

2017 Effective Strategies to Reduce Infant Death

Home Visitor Training for the Ohio Progesterone Project

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OPQC is a voluntary statewide consortium of perinatal clinicians, hospitals, policy makers and governmental entities that aims, through the use of improvement science, to reduce preterm births and improve birth outcomes across Ohio as quickly as possible.

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Why Are We Here Today?

- Talk About Ohio's Project to Prevent Premature Birth.
- Answer Your Questions About Progesterone to Prevent Premature Birth.
- Ask for Your Help in This Project.
 - Prematurity is the Leading Cause of Infant Death
 - Early Birth in Previous Pregnancy → ↑ Risk Next Pregnancy
 - There is a Safe Treatment to Reduce this Risk

Who Are the Babies Who Most Often Die Before Their 1st Birthday ?

- African American Babies
- Babies Born More Than 2 Months Early
- Babies Born in Regions & Neighborhoods At Risk

Infant Mortality Rates 2003 – 2013 By Maternal Race & Ethnicity

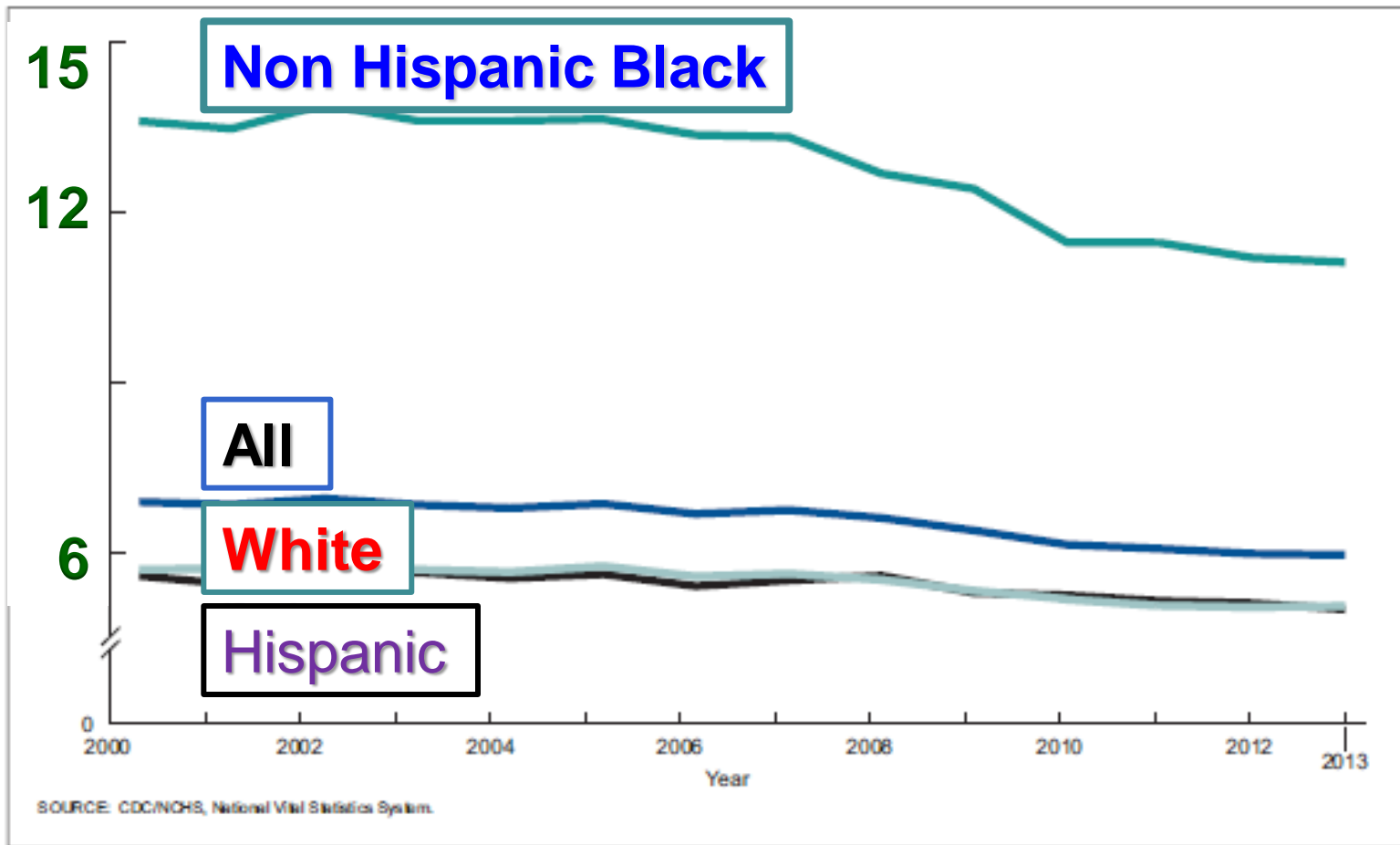
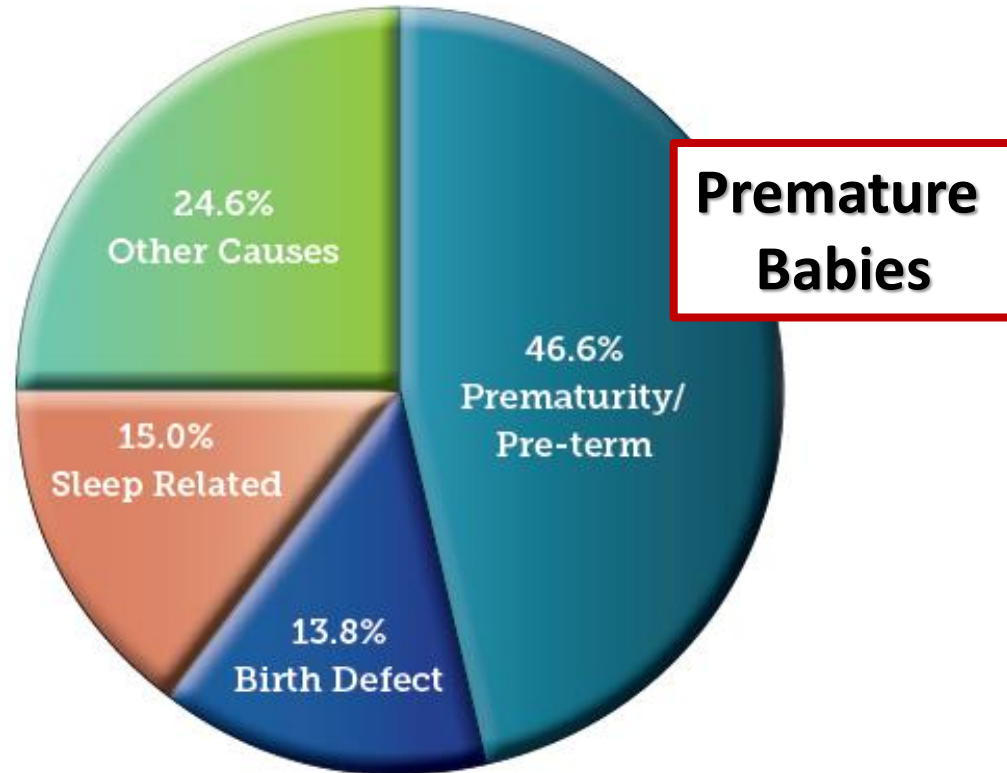


Figure 1. Infant mortality rates, by race and Hispanic origin of mother: United States, 2000–2013

Figure 3: Ohio Infant Mortality by Leading Causes (2013)

Causes of Infant Mortality in Ohio



Based on in-depth Child Fatality Reviews (CFRs) of approximately 96 percent of infant deaths. Ohio law requires every county to review the deaths of children through a CFR process. CFR data are the outcome of thoughtful inquiry and discussion by a multi-disciplinary group of local experts who consider all circumstances surrounding the death of each child. The cause of death identified through CFR may not match the death certificate.

