



Using Research to Drive Improvements in Perinatal Health at the State and National Level

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Reem M. Ghandour, DrPH, MPA
Office of Epidemiology and Research
Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Health Resources and Services Administration
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



Goals



To use policy and programmatic examples to :

1. To show how epidemiological research has been used to inform and direct national policy and state action around perinatal health.
2. To start a conversation about the gaps in the evidence base that need to be filled in order to move the needle on key indicators of perinatal health.



Example #1: Healthy People 2020



- Healthy People provides evidence-based, 10-year national objectives for improving the health of all Americans.
- 71 Maternal, Infant and Child Health Objectives.
- Organized into 7 sections:
 - Morbidity & Mortality  Infant Mortality
 - Preconception Health & Behaviors
 - Pregnancy Health & Behaviors
 - Postpartum Health & Behaviors
 - Infant Care
 - Disability & Other Impairments
 - Health Services



Example #1: Healthy People 2020



MICH-3: Reduce the rate of all infant deaths

Baseline (2006): 6.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births

Target (2020): 6.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births

Current (2011): 6.05 infant deaths per 1,000 live births

But, this doesn't tell the whole story....

Significant disparities exist by:

- Infant age at death;
- Infant characteristics;
- Race/ethnicity;
- Geographic location.



Example #2: CoIIN



CoIIN: Collaborative Improvement & Innovation Network to Reduce Infant Mortality

Began in the 13 Southern States in January 2012 and has since been launched nation-wide.

Purpose: 1) share best practices; and 2) receive technical assistance around Quality Improvement and Collaborative Learning practices.

Focus on 5 key strategies:

- Reduce non-medically indicated early elective delivery (< 39 weeks) by 33%
- Reduce smoking rate among pregnant women by 3%
- Increase to 90%, or 20% above baseline, mothers delivering Very Low Birth Weight (VLBW) infants at the appropriate level of care
- Increase safe sleep practices by 5%
- Change Medicaid policy to increase number of women who receive interconception care (ICC) in 5-8 states



Example #2: CoIIN



- Early Elective Delivery: Overall 28% decline in early elective deliveries since 2011 baseline
- Smoking Cessation: Overall 6% decline in smoking during pregnancy since 2011 baseline
- Interconception Care: 7 out of 8 states documented Medicaid policy or procedure change to improve ICC access or content
- Perinatal Regionalization: significant engagement of partners and mobilization of teams in the states to address levels of care designations in context of 2012 American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) guidelines
- Safe Sleep: collaborative learning sessions to share best practices and innovations are being conducted monthly



Example 3#: Title V Performance Measures



Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant Program provides funds annually to all states and jurisdictions to design and implement infrastructure, enabling, and direct service programs to meet the needs of the maternal and child health population.

Performance Measurement System transformation goals:

1. Reduce burden
2. Maximize flexibility
3. Improve accountability and document impact



Example 3#: Title V Performance Measures



Framework:

(24) National Health
Status/Outcome Measures



(15) National Performance
Measures



State-Initiated Structure /
Process Measures

Performance Measure Domains:

1. Women's/Maternal Health
2. Perinatal/Infant Health
3. Child Health
4. Adolescent Health
5. Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs
6. Cross-cutting or Life Course Issues



Example 3#: Title V Performance Measures



- **National Outcome Measures:**
 - Preterm related mortality per 1,000 live births
 - Neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births
 - Infant mortality per 1,000 live births
- **Related National Performance Measure:**
 - Percent of VLBW infants born in a hospital with a Level III+ NICU (Perinatal Regionalization)
- **Possible State-Initiated Structure/Process Measures:**
 - Classification of hospital levels according to 2012 AAP guidelines with certification (yes/no);
 - Number and percent of Level I/II hospitals identified as delivering more than expected VLBWs receiving education to improve antenatal transfer;
 - Legislative/Medicaid policy to increase reimbursement for antenatal transfer or de-bundle transport and delivery payments (yes/no).



Research: What's Needed?



National Agenda

- Applied epidemiology focused on improving population health.

State/local Priorities

- Descriptive statistics answering the questions: Who? What? When? Where?

Strategies

- Actionable data to inform program selection, implementation and evaluation