

# **Friendly Access**

Women's Perspectives on Problems in Maternity Care

> Charles S. Mahan, M.D <u>csmahan@health.usf.edu</u> Dee Jeffers, R.N., M.P.H. <u>djeffers@health.usf.edu</u> Linda A. Detman, Ph.D. <u>ldetman@health.usf.edu</u>

The Lawton and Rhea Chiles Center for Healthy Mothers and Babies

#### USF HEALTH

## National Friendly Access<sup>sm</sup> Program

- Change the culture of maternal and child health care in ways that improve consumers satisfaction, access, use, and outcomes
- Create a maternal and child health care culture of "service excellence".

# National Friendly Access<sup>sm</sup> Program<sup>HEALTH</sup>

- The Lawton and Rhea Chiles Center for Healthy Mothers and Babies
- HRSA MCH Bureau
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- The Disney Institute



Pilot Communities:

- Indianapolis, IN
- Jacksonville, FL
- East Tennessee (4 rural counties)
- Flint/Genesee County, MI



"Service Excellence" training at the Disney Institute - Florida

Baseline assessments of consumers' perceptions and experiences

Intervention design and implementation



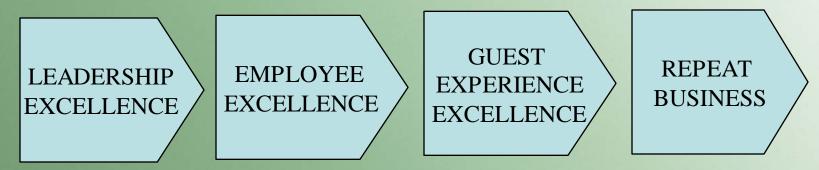
You won't believe what you can do



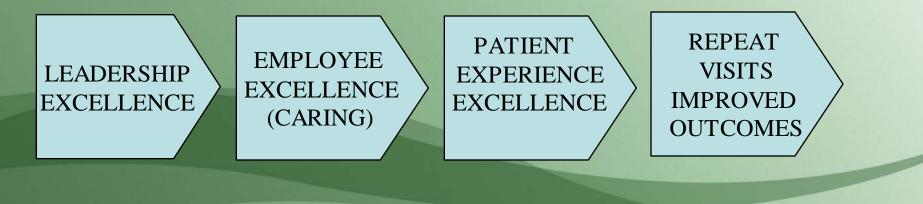
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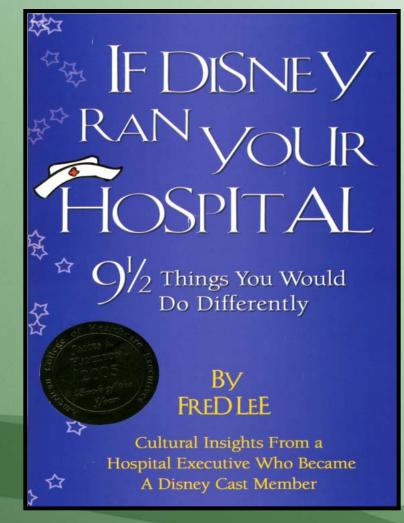
#### Disney Loyalty Chain



#### Maternal & Child Health Loyalty Chain







#### USF HEALTH

## National Friendly Access<sup>sm</sup> Program

Lee: Most methods used to keep customers won't work for health care providers

For patients, loyalty comes from compassion and caring

Lee: Regard patient satisfaction as fool's gold Disney does not measure satisfaction Measure to improve NOT to impress



The survey was designed to measure women's perceptions of six dimensions of prenatal care:

Art of care
Technical quality
Physical environment
Access
Availability

**6.** Efficacy



Instrument development:

- From well-designed, tested and validated instruments items were borrowed and/or augmented.
- With permission from the authors, the Prenatal Care Satisfaction Scale by Handler, Raube, Rosenberg, and Kelley (1998) was included.



- 1,781 face to face surveys were conducted
- Mothers following delivery of a live infant in hospital post partum units
- 45 60 minutes per survey 161 items
- \$20 gift card incentive



- Interviewers were recruited and trained locally.
- Supervision of data collection provided by local evaluators
- Bi-weekly conference calls with National research and program staff



Total surveys completed: 1,781

Total Medicaid enrolled: 1,541 (86.5%)

<u>Urban</u> Medicaid enrolled: 1,011

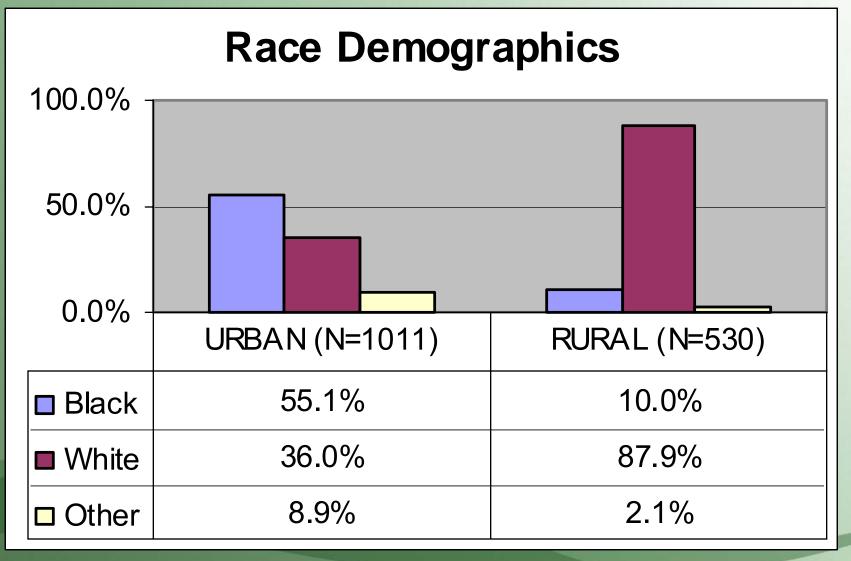
Rural Medicaid enrolled: 530



# Findings

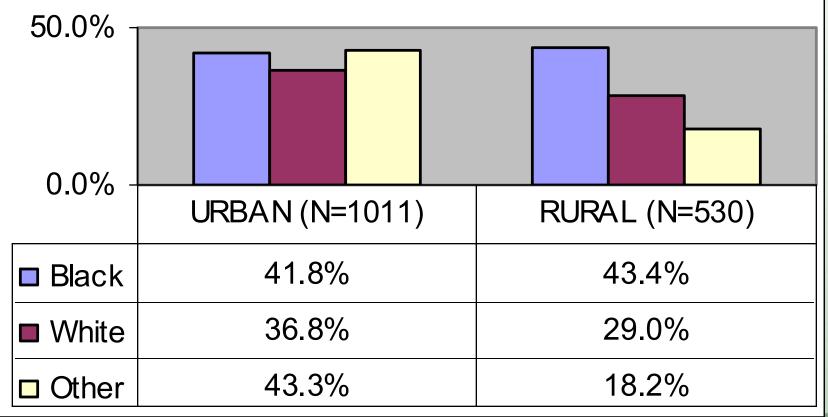
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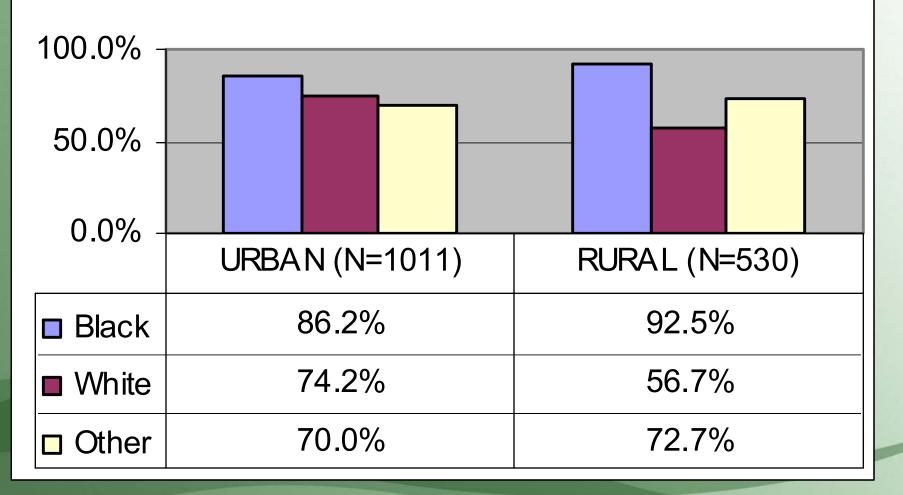


#### Mothers with less then a High School Education





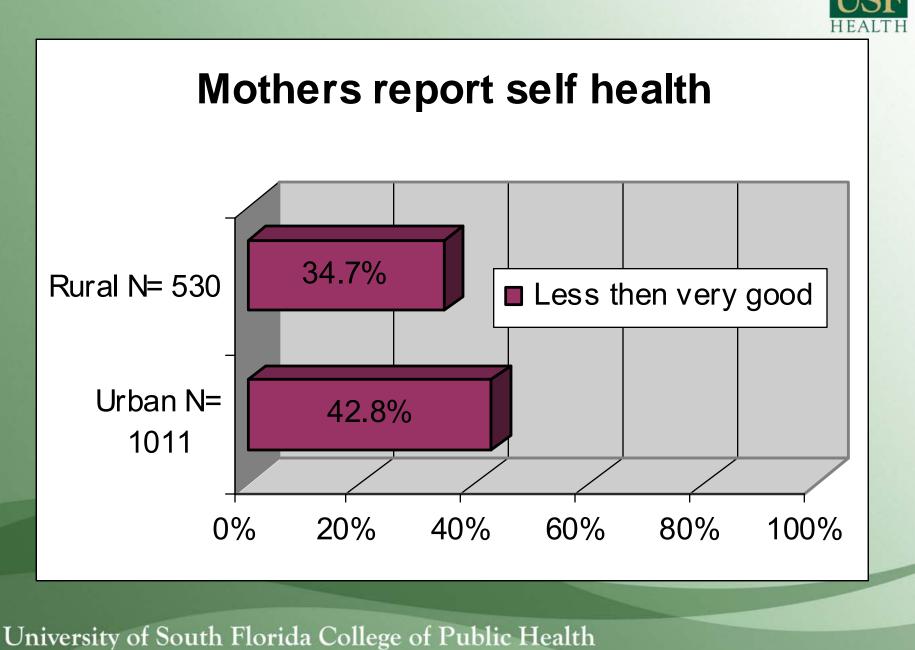
#### **Unmarried Mothers by Race**





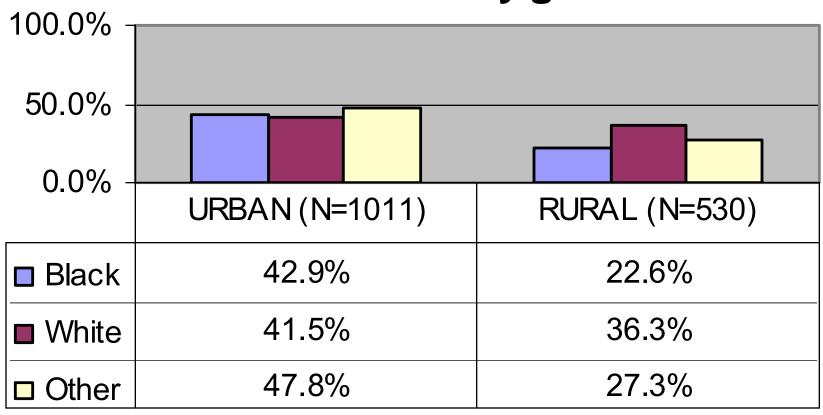
#### Mothers reporting high stress 40.0% 20.0% 0.0% **URBAN** (N=1011) RURAL (N=530) 22.3% 24.5% ■ Black 25.3% 27.5% White 10.0% 36.4% □ Other



