# Is the prevalence of abdominal wall defects in the Hudson Valley Region of New York a public health concern?

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# Background Abdominal wall defects

- Nationwide epidemiologic studies demonstrate an increasing prevalence of abdominal wall defects with gastroschisis indicated as the major contributor to this increase<sup>1-6</sup>
- Gastroschisis prevalence:0.6-1.6 / 10,000 live births<sup>1</sup>
- Omphalocele prevalence:1.6-2.5 / 10,000 live births¹
  - 1. Goldkrand et al. J Matern Fet Med 2004;15
  - 2. McDonnell et al. Ir Med J 2002;95(8)
  - 3. Suita et al. J Pediatr Surg 2002;35(1)
  - 4. Chabra et al. E-PAS2006:59:3870.9
  - 5. Salihu HM. Birth Defects Res A Clin Mol Teratol. 2003;67:630-36
    - Salihu HM. Birth Defects Res A Clin Mol Teratol. 2004;70(9):586-91

# Regional differences in abdominal wall defects

Prevalence rates also vary between regions and countries:

Europe:

Gastroschisis: 0.94/10,000 live births

Georgia, USA:

Gastroschisis: 3/ 10,000 live births

Omphalocele: 2.8/10,000 live births

Goldkrand et al. J Matern Fet Med 2004;15

#### Risk factors for abdominal wall defects?

- Vascular insult
- Maternal age
- Maternal substance abuse
- Geographic location: urban vs. rural
- Associated chromosomal abnormalities (more common with omphalocele)
- Racial and ethnic disparities have been suggested but evidence is inconclusive

- Salihu HM. Birth Defects Res A Clin Mol Teratol. 2003;67:630-36
- 2. Salihu HM. Birth Defects Res A Clin Mol Teratol. 2004;70(9):586-91

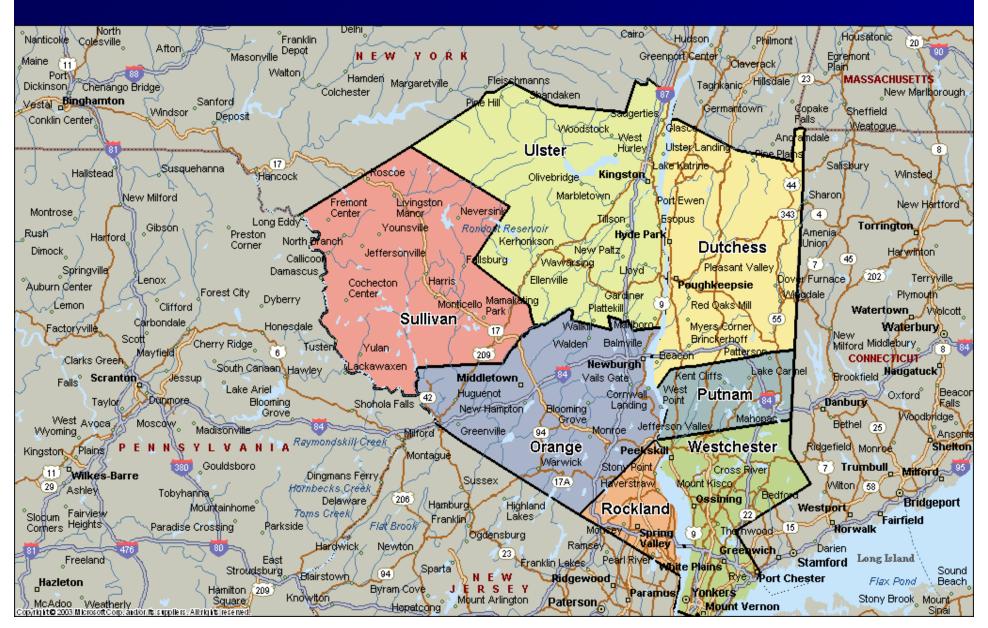
# Objective

To determine the prevalence abdominal wall defects in the Hudson Valley Region of New York by race and ethnicity

