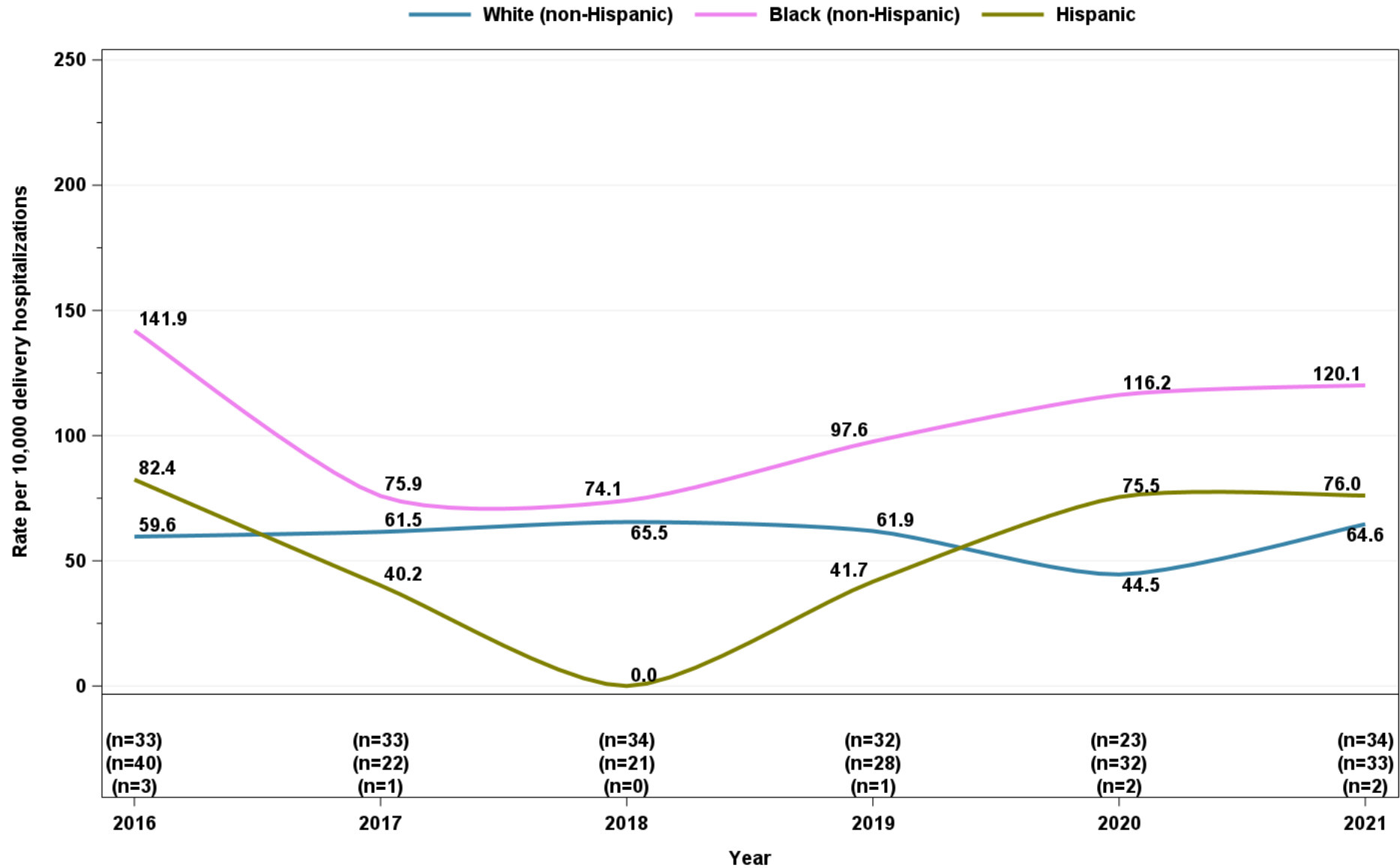


Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Delaware Health Statistics Center, 2010-2021

\*Severe maternal morbidity (SMM) CDC criteria and ICD-10CM codes based on Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health (AIM).

\*SMM includes acute myocardial infarction, aneurysm, acute renal failure, adult respiratory distress syndrome amniotic fluid embolism, cardiac arrest/ventricular fibrillation, conversion of cardiac rhythm, disseminated intravascular coagulation, eclampsia, heart failure/arrest during surgery procedure, puerperal cerebrovascular disorders, pulmonary edema/acute heart failure, sepsis, severe anesthesia complications, shock, sickle cell disease with crisis, air and thrombotic embolism, blood products transfusion, hysterectomy, temporary tracheostomy, and ventilation.