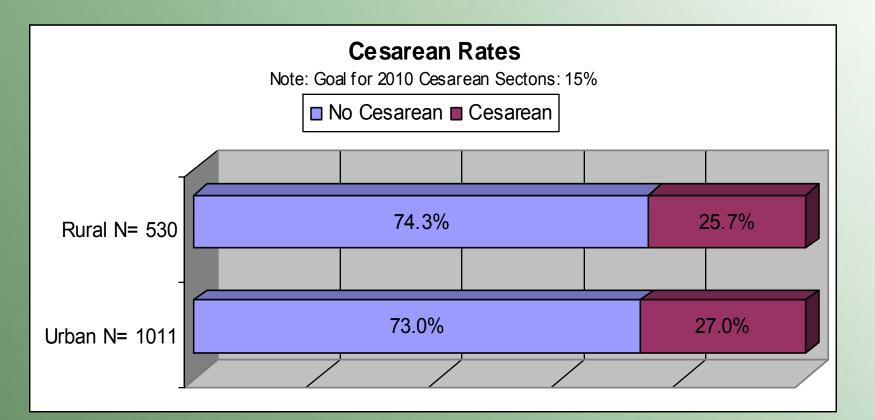




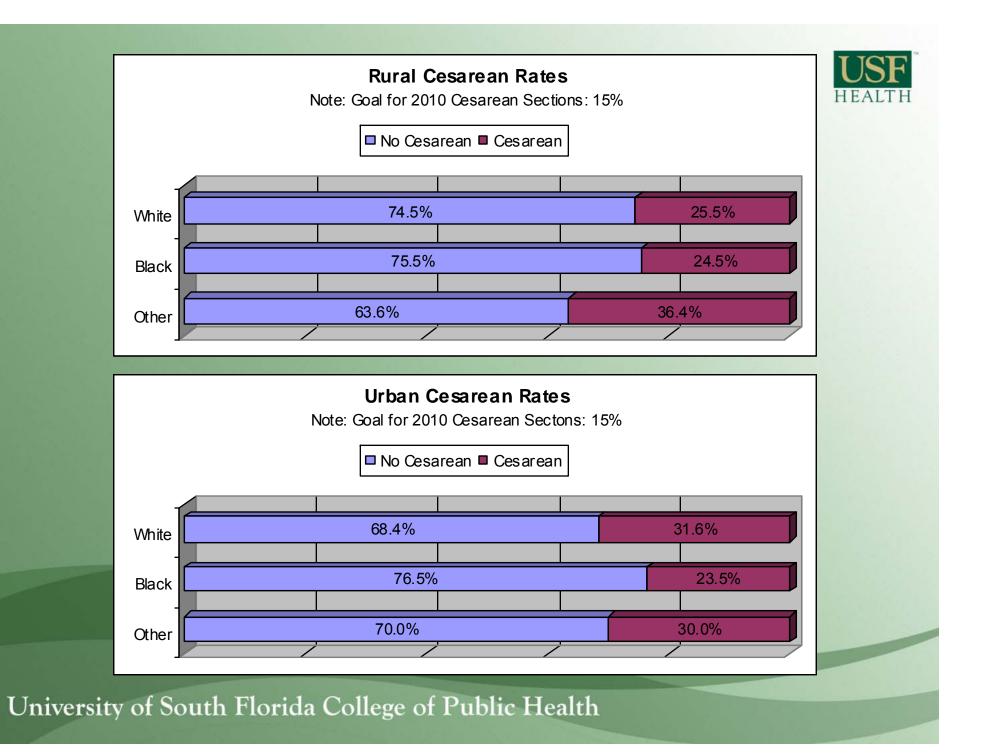
#### Mothers report self health as "less then very good"



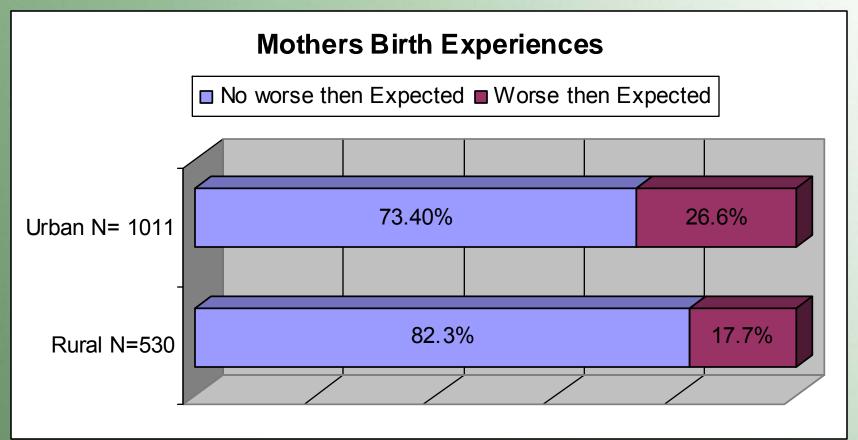




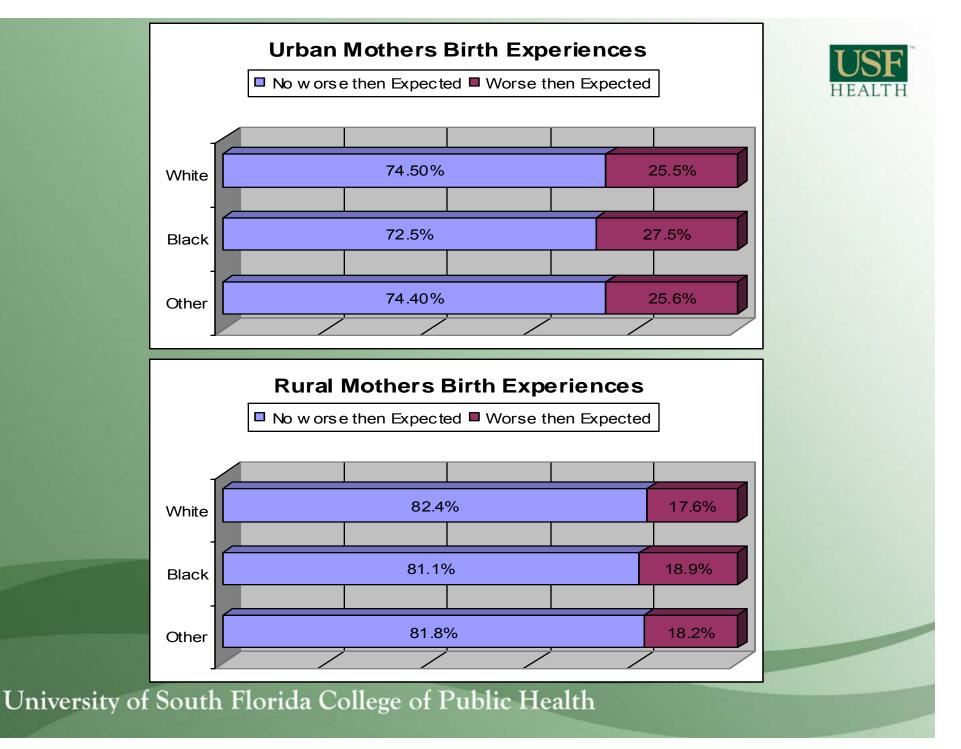
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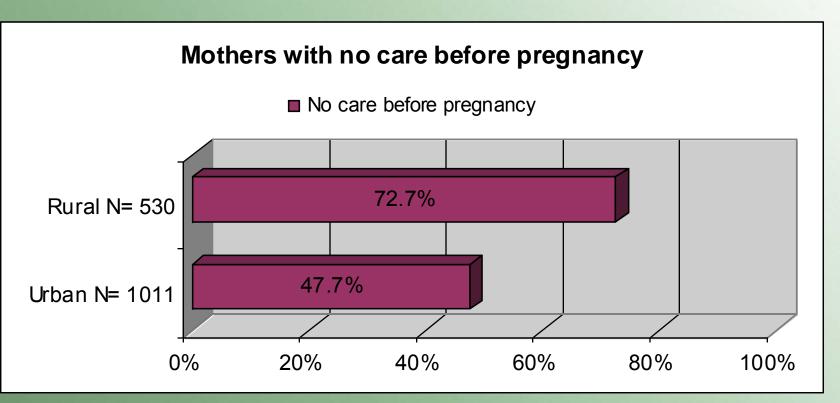




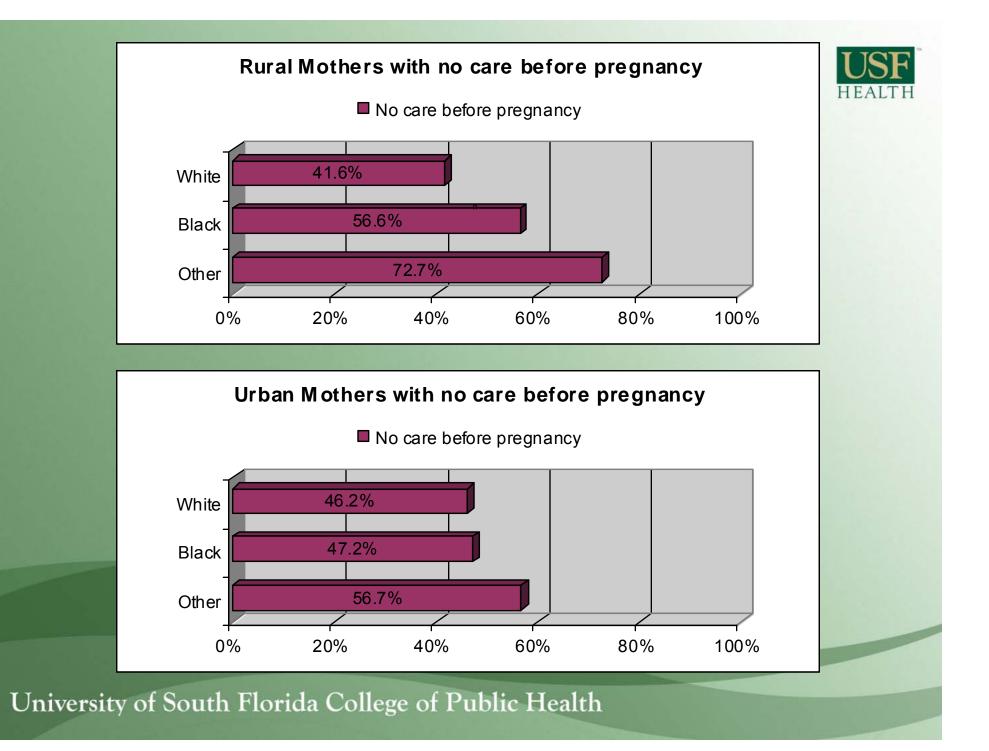
19. Thinking about the birth of your new baby, would you say it went better than you expected, about what you expected or worse then you expected?