## Methods I

- Hudson Valley Region (HVR) in New York State from 1992-2001
- New York State Department of Health Congenital Malformations Registry (CMR) & Vital Statistics
  - Data specific to county by race and ethnicity
  - Racial data based on matching CMR case report to mother's birth certificate
    - Categories:
      - Non-Hispanic White
      - Non-Hispanic Black
      - Hispanic
      - Other: American Indian, Asian or Pacific Islander, Unknown
  - Live-birth children diagnosed up to 2 years of age

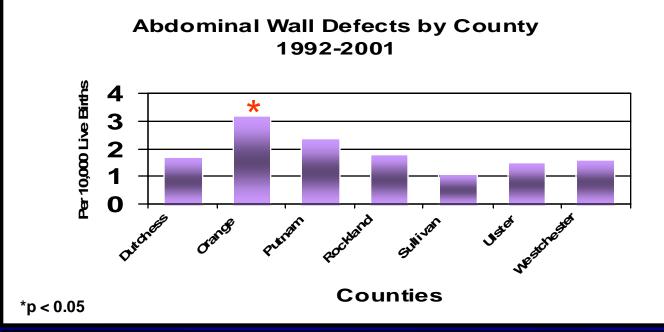
# Hudson Valley Region, NY

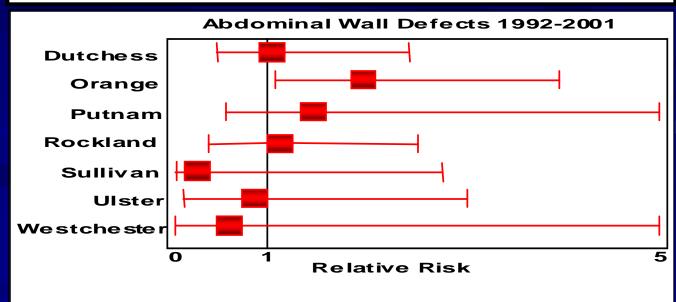


#### Methods II

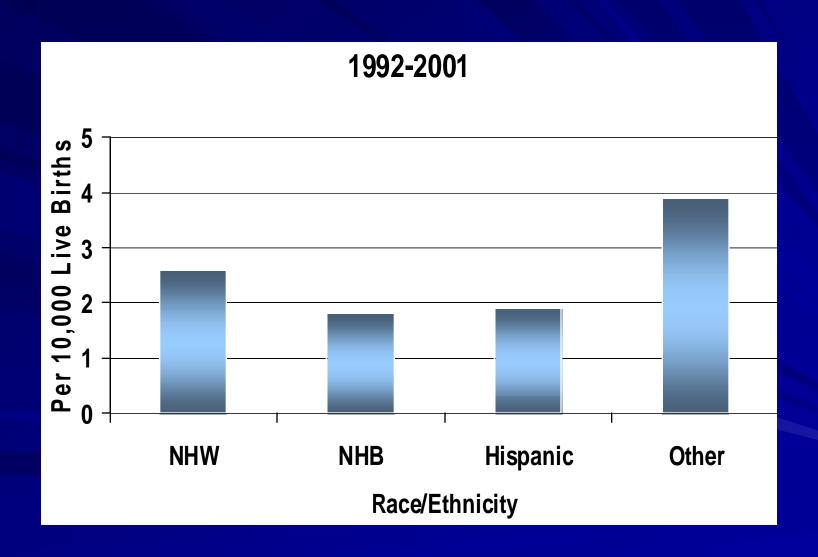
- British Pediatric Association (BPA) coding system, a modified form of the ICD-9 coding system used to group AWDs into categories
- Prevalence calculated using number of AWDs per race-specific live births
- Poisson regression, adjusting for population size, used for analysis of relative risks