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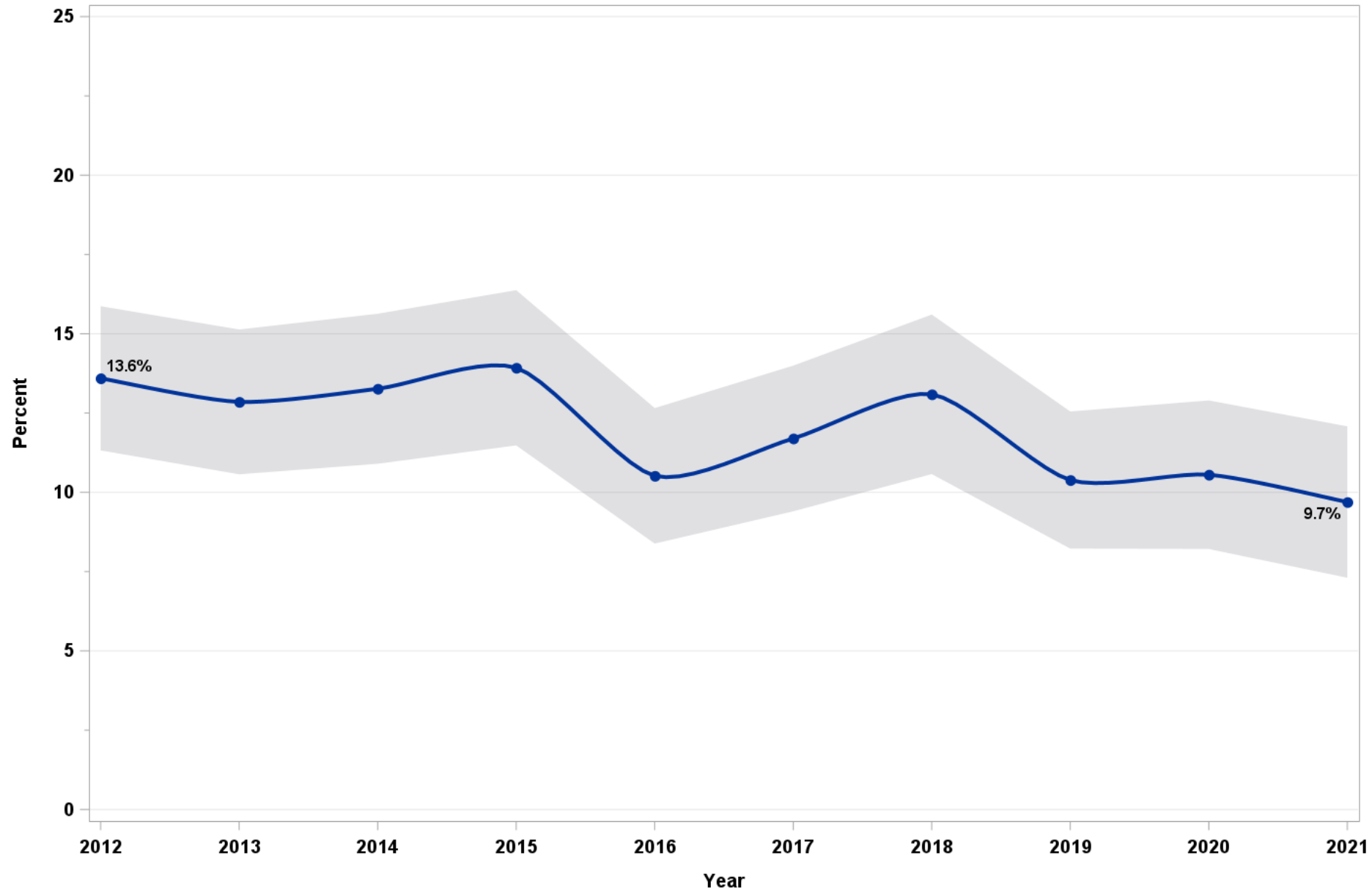


Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Delaware Health Statistics Center, 2010-2021

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### Postpartum depressive symptoms\* prevalence in Delaware, 2012-2021



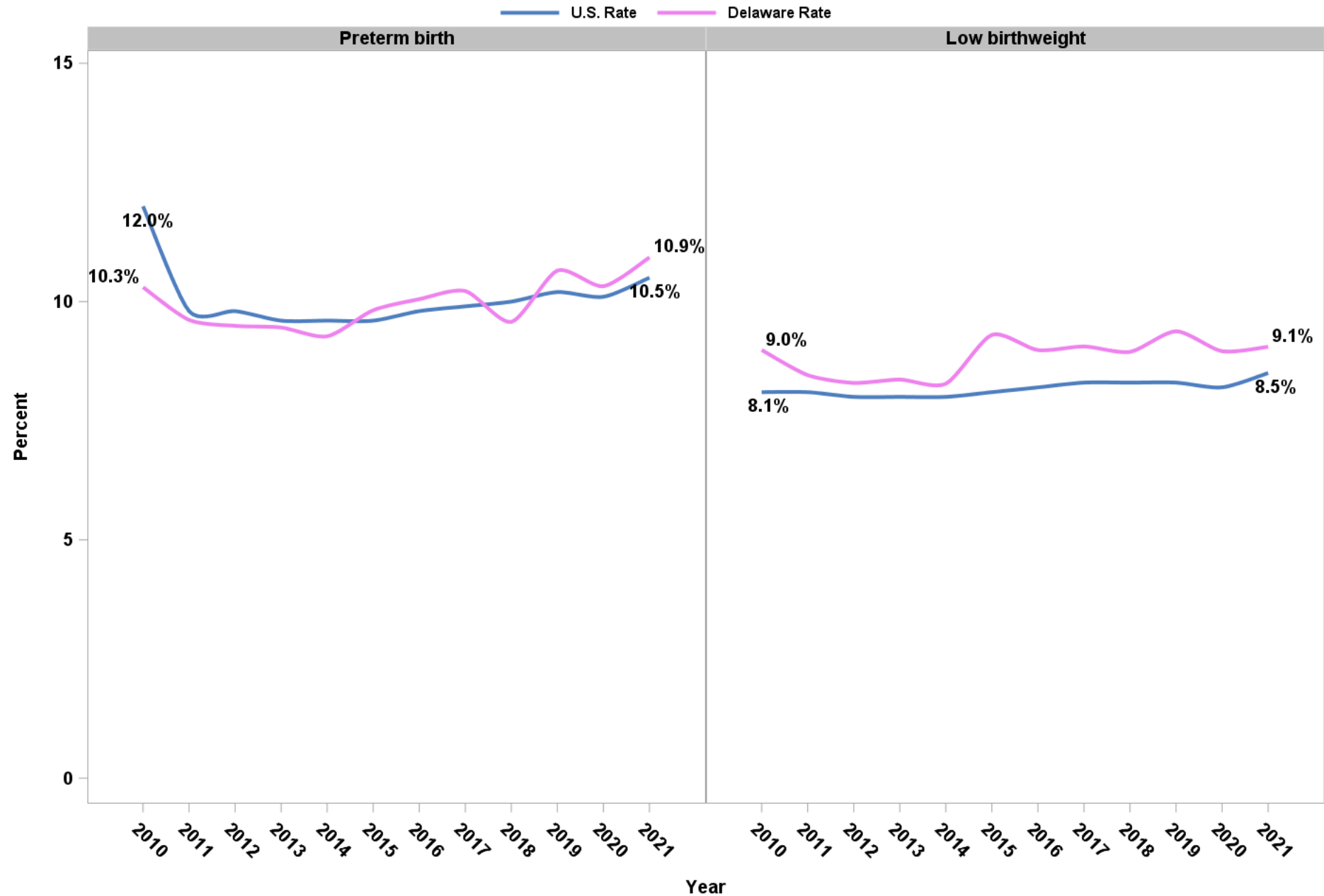
Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, PRAMS 2012-2020

Notes: 95% confidence interval (CI) bands.

\*Since your new baby was born, how often have you felt down, depressed, or hopeless? response options: a) always; b) often; c) sometimes; d) rarely; and never.

\*Since your new baby was born, how often have you had little interest or little pleasure in doing things? response options: a) always; b) often; c) sometimes; d) rarely; and never.

