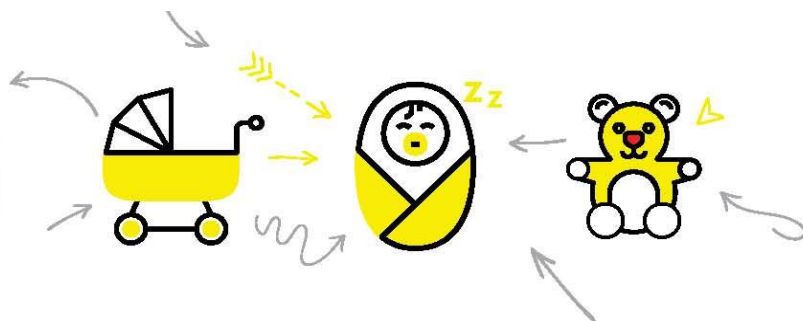


GEORGIA PRAMS

Your baby depends on you!



HOW TO REQUEST GEORGIA PRAMS DATA

Email at:

DPH-GeorgiaPRAMS@dph.ga.gov

- Datasets for analysis or aggregate data can be provided upon request.

For assistance making a Georgia PRAMS data request, please contact the PRAMS Team.

- After receiving approval from the Georgia PRAMS Team, proceed to the Public Health Information Portal (PHIP) to complete a formal data request:

<https://dph.georgia.gov/hip-data-request>

[Other Announcements](#)

- Georgia PRAMS 2017 data is now available upon request!
- Georgia PRAMS for Dads Project began in October!

GEORGIA PRAMS NEWSLETTER –FALL 2018

This newsletter provides information to assist the Georgia PRAMS Steering Committee and other agencies and organizations to better understand issues important to maternal and infant health outcomes in Georgia. If there are specific topics you would like to see in future newsletters, please contact the Georgia PRAMS Team at DPH-GeorgiaPRAMS@dph.ga.gov.

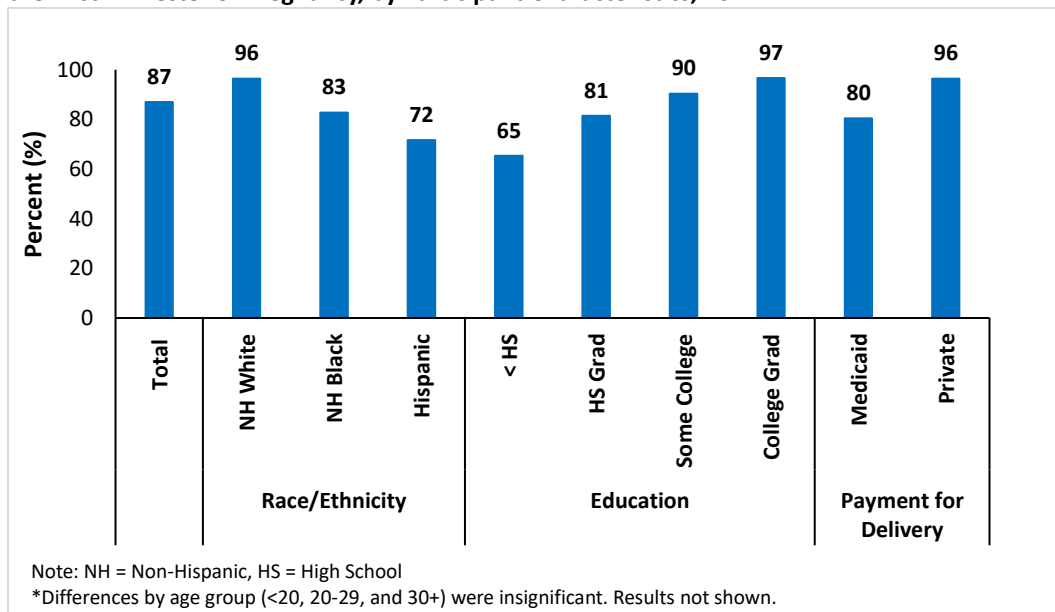
DATA SPOTLIGHT – PRENATAL CARE

Prenatal care is the healthcare a woman receives during pregnancy¹. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that women begin prenatal care within their first trimester². Prenatal care within the first trimester provides healthcare providers the opportunity to treat medical conditions early, and advise women on modifiable lifestyle behaviors that contribute to poor pregnancy and birth outcomes^{1,3}. Women who do not receive prenatal care as recommended are at a higher risk of adverse pregnancy and birth outcomes, such as preterm birth, obstetric complications, low birth weight infants and neonatal mortality⁴.