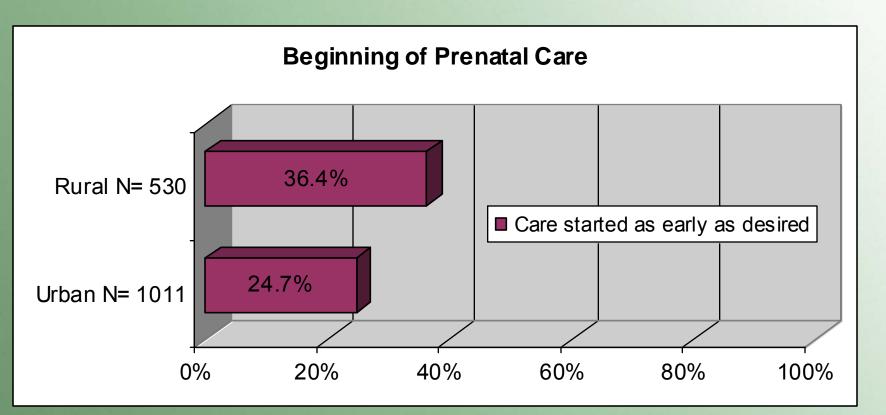




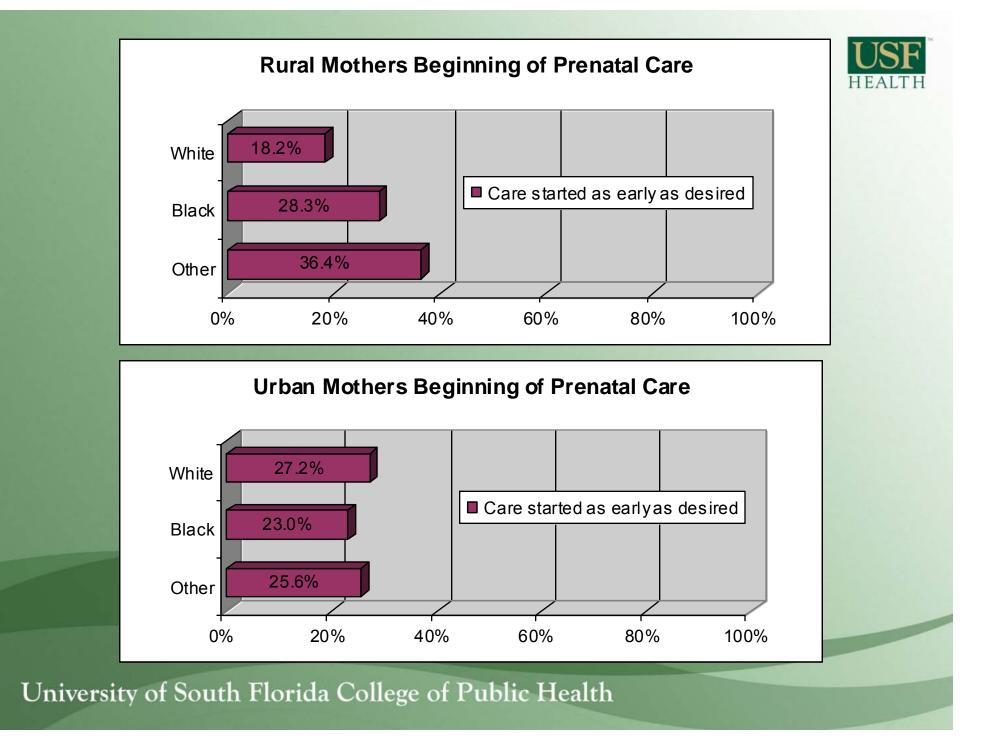
20. Did you have a doctor or midwife you usually went to for regular care before you got pregnant?