What Can We Do About It?

- Find the Women Who May Deliver Too Soon:
 - *Women Who Have a Previous Early Birth.*
 - *Women with a very short cervix.*
- Make Sure They Get Prenatal Care ASAP.
 - *Offer Progesterone Treatment to Reduce Risk.*
 - *Treatment Starts at 4 months of pregnancy!*
 - *Answer Their Questions About Progesterone.*
- Support Steps Needed to Get Progesterone
 - *Weekly Shots & Frequent Office Visits.*

Role of Community Health Workers

For PREGNANT WOMEN

- **Ask:** *Have You Had a Prior Early Birth?*
- **Accelerate:** *1st Prenatal Visit ASAP.*
- **Advise:** *Prematurity #1 → Infant Death.*
- **Refer:** *To Prenatal Care Provider.*
- **Follow Up:** *Assure Rx Is Filled + Used.*

Role of Community Health Workers

For WOMEN WHO AREN'T PREGNANT

- **Advise:**
 - *Prematurity #1 → Infant Death.*
 - *An Early Birth → More Risk Next Time.*
 - *There IS a Safe, FDA approved Treatment.*

OHIO Progesterone Project 2014 – 2017

Started at Large Maternity Hospital Clinics 2014 → 2017

Results:

- **6.6% Decrease in Ohio Births < 32 Weeks**
 - Driven by 20% Decline Births < 32 weeks in Women w/ a Previous PTB
 - Especially Among Women Insured by Medicaid & African American Women

OPQC Progesterone Project

Next Steps

- **Spread to All Ohio Prenatal Care Providers**
 - Federally Qualified Health Centers
 - Ohio's Highest Risk Counties and Neighborhoods
 - Ohio ACOG, OHA, Regional Infant Mortality Teams
- **Create Credible Messengers to Drive Demand**
 - CHW, Home Visitors, Churches, Centering Preg
- **Early Entry to Prenatal Care**
- **Transportation**
- ***e-PRAF2.0* – A Communication Form for All Medicaid-Insured Pregnant Women**



Progesterone: Preterm Birth Prevention

Preterm Birth is defined as babies born before 37 weeks.

What is PROGESTERONE?

- Progesterone is a natural hormone that your body and the baby's placenta produces
- For some women, prescribing additional progesterone can decrease the risk of preterm birth
- Safe for both mom and baby

Why do you need PROGESTERONE?

- Babies born too soon may die, need to stay in the hospital longer and are more likely to have health problems later in life
- The risk of prematurity decreases with proper use of progesterone during pregnancy

Who can get PROGESTERONE?

- Pregnant women with previous preterm births
- Pregnant women with a short cervix determined by vaginal ultrasound

How do you receive PROGESTERONE?

- Given as a once a week shot
- Vaginal suppository or capsule or gel every night

When do you need to receive PROGESTERONE?

- Start between 16-22 weeks
- Should be continued through 36 weeks

Where do I get PROGESTERONE?

- OB providers office or home health can prescribe it



5 Steps to Promote Progesterone for Preterm Birth Prevention

Ask the mom about prior premature births she may have had!

Advise about the problems experienced by babies born prematurely!

Accelerate the first prenatal visit!

Refer the mom to a prenatal care provider to discuss the potential benefits of Progesterone!

Follow Up to see if progesterone was prescribed and taken as scheduled, without barriers or complications!

Resources

OPQC: <https://www.opqc.net/>

March of Dimes: <http://prematurityresearch.org/ohiocollaborative/>

Ohio Department of Health: <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/>



Join Us As We Spread The Progesterone Work!



We Will Return with a Progesterone Guide for
Community Health Workers and Home Visitors.



We Need Your Comments & Questions.