Using 2017 Georgia PRAMS data, we calculated the percent of mothers who received prenatal care within their first trimester of pregnancy by maternal characteristic:

- Overall, **87%** of Georgia mothers reported starting prenatal care within their first trimester (Figure 1).
- The likelihood of receiving prenatal care within the first trimester differed by maternal characteristic:
 - Non-Hispanic White respondents were **more likely** to report receiving prenatal care during the first trimester than non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic respondents;
 - Respondents with less education tended to be **less likely** to receive prenatal care within the first trimester; and
 - Respondents who used private insurance as the payment for delivery, were **more likely** to receive prenatal care during the first trimester than respondents who used Medicaid.

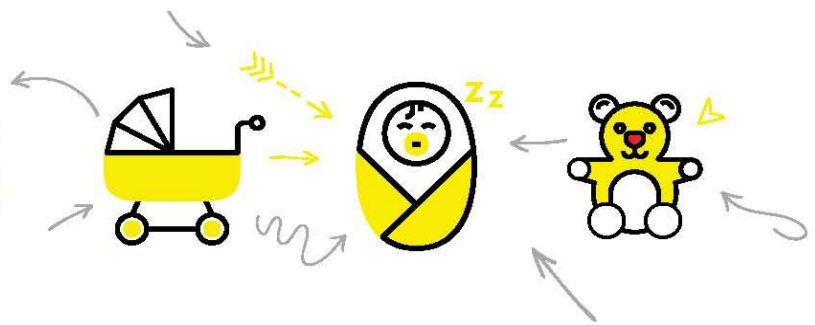
Figure 1. Percent of Georgia PRAMS Respondents who Reported Receiving Prenatal Care within the First Trimester of Pregnancy, by Participant Characteristics, 2017



References: (1) Moller, A., Petzold, M., Chou, D., & Say, L. (2017). Early antenatal care visit: A systematic analysis of regional and global levels and trends of coverage from 1990 to 2013. *The Lancet Global Health*, 5(10). doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(17)30325-x. (2) WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. (2016). Geneva: World Health Organization. (3) Heaman, M. I., Newburn-Cook, C. V., Green, C. G., Elliott, L. J., & Helewa, M. E. (2008). Inadequate prenatal care and its association with adverse pregnancy outcomes: A comparison of indices. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 8(1). doi:10.1186/1471-2393-8-15. (4) Alibekova, R., Huang, J., & Chen, Y. (2013). Adequate Prenatal Care Reduces the Risk of Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes in Women with History of Infertility: A Nationwide Population-Based Study. *PLoS ONE*, 8(12). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0084237. (5) PDF: AMCHP Fact Sheet FATHER INVOLVEMENT IN MCH PROGRAMS [PDF]. (2009, August). ASSOCIATION OF MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMS. (6) Kotelchuck, M., & Lu, M. (2017). Father's Role in Preconception Health. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 21(11), 2025-2039. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2370-4

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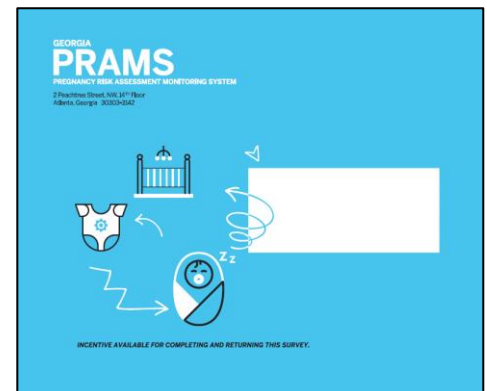
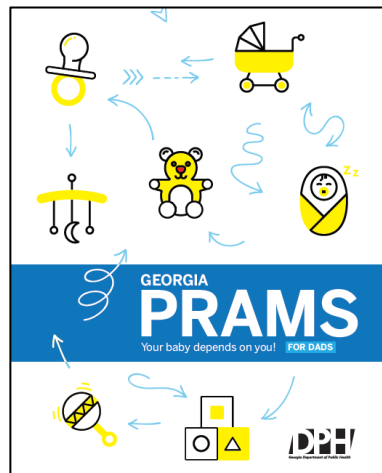
GEORGIA PRAMS FOR DADS PILOT PROJECT

Fathers play an important role in the health and development of their families. In fact, paternal involvement is strongly associated with better prenatal and postnatal maternal health, and improved developmental outcomes for children⁵. Although fathers' involvement in families is increasing, there has been limited research on how fatherhood affects the health and well-being of fathers themselves, especially around the time of the transition into fatherhood⁶.

Georgia PRAMS was selected to be the first state to pilot the **PRAMS for Dads** project. PRAMS for Dads is sponsored by the Georgia Department of Public Health and Northwestern University. This project is designed to better understand fathers' health, experiences, and behaviors around the time their new baby was born. Data collection on fathers began in October 2018.

The PRAMS for Dads questionnaire asks about:

- General health
- Health insurance
- Contraceptive use
- Father involvement
- Safety
- Parenting
- Pregnancy intention
- Alcohol and drug use
- Dependents
- Relationship status
- Tobacco use, hookah use and electronic nicotine delivery system use



Georgia PRAMS Project

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