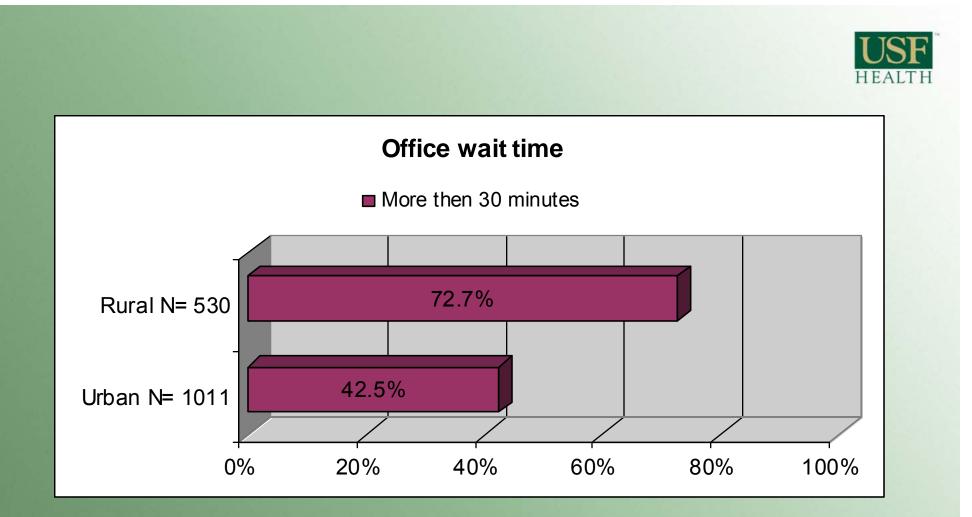




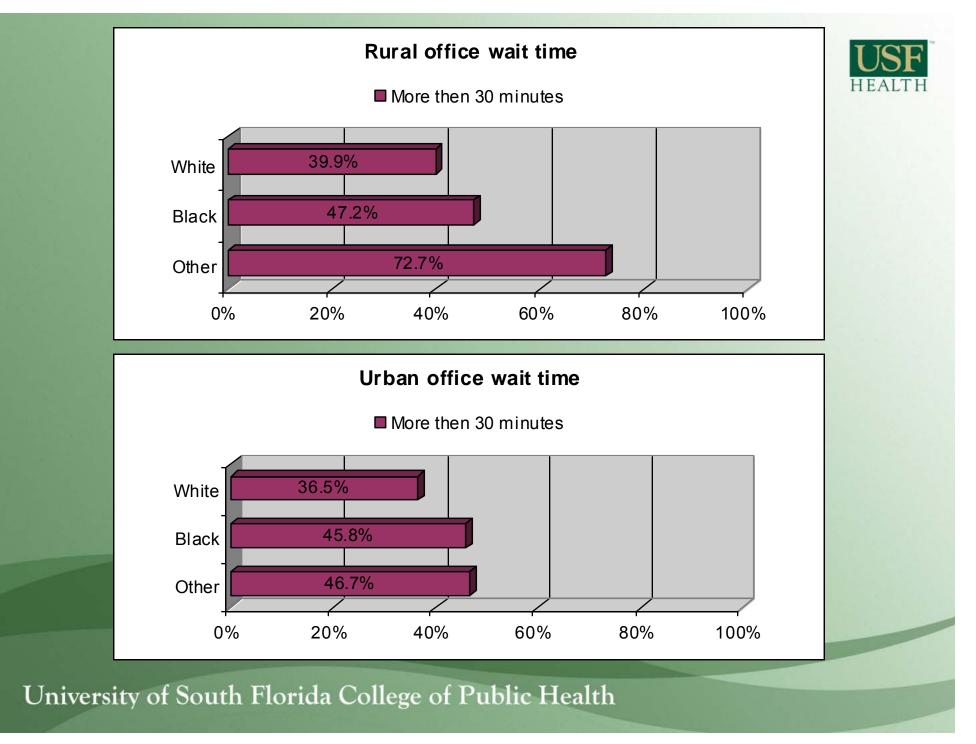


26. Did you get prenatal care as early in your pregnancy as you wanted?

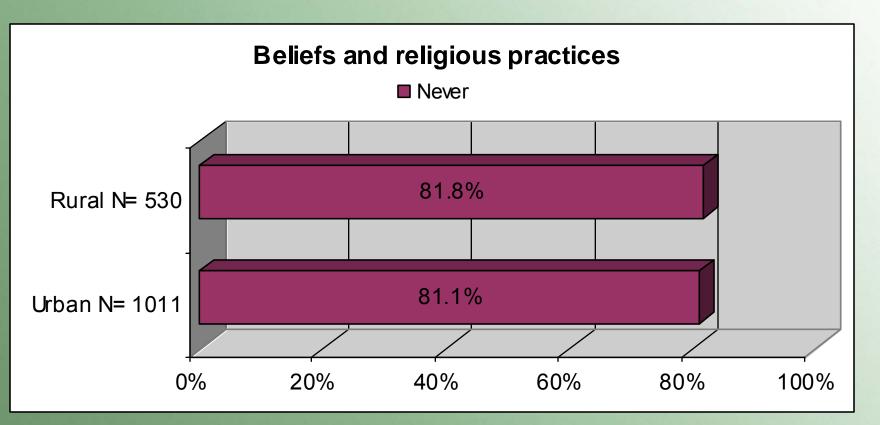




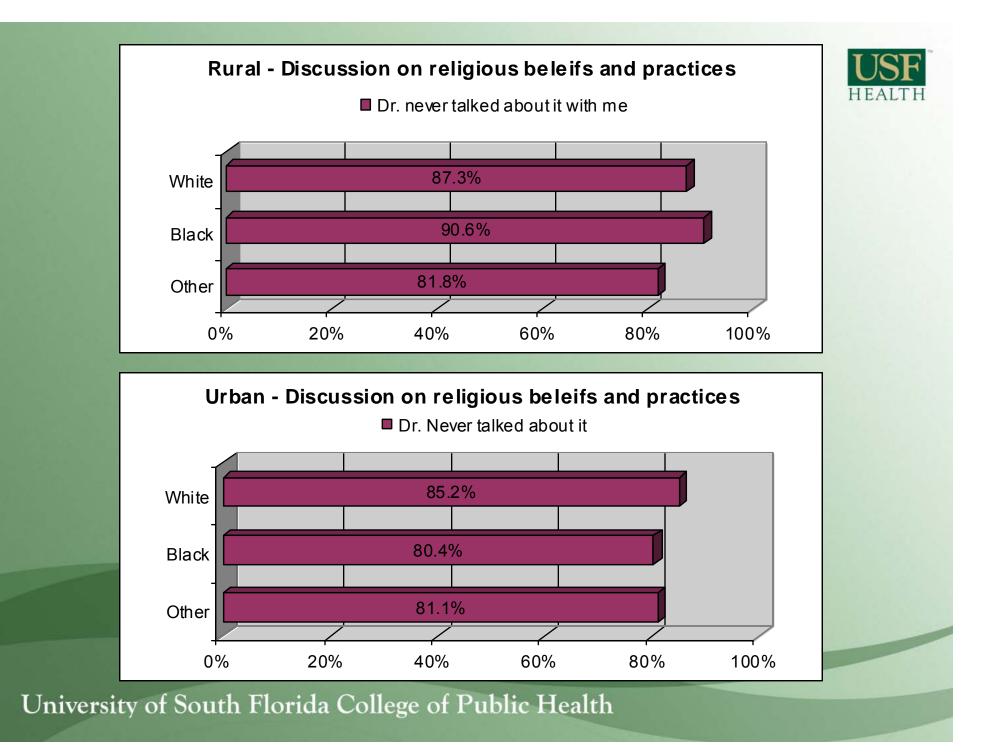
44. Once you got to the office, did you have to wait more then 30 minutes before seeing the provider?



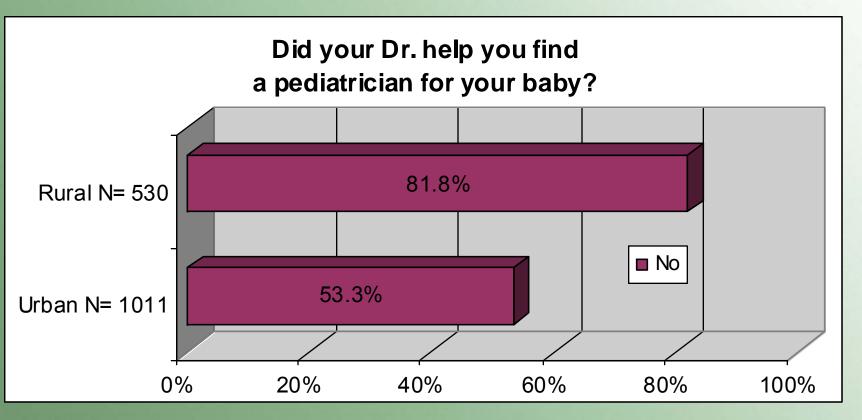




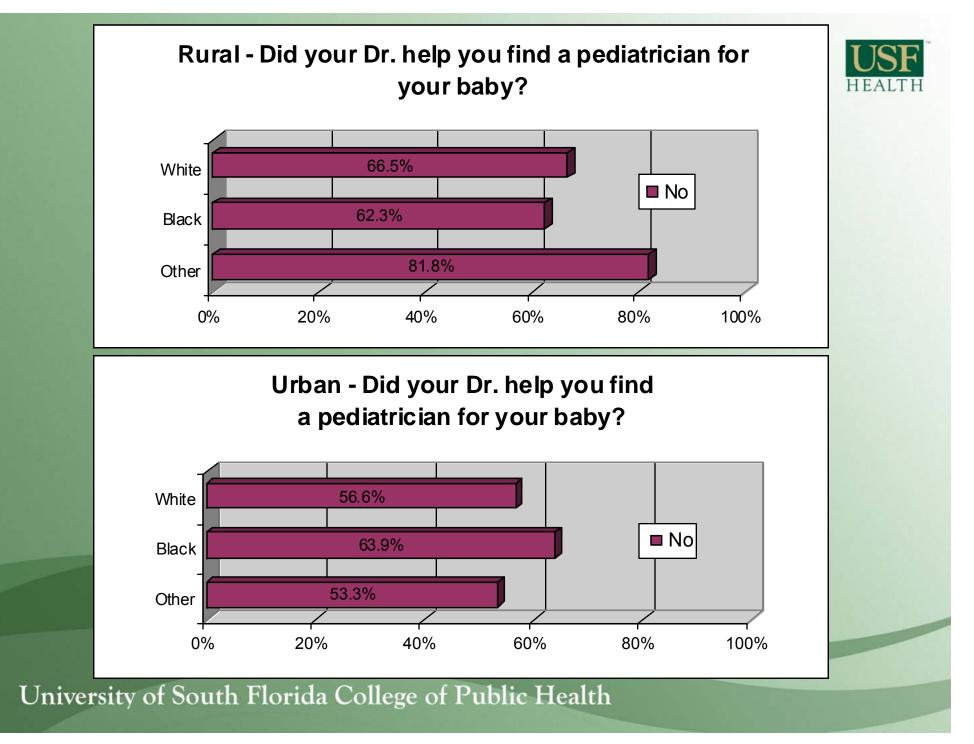
58. How often did your provider discuss your beliefs and religious practices about health care as part of your prenatal care?



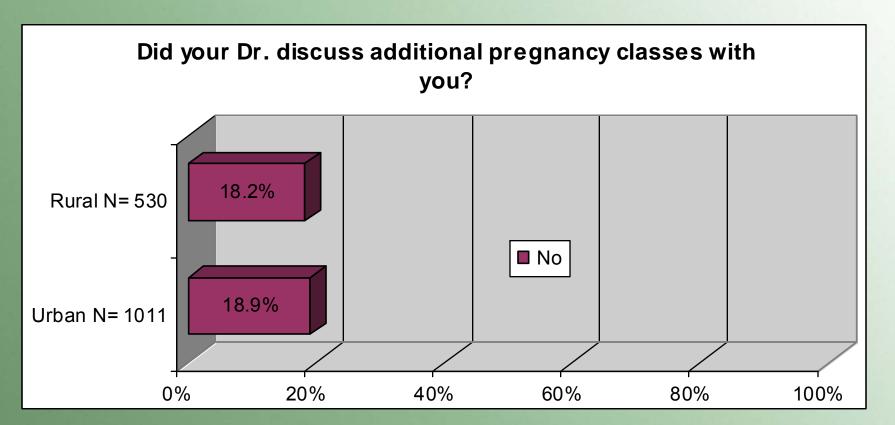




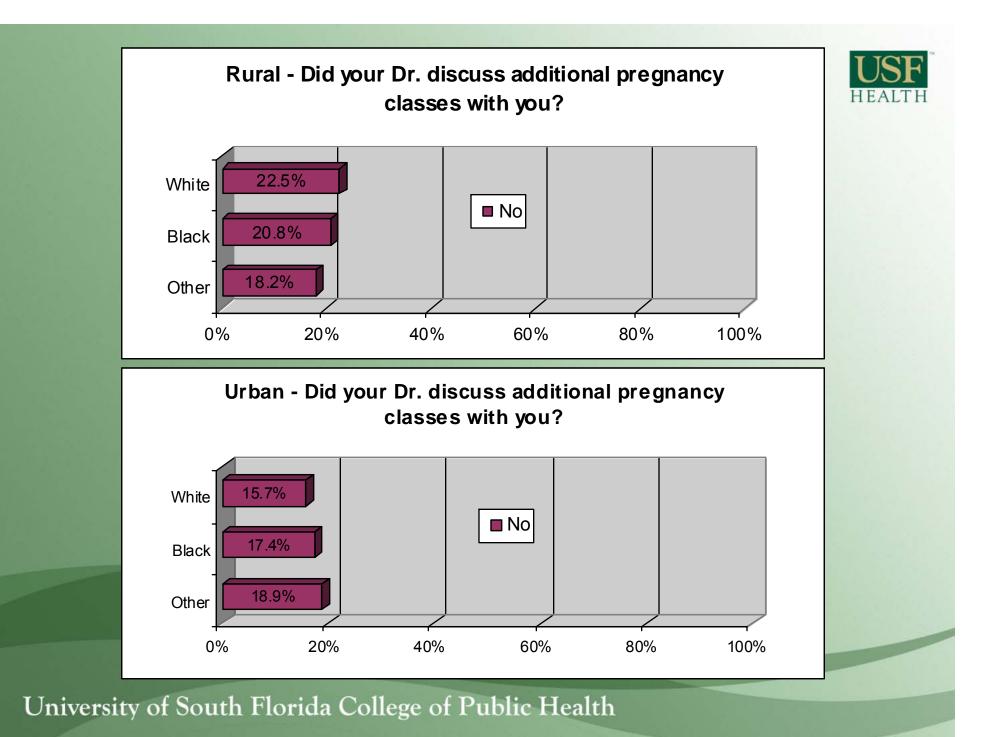
59. Did your prenatal care provider help you find a health care provider for your new baby?