### Preterm\* and low birthweight\*\* births in the U.S. and in Delaware 2010-2021

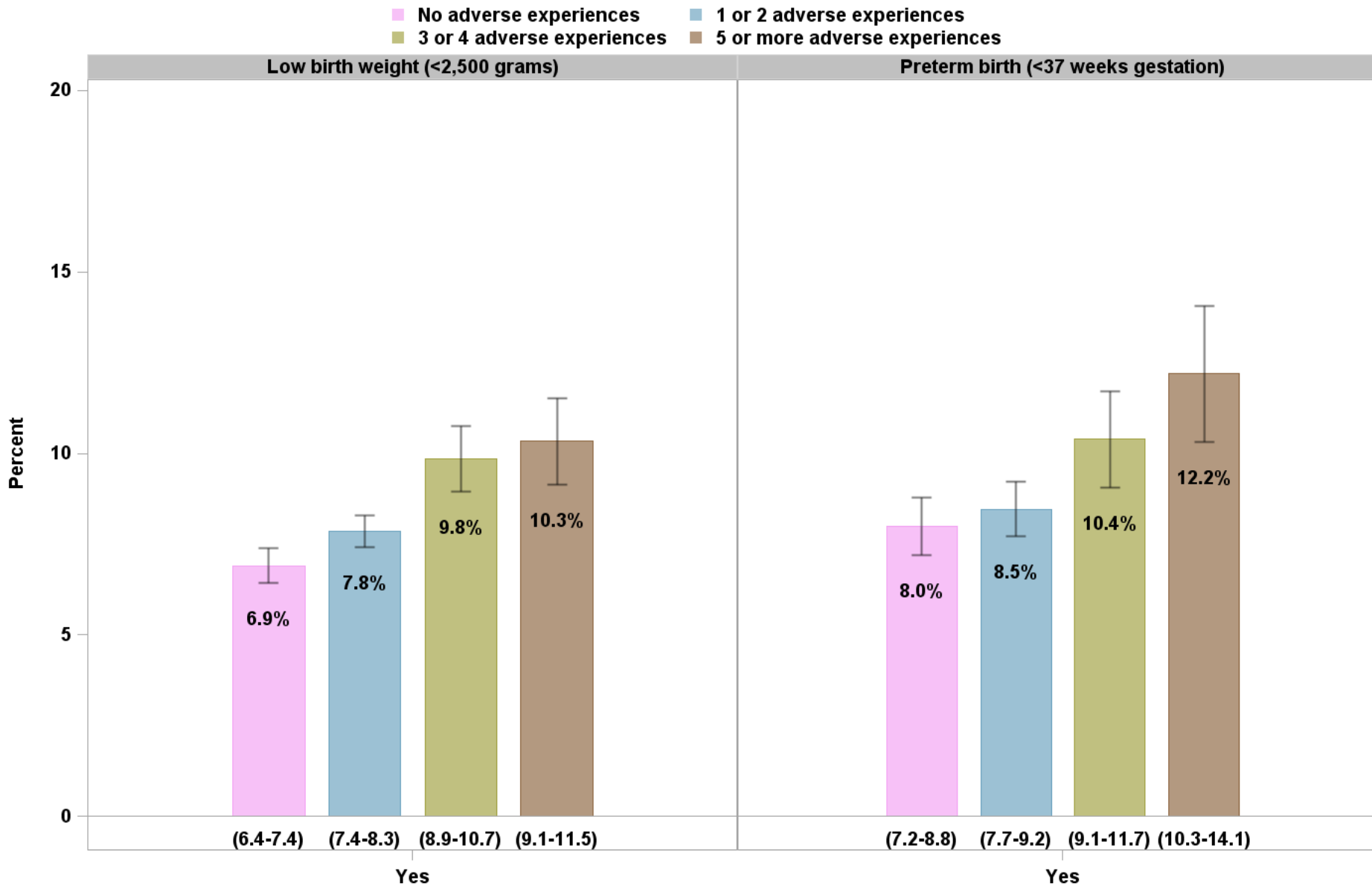


Delaware's preterm births (<37 weeks gestation) and low birth weight (<2,500 grams or 5lbs 8oz.) rates is higher than the U.S. rates.

\*Preterm is defined as infants born <37 weeks of gestation  
 \*\*Lowbirth weight is defined as infants born <2,500 grams or 5lbs 8oz.