# All Abdominal Wall Defects

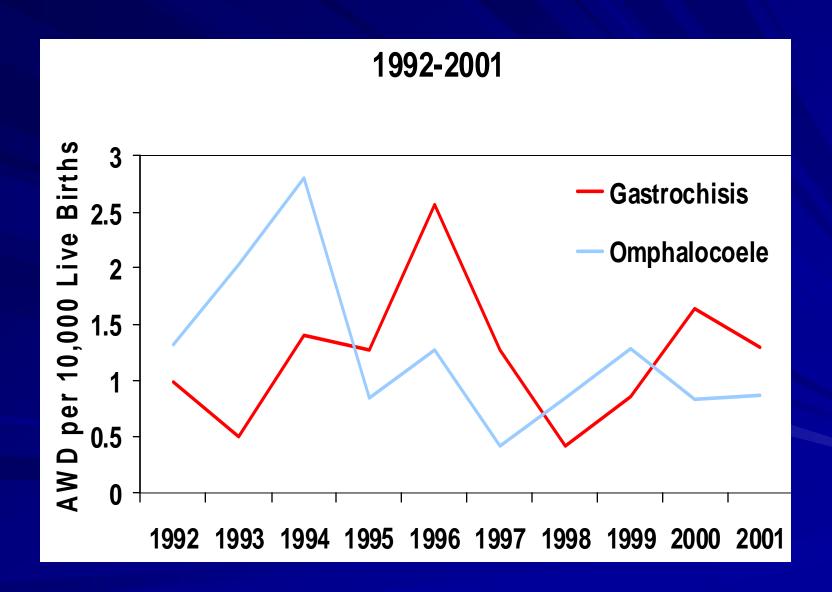




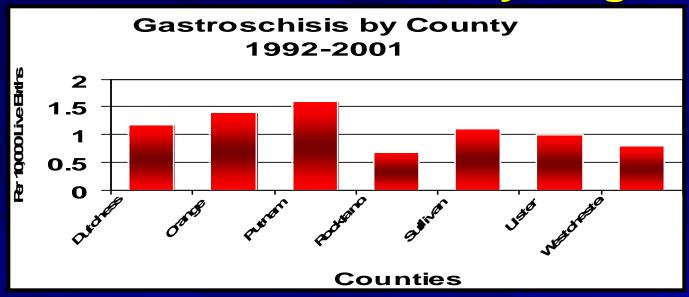
## Abdominal Wall Defects by Race/Ethnicity

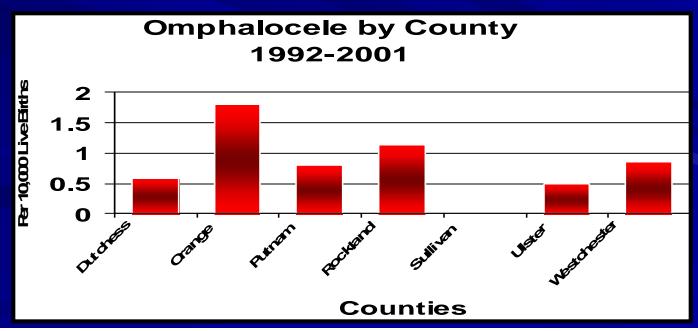


#### Abdominal Wall Defects Temporal Trends



## **Abdominal Wall Defects by Region**





#### Limitations

- Outcomes studied are rare occurrences, therefore it may be difficult to detect significant differences
- Aggregate data did not control for potential confounders (e.g.: gender, birth weight, gestational age, maternal age, race, drug use, years education, parity, household income, prenatal care, insurance)
- Chance variations in AWD prevalence between time periods could be due to small populations within the counties, particularly in regards to minority races

## Conclusions

- Regional differences in abdominal wall defects prevalence exist in the Hudson Valley Region of New York State
- Cases were more prevalent for Orange County compared to the other counties
- Temporal trends of abdominal wall defects are inconsistent with reports from other populations
- These differences among counties have implications for public health surveillance and prenatal monitoring

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