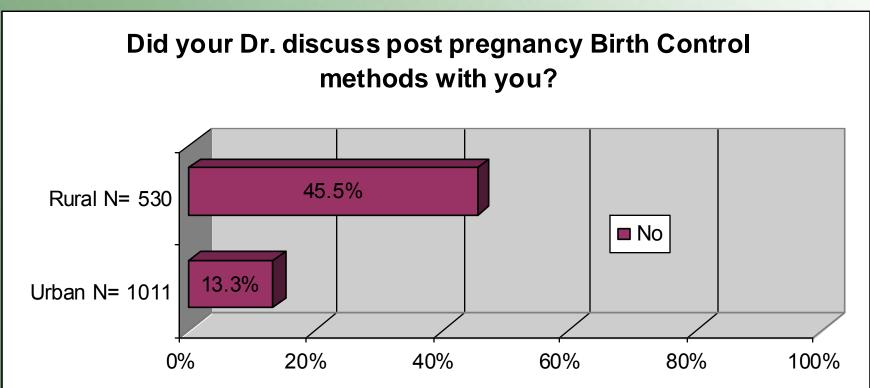




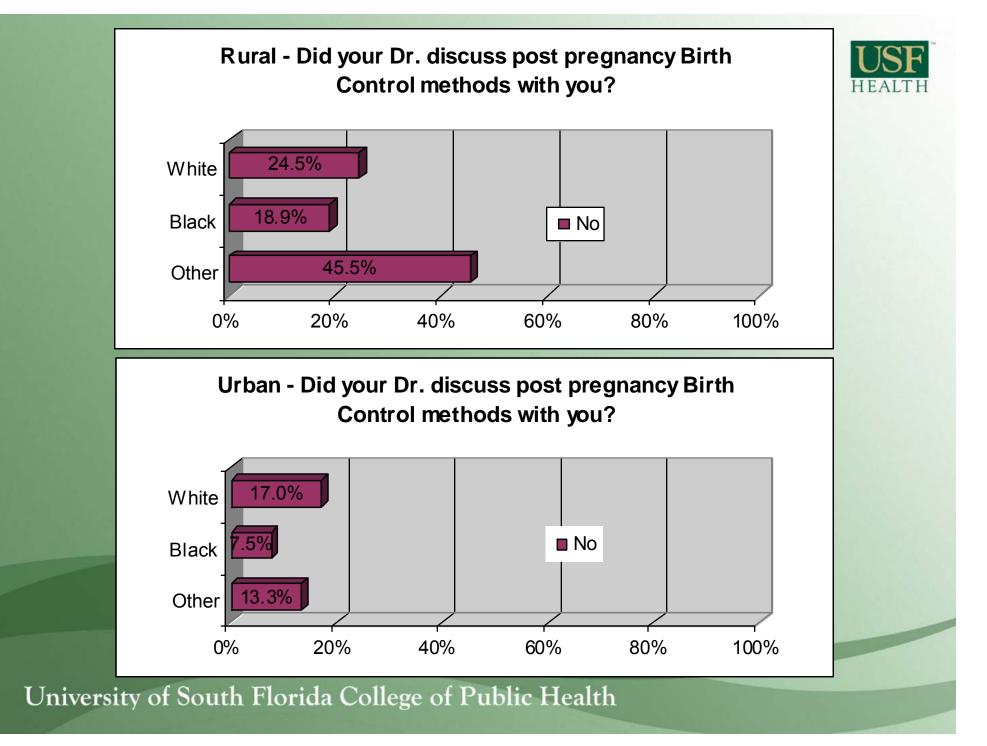
60 (k). Did your provider tell you about any classes where you could get more information about your pregnancy?



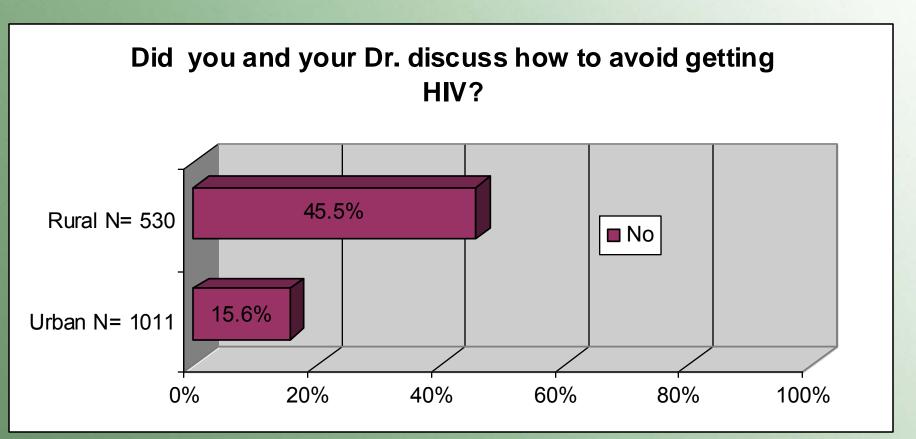




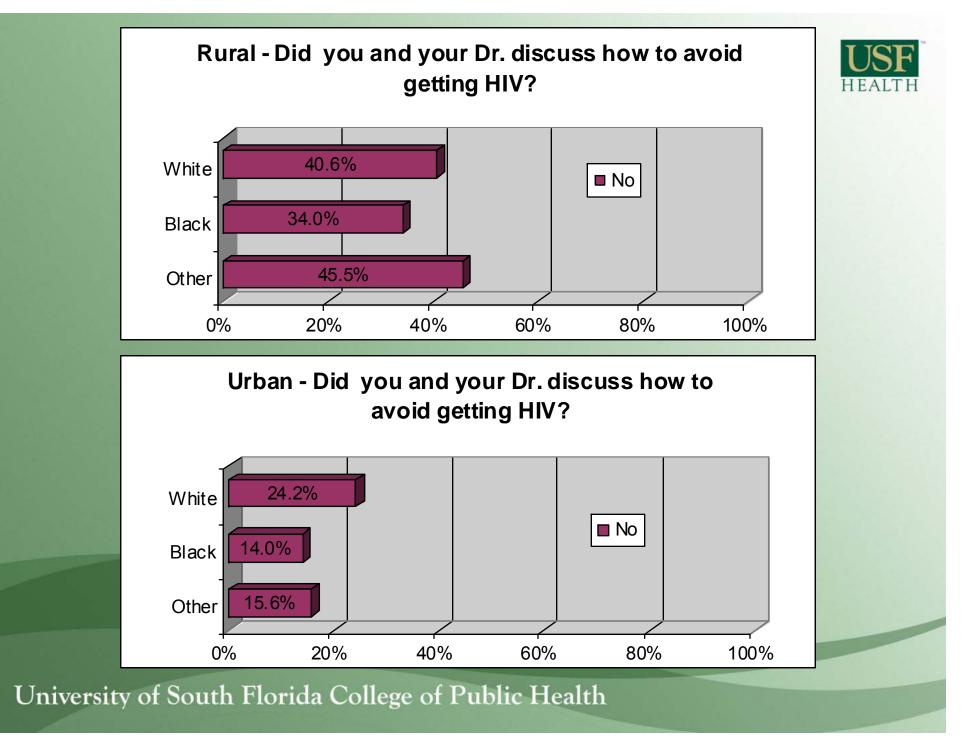
60 (f). During any of your prenatal care visits, did your provider talk with you about birth control methods to use after your pregnancy?



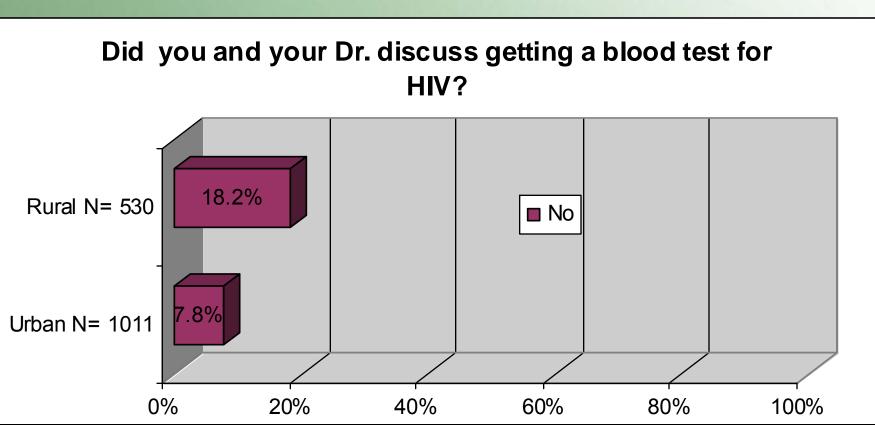




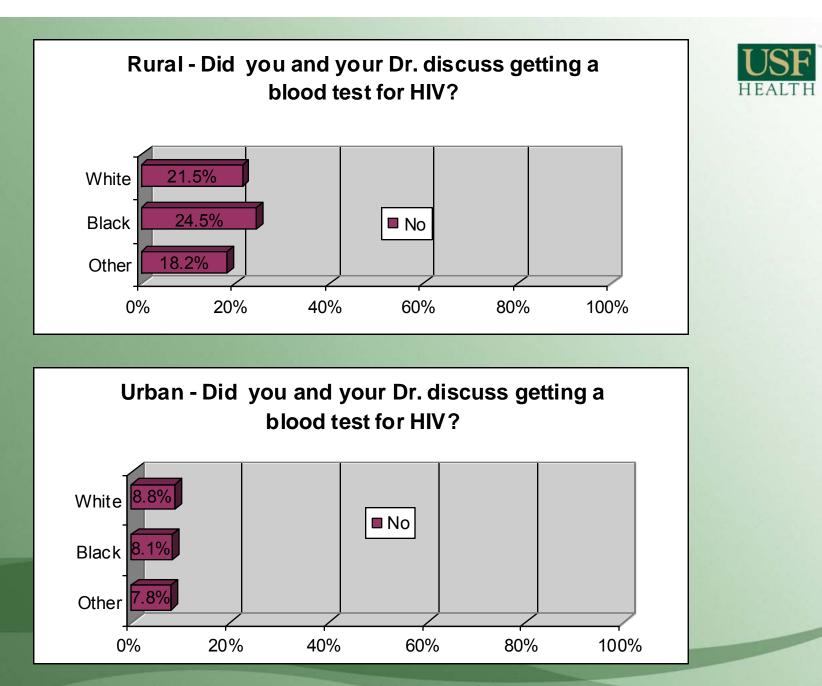
60 (1). During any of your prenatal care visits, did your provider talk with you about how to keep from getting HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)?





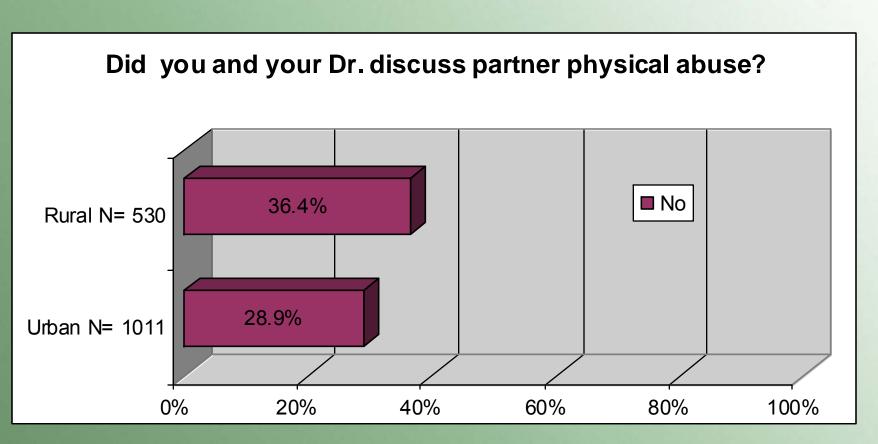


60 (m). During any of your prenatal visits, did your provider talk with you about getting your blood tested for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)?