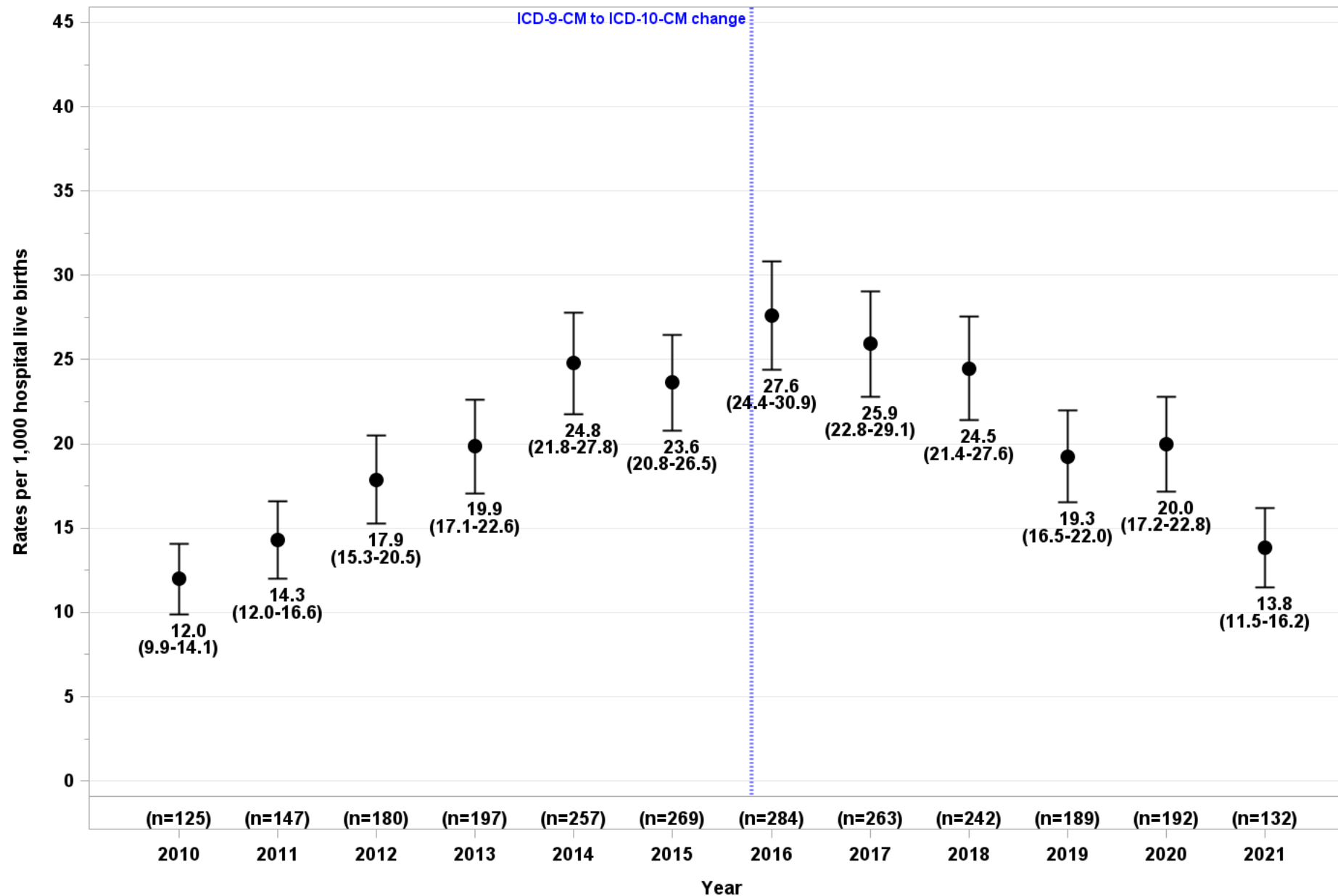


### Infant outcomes by adverse maternal experiences (AMEs) in Delaware, 2012-2021



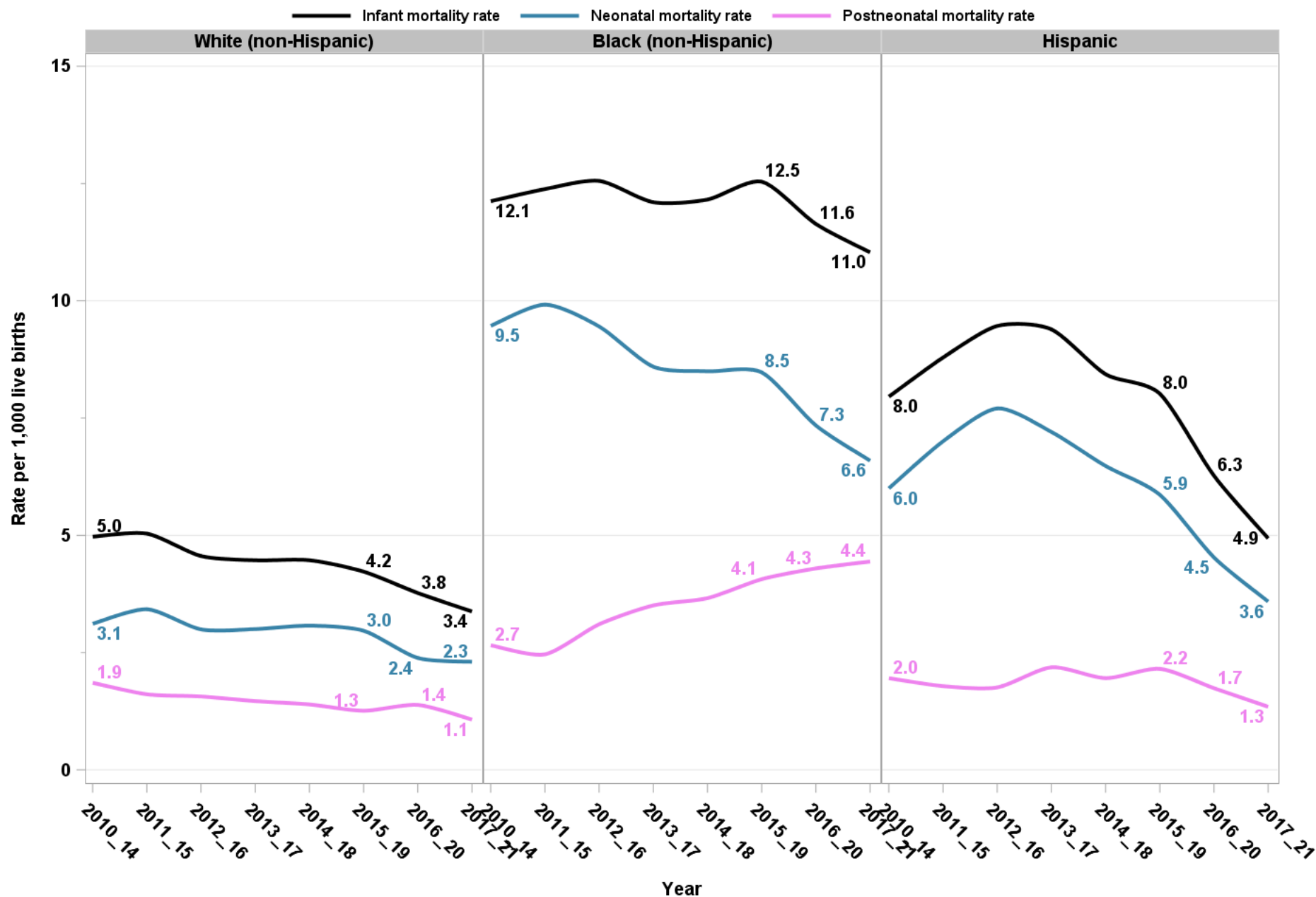
- Prevalence of poor birth outcomes increased with more adverse maternal experiences.

### Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)\* in Delaware, 2010-2021



Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Delaware Health Statistics Center, 2010-2020  
 \*NAS case definitions based on Council for State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) Tier 2 definition of a confirmed case  
 Number of cases (n), rates and 95% confidence intervals (CI)

Five-year infant mortality, neonatal mortality, and postneonatal mortality rates in Delaware, 2010-2021



5-year IMR for Black (non-Hispanic) decreased by **10%**; Hispanics saw a **39%** decline; and White (non-Hispanics) saw a **29%** decline during same time-period !

