





UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES



Prenatal Care – What are we missing?

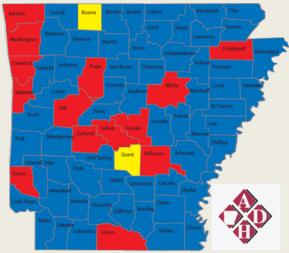
Zenobia Harris, DNP, RN Sarah Rhoads, PhD, DNP



- Discuss the need for social support interventions for women especially high risk women who are pregnant.
- Describe an innovative social support interventions which can assist in providing culturally competent support to high risk women who are pregnant.
- Discuss ways a social support program can be implemented.

determine whether you live or die."



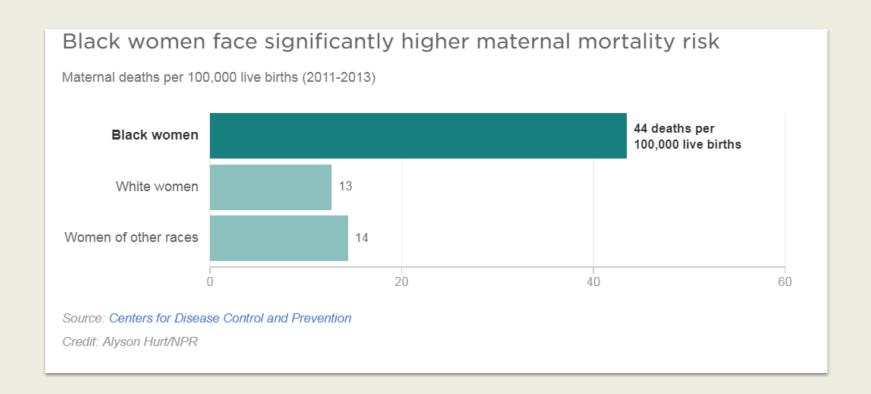




Entire County DesignationPartial County DesignationNo Designation

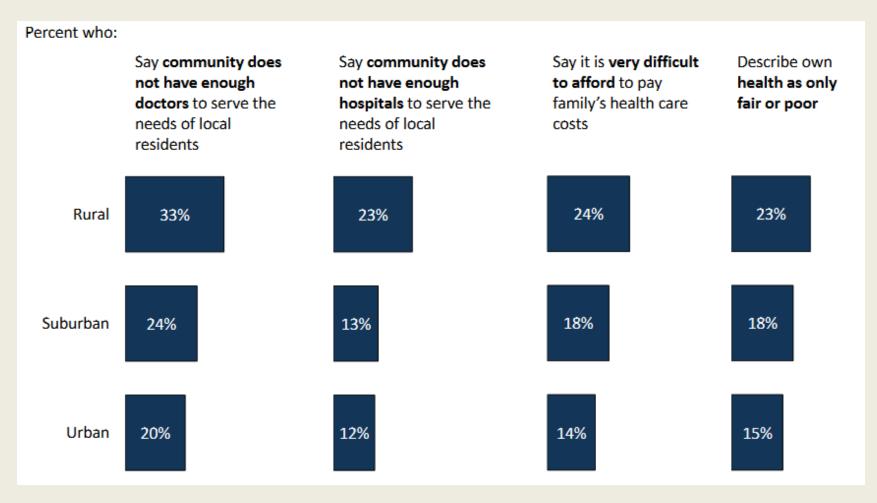
73 of 75 Arkansas counties are medically underserved

Current Health Care Statistics for Black Women who are Pregnant



Source - https://www.npr.org/2017/12/07/568948782/black-mothers-keep-dying-after-giving-birth-shalon-irvings-story-explains-why

Rural Residents Report Facing More Health Care Challenges than Urban/Suburban Residents



Rural Health Disparities – Obstetrics

Higher Rates compared to Urban/Suburban Women

Greater distance to a hospital with obstetric services

Late Prenatal Care (2nd or 3rd Trimester)

Hospitalizations with complications during pregnancy

Low birth weight

Preterm birth

Infant mortality

Delivery in a lower level facility when needed a higher level facility

Inadequate transportation to prenatal care services

Inadequate family planning services

Unplanned pregnancies

Sources - The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist Committee Opinion, Health Disparities in Rural Women (2014)

Rural Health Congress (2013). Rural Women's Health National Rural Health Association Policy Brief Policy Brief

Rural Health Inequities Mississippi River Delta Counties

Maternal mortality is significantly greater in the Delta region of the United States compared with the non-Delta United States.

Predictive Model Estimating Mortality Risk for Two Diverse Demographic Profiles

Demographic Profile	Predicted Mortality Rate per/100,000	95% CI
White, 15 to 19 years of age, married, living in non-Delta region	4.1	3.5-4.7
Black, over 40 years of age, unmarried, living in Delta Region	352.4	290.7-414.1

After controlling for maternal race/ethnicity, age, marital status, and education, the risk of maternal death is <u>16% higher</u> in the Delta region of the United States.













What is the
Birthing Project
USA and Arkansas
Birthing Project?





Social Support Intervention versus a Medical Intervention



Structure of the Program
Bunch Managers
Sister Friends
Little Sisters



Community Engagement
Website Launch
Blogs



Celebrations











Online course modules

Questions?









References

- CDC 2015. Infant Mortality Statistics from the 2013 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set. National Vital Statistics Reports. Table A. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64 09.pdf [PDF | 994KB]
- 2. Birthing Project USA http://www.birthingprojectusa.org/
- 3. Arkansas Department of Health PRAMS Survey based on the Centers for Disease Control PRAMS 2012 Survey. http://www.cdc.gov/prams/questionnaire.htm
- 4. Stanford Medicine (2015) Communication Assessment Tool adapted from the Communication Assessment Tool by Gregory Makoul, PhD, copyright 2004. https://med.stanford.edu/md/faculty-resources/information-tools-forms.html
- 5. RAND Health Social Support Survey Instrument
 http://www.rand.org/health/surveys tools/mos/social-support/surveyinstrument.html Usabilitynet.org System Usability Scale https://www.usability.gov/how-toand-tools/resources/templates/system-usability-scale-sus.html

Perinatal Quality Improvement



Source - http://www.perinatalqi.org/

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