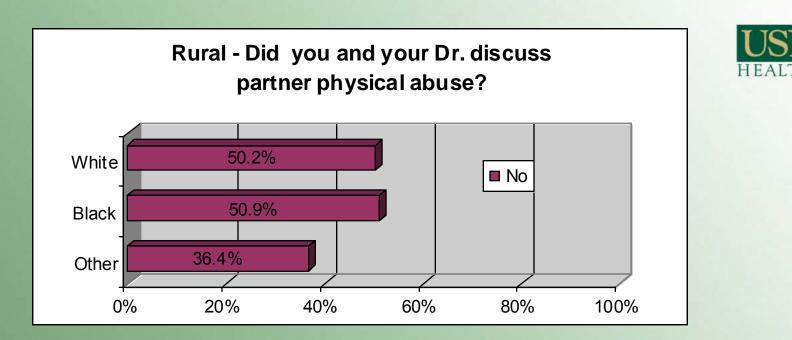


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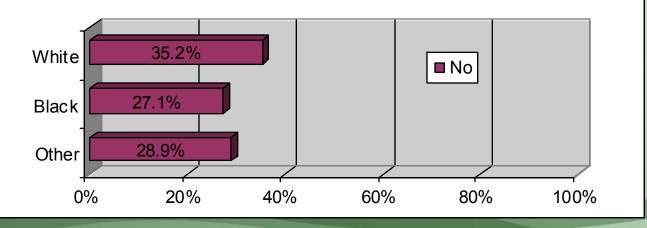




60 (n). During any of your prenatal visits, did your provider talk with you about physical abuse to women by their husbands or partners?



#### Urban - Did you and your Dr. discuss partner physical abuse?

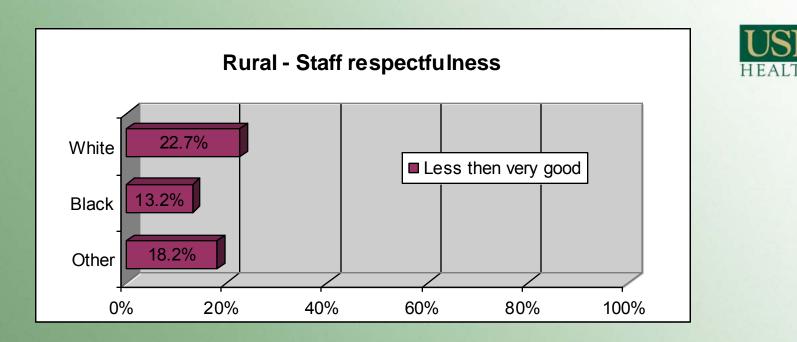


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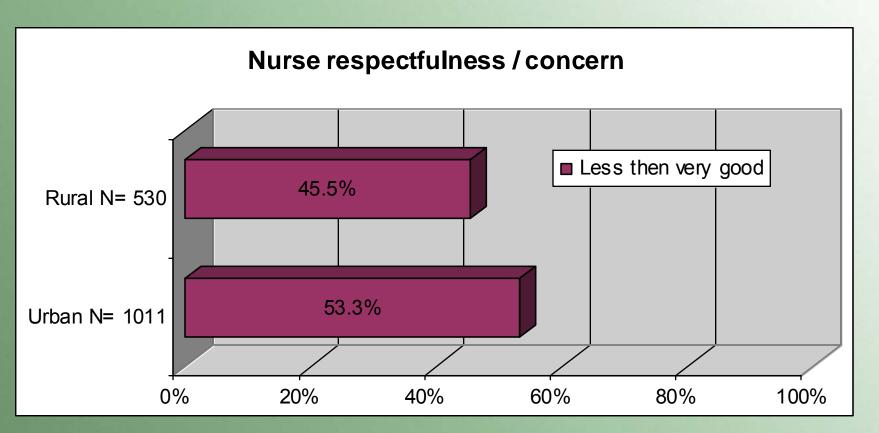


65. How would you rate the place you got prenatal care when thinking about the respect the receptionists or office staff showed you?

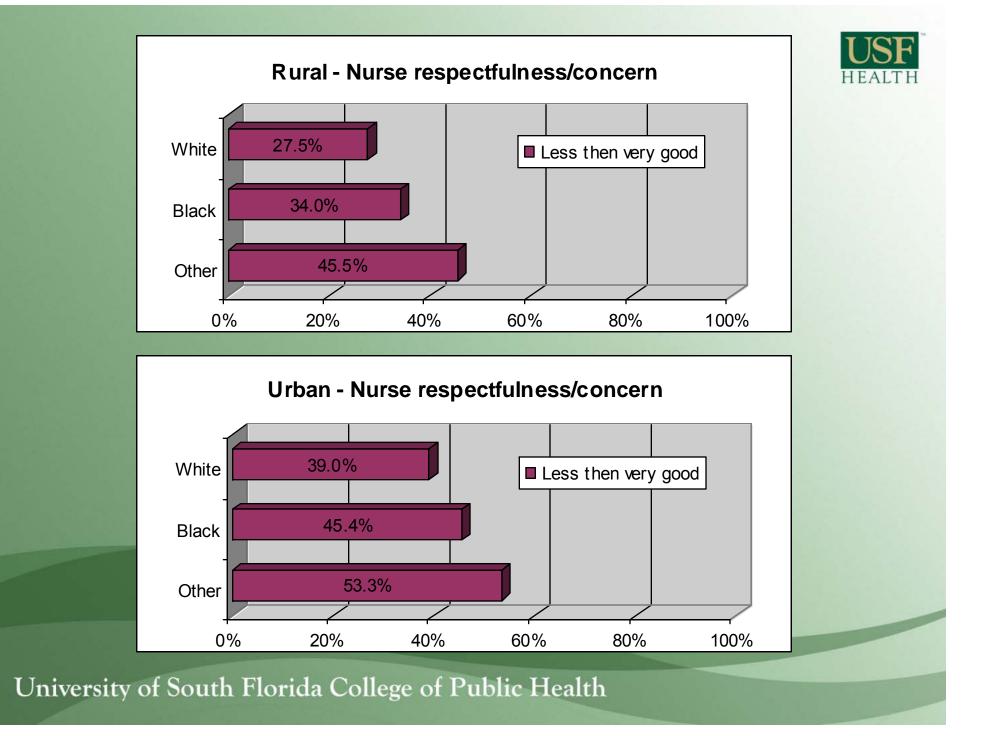


# Urban - Staff respectfulness White $\frac{29.9\%}{41.5\%}$ Less then very good Black $\frac{41.5\%}{00}$ $\frac{42.2\%}{60\%}$ $\frac{60\%}{80\%}$ $\frac{100\%}{100\%}$ University of South Florida College of Public Health





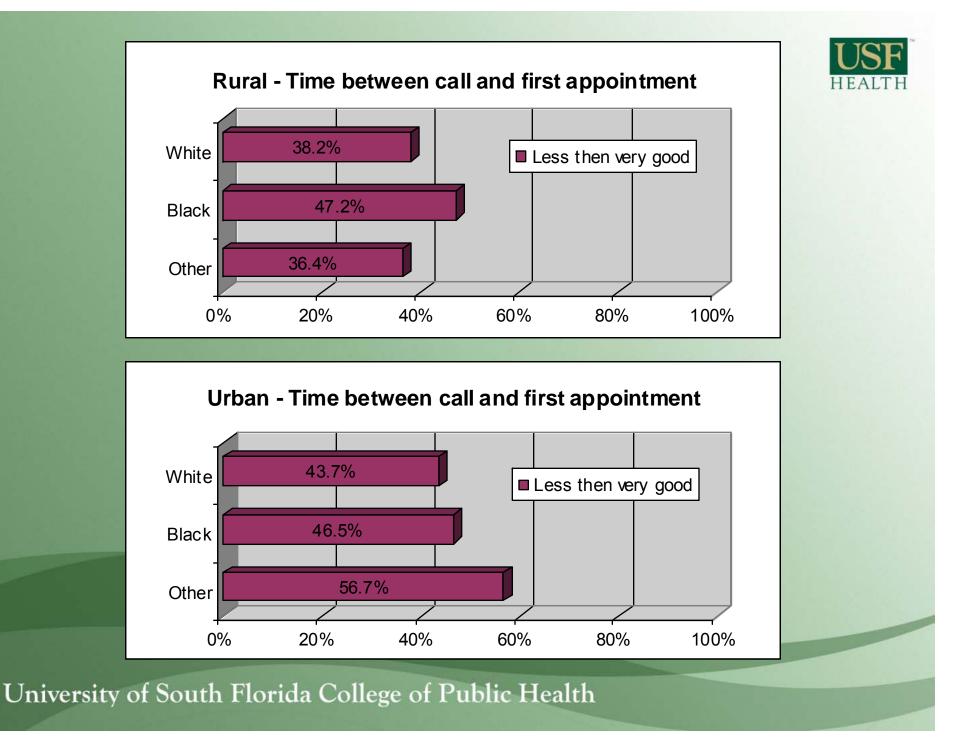
70. How would you rate the place you got prenatal care when thinking about the concern the nurses showed you?