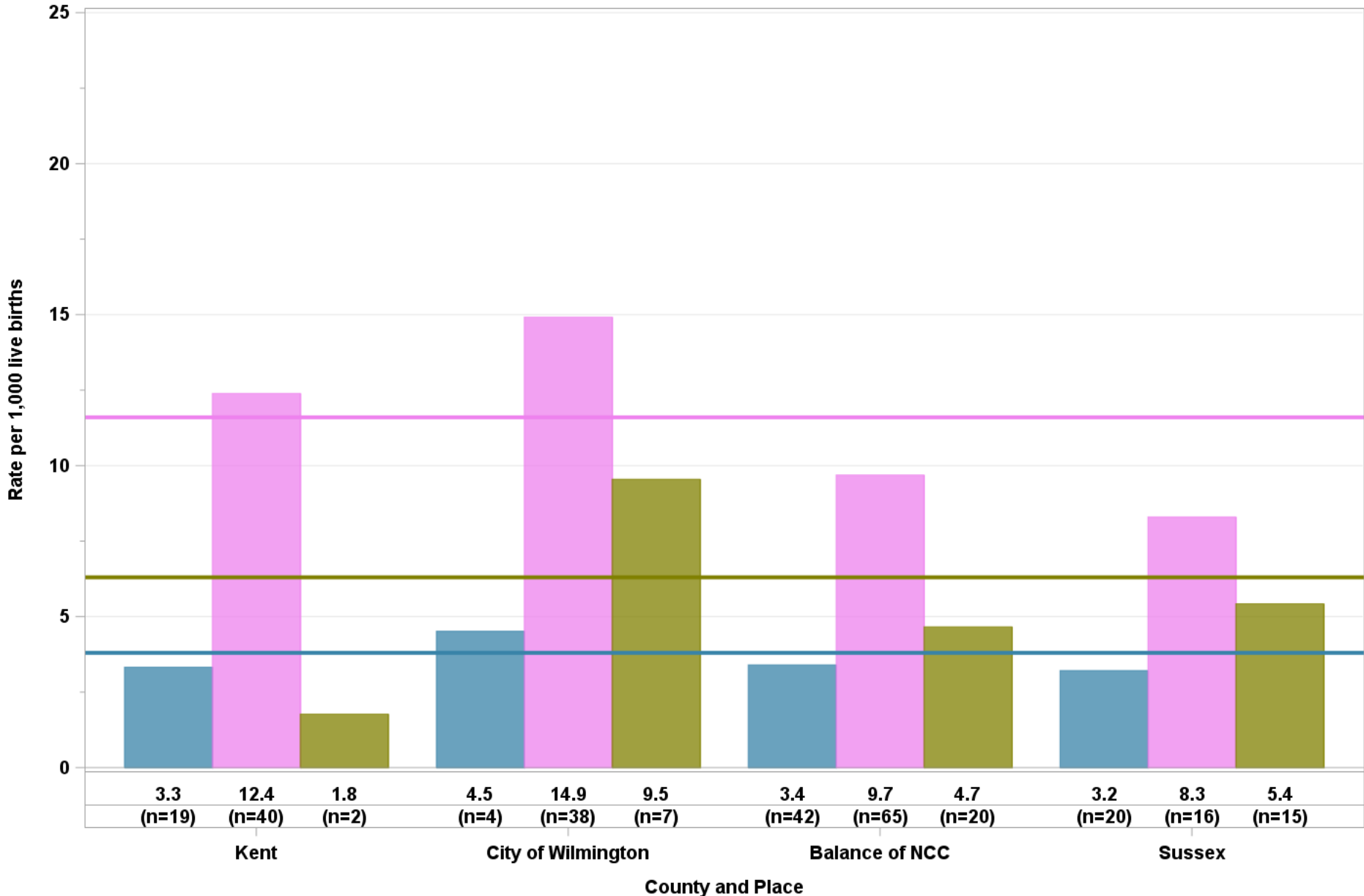
5-year neonatal mortality rate for Black (non-Hispanic) decreased by **30%**; Hispanics saw a **40%** decline; and White (non-Hispanics) saw a **26%** decline during same time-period !

5-year postneonatal mortality rate for Black (non-Hispanic) increased by **63%**!

Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Delaware Health Statistics Center, 2010-2021.  
 Notes: Infant mortality infant deaths 0-364 days, neonatal mortality infant deaths 0-27 days, postneonatal mortality infant deaths 28-364 days.

Five-year infant mortality by race and ethnicity and county/place, in Delaware, 2017-2021

Overall White (non-Hispanic) rate 3.4 Overall Black (non-Hispanic) rate 11.0 Overall Hispanic rate 4.9