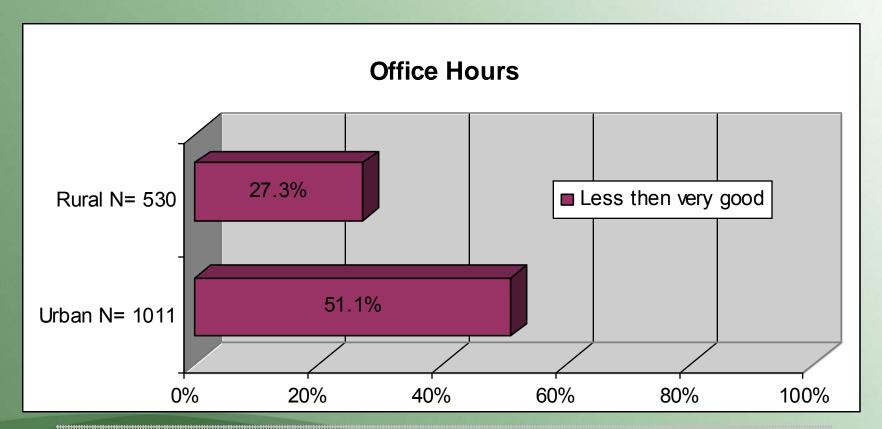


#### Time between call and first appointment Less then very good 36.4% Rural N= 530 56.7% Urban N= 1011 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

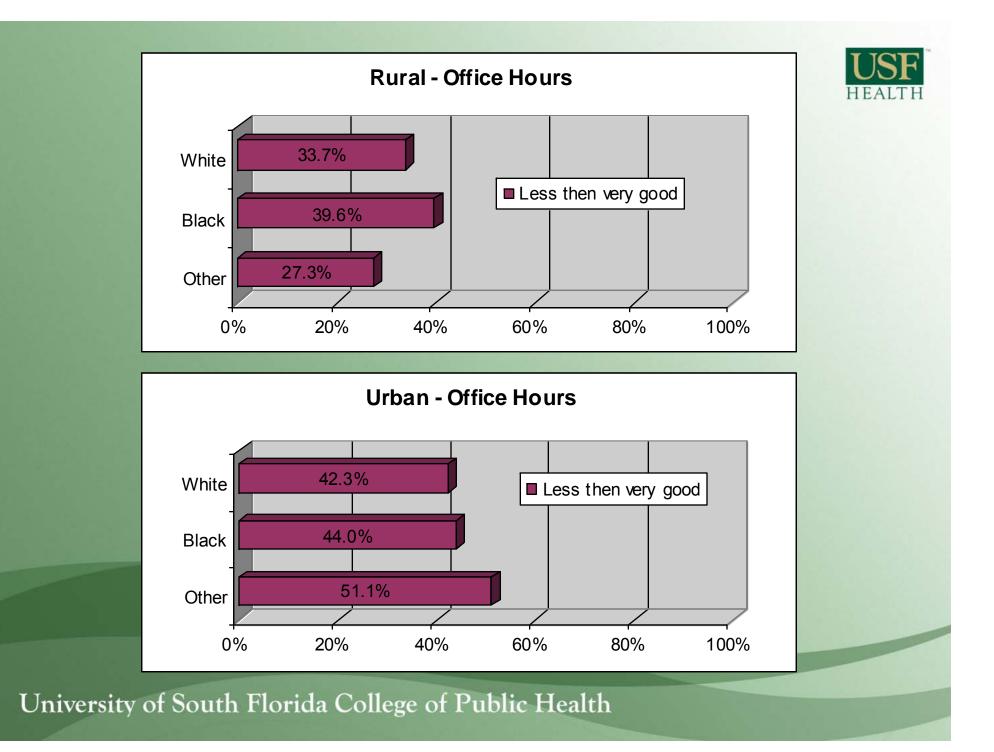
74. How would you rate the place you got prenatal care when thinking about the time between calling for your first visit and the day of your first visit?