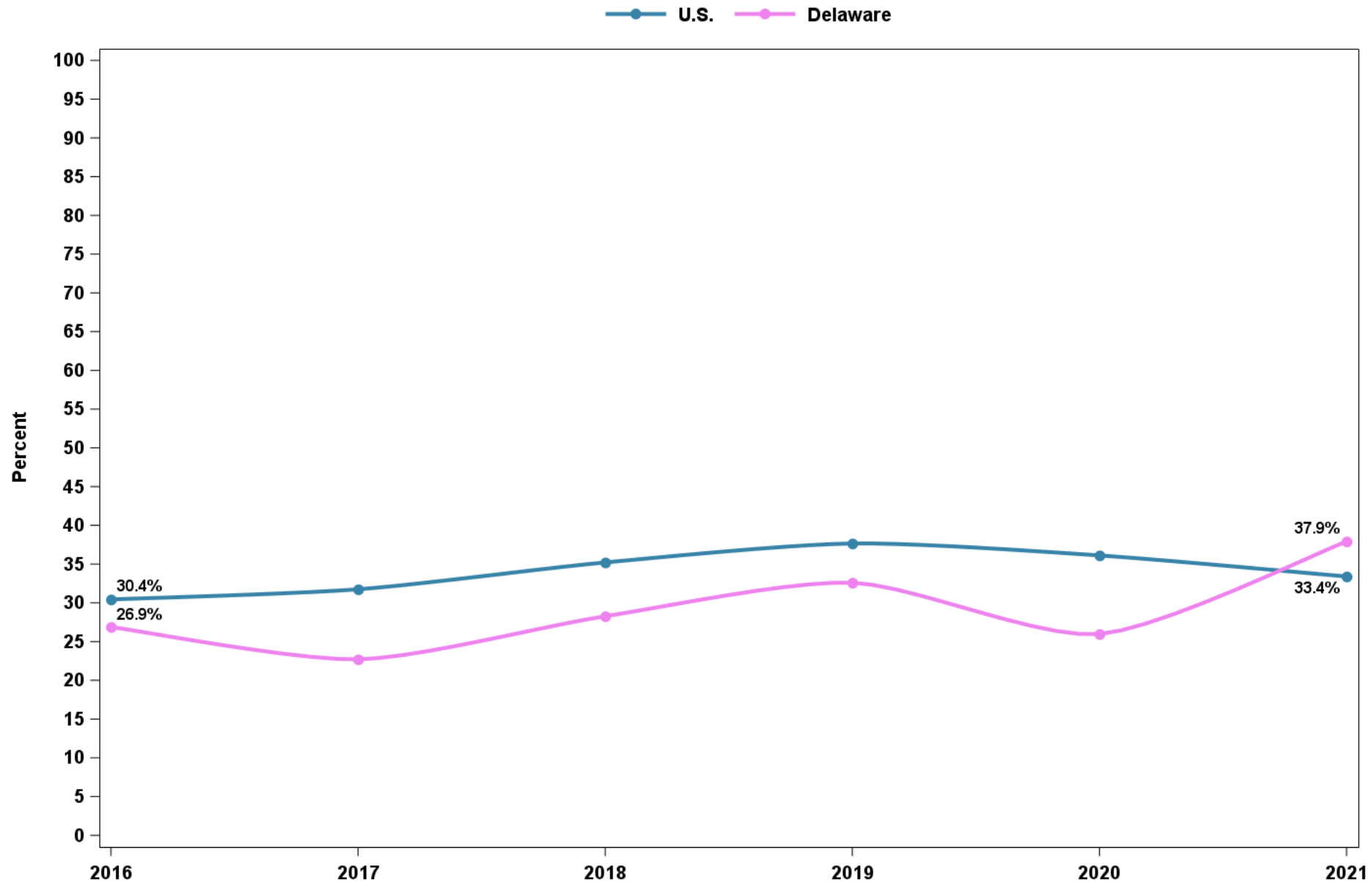


Notes: Infant mortality infant deaths 0-364 days

Irrespective of the place of residence, the 5-year Black (non-Hispanic) IMR was:

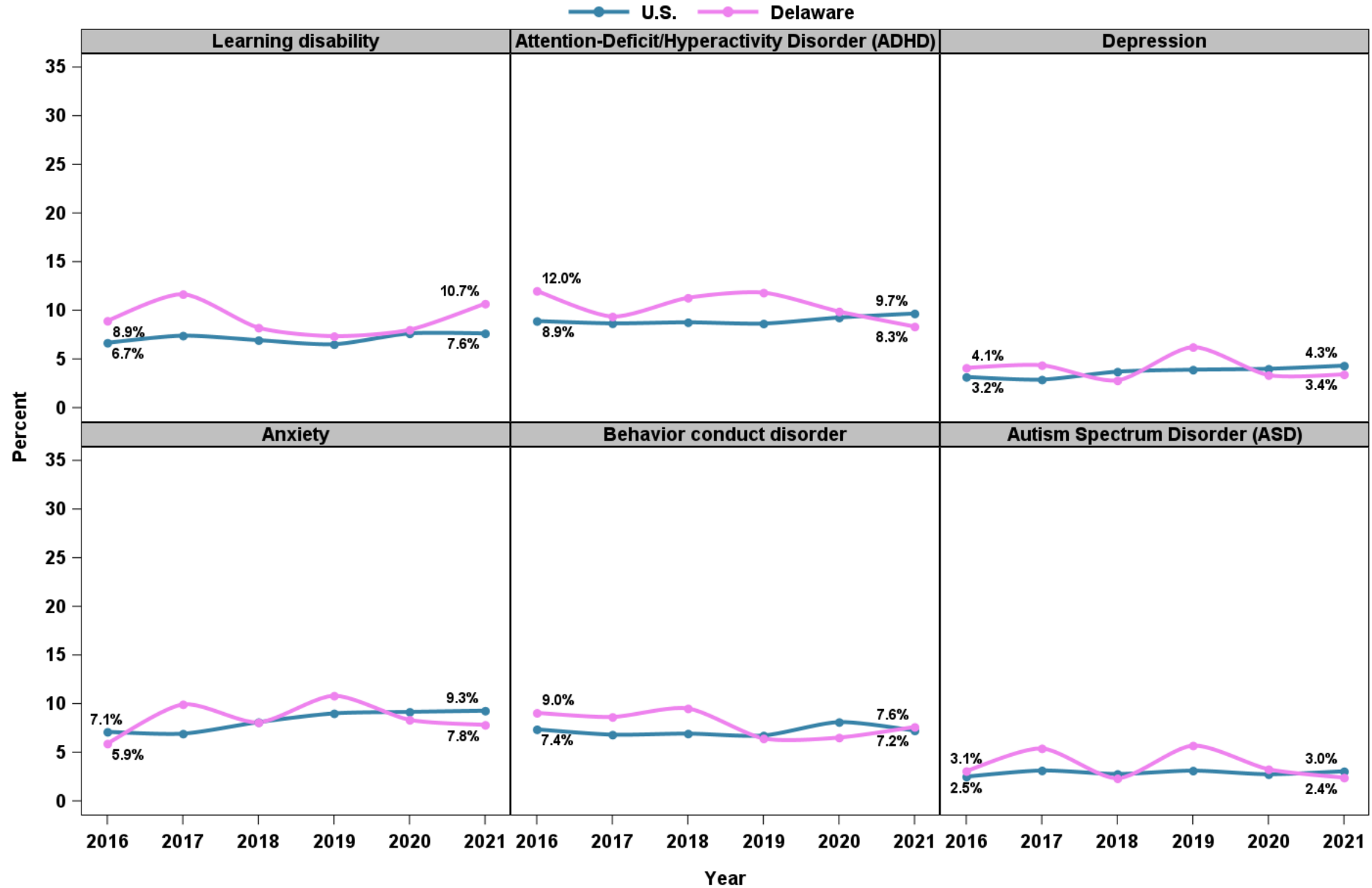
- **3.8** times of White (non-Hispanic) rate in Kent County;
- **3.3** times of White (non-Hispanic) rate in City of Wilmington;
- **2.9** times of White (non-Hispanic) rate in Balance of New Castle County; and
- **2.6** times of White (non-Hispanic) in Sussex County

# Percent of children (9-35 months) who received a developmental screening using a parent-completed screening tool in the U.S. and in Delaware, 2016-2021