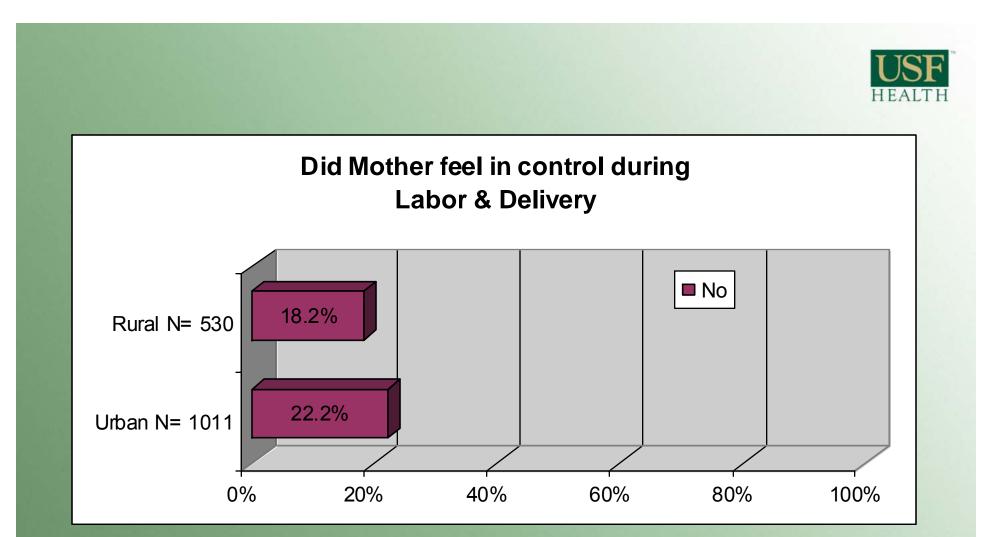




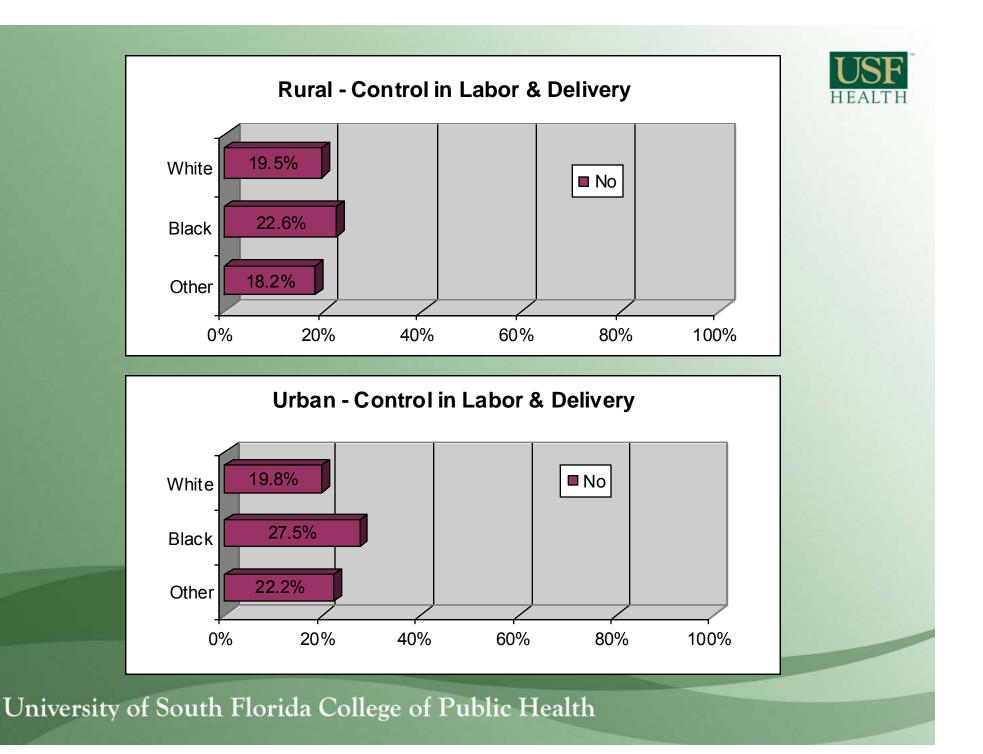


78. How would you rate the place you got prenatal care when thinking about the hours that it was open?



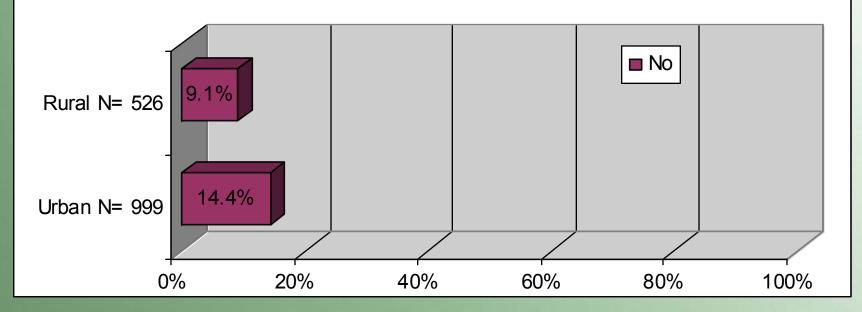


119. Did you feel like you had some control over what was happening to you during your labor and delivery?

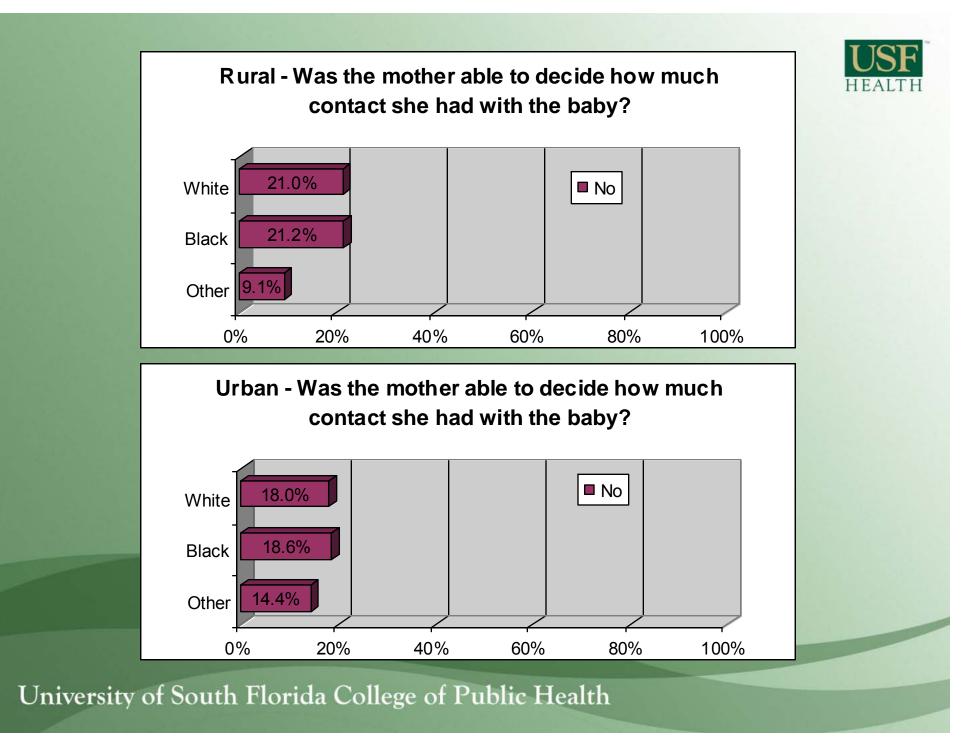


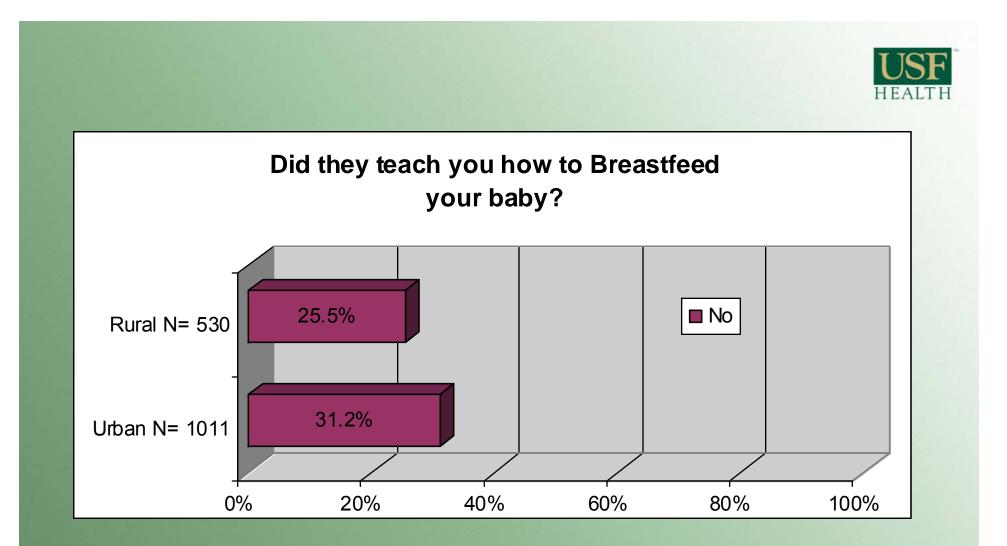


#### Was the mother able to decide how much contact she had with the baby?

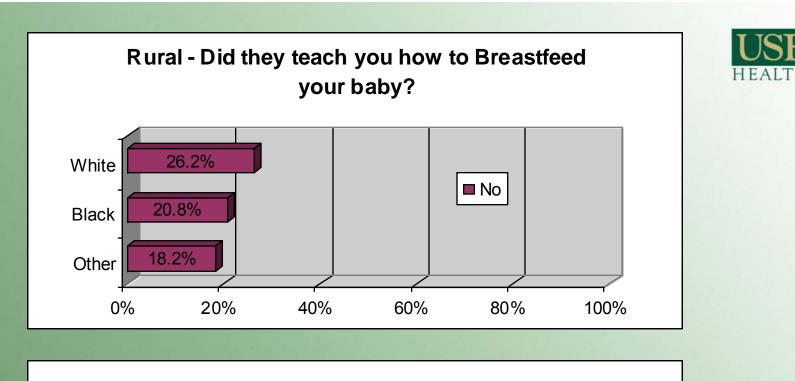


130. Did you get to decide the amount of contact you had with your baby?

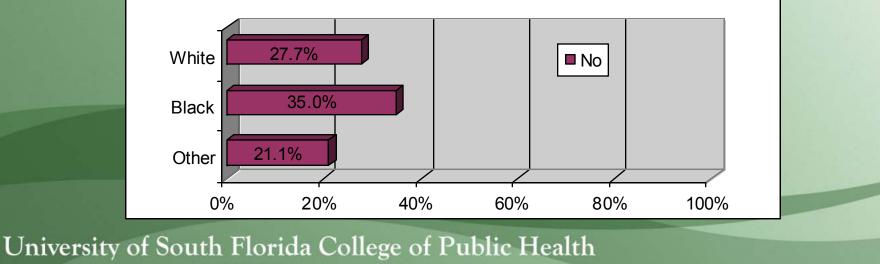




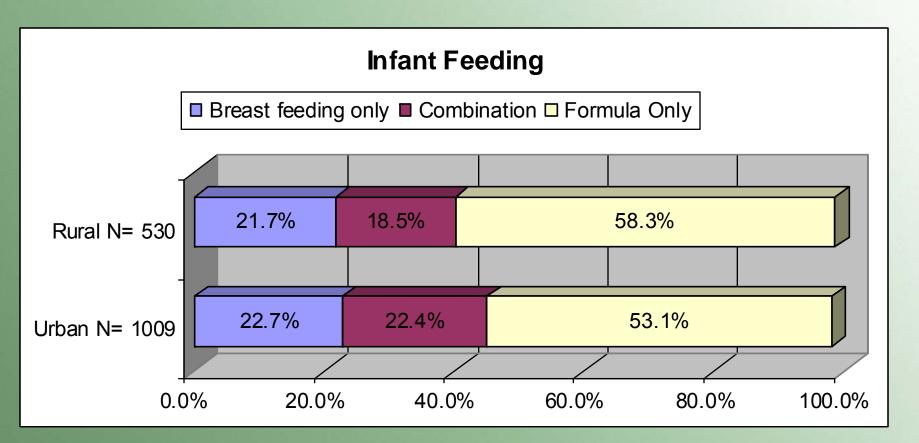
132. Did someone at the hospital teach you how to breastfeed your baby?



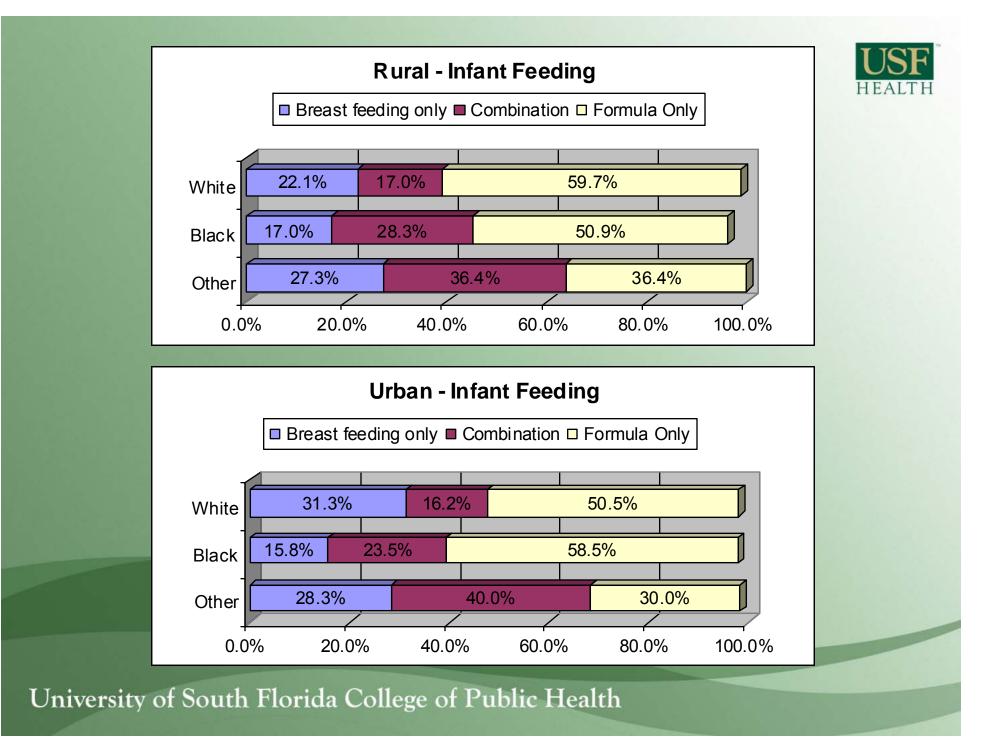
#### Urban - Did they teach you how to Breastfeed your baby?



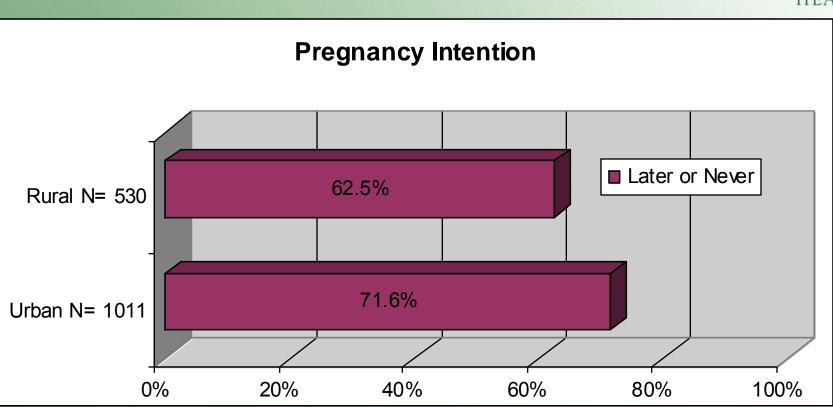




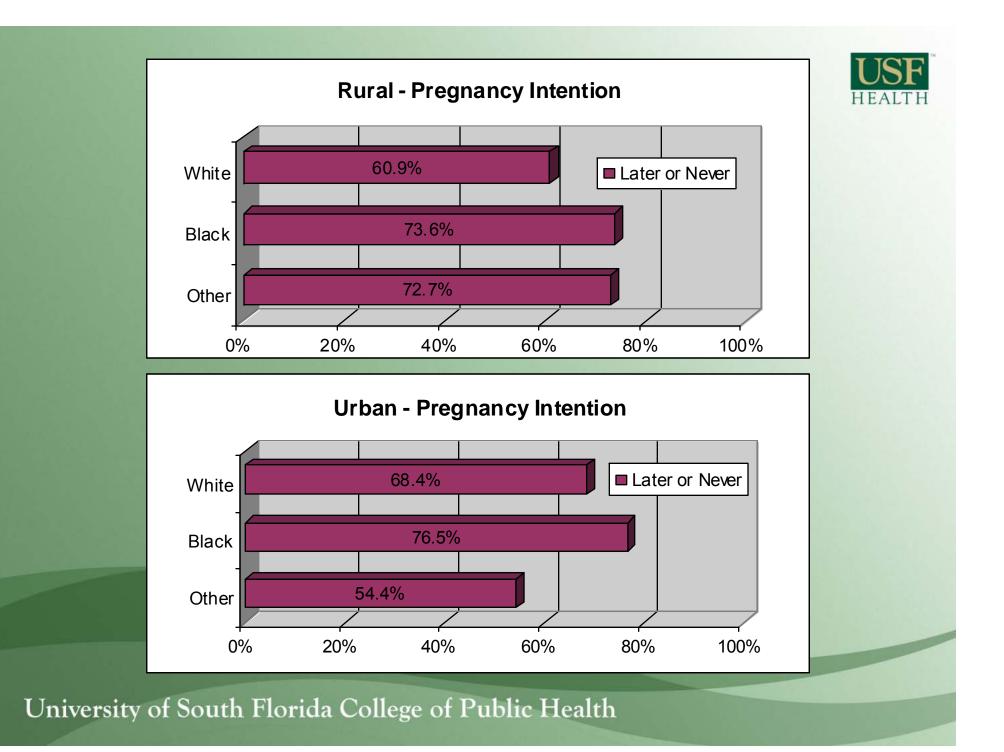
133. Did you decide to breast-feed, formula-feed or both?