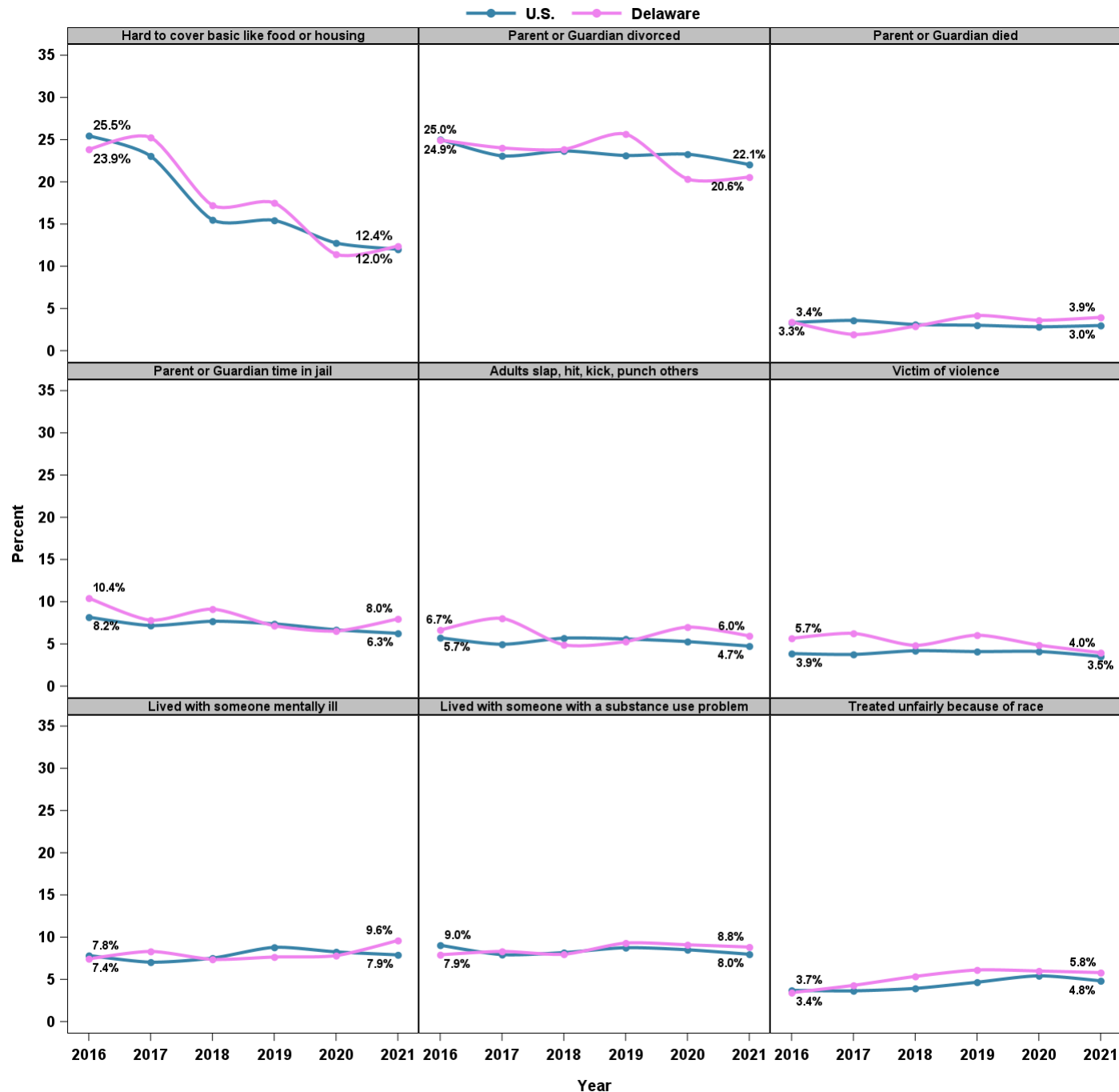


Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) 2016-2021 data.

Percent of children (3-17 years) who currently have learning disability, attention deficit disorder (ADD) or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), depression, anxiety, behavior conduct disorder, autism spectrum disorder (ASD) as reported by a parent/guardian in the U.S. and in Delaware, 2016-2021



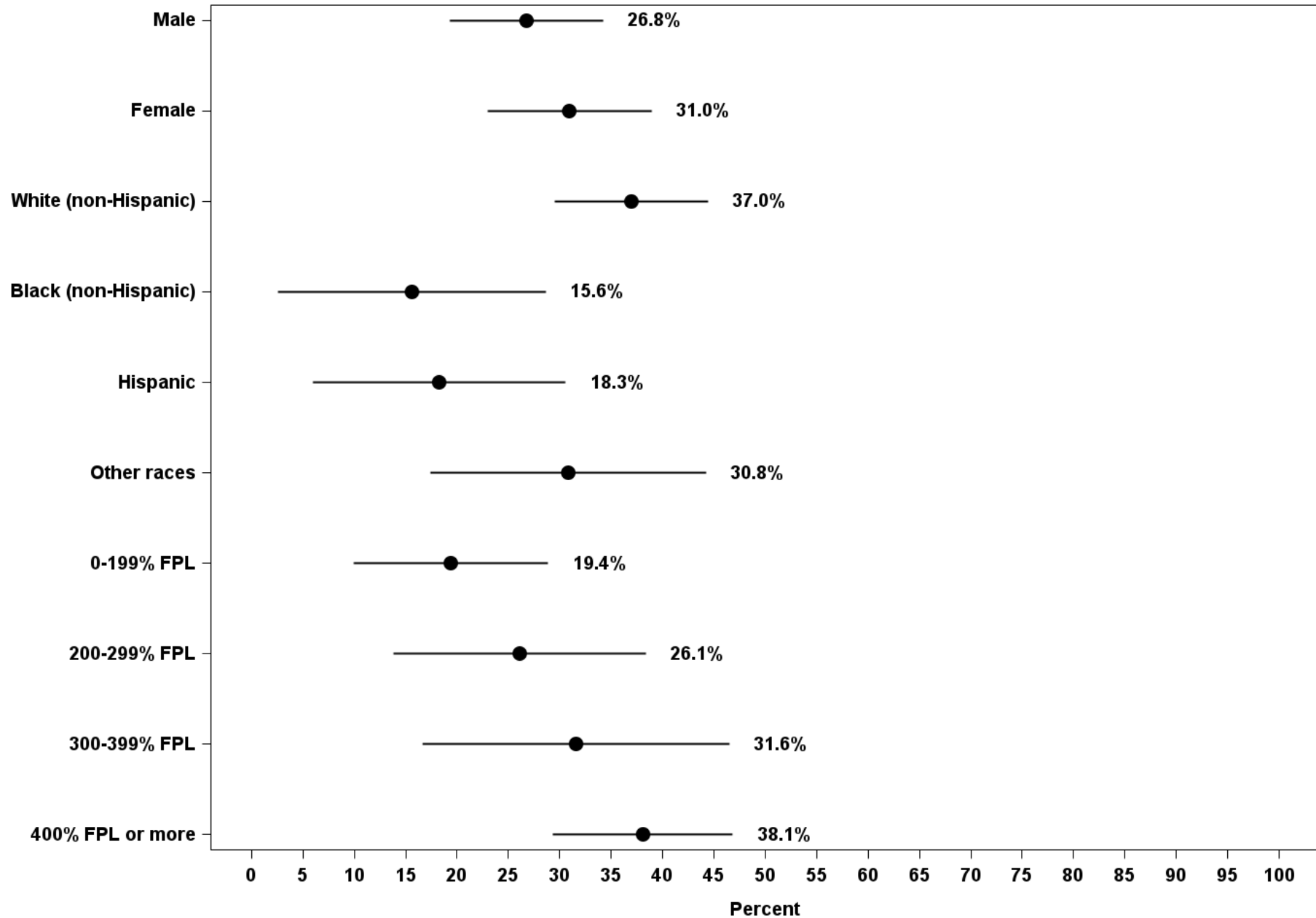
Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) 2016-2021 data.



In 2021, the percentage of children with following individual adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) was higher as compared to the U.S.

- Parent/Guardian died
- Parent/Guardian in jail
- Witnessed adults slap, hit, punch others
- Victim of violence
- Lived with someone with mental illness
- Lived with someone with a substance use problem
- Treated unfairly because of race

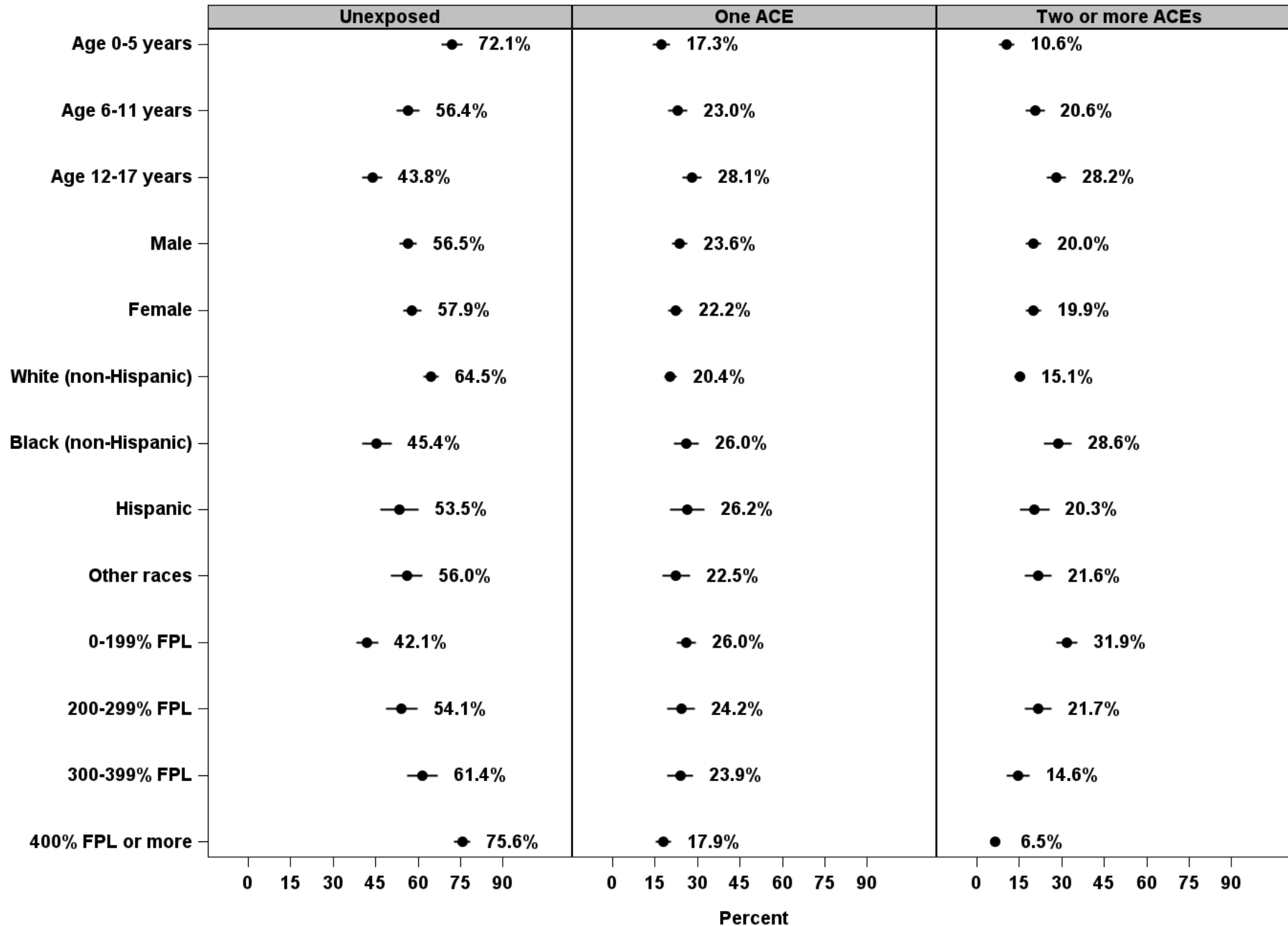
**Percent of children (9-35 months) who received a developmental screening using a parent-completed screening tool by key demographics in Delaware, 2016-2021**



Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) 2016-2021 data.



Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) composite measure as reported by a parent/guardian by key demographics in Delaware, 2016-2021



- Prevalence of **two or more ACEs** increased by age.
- Prevalence of **ACEs** was **significantly higher for Black (non-Hispanic)** as compared to White (non-Hispanic).
- Prevalence of **ACEs** decreased with increases in **federal income poverty**. ACEs highest among children with **<200% FPL**.

Source: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) 2016-2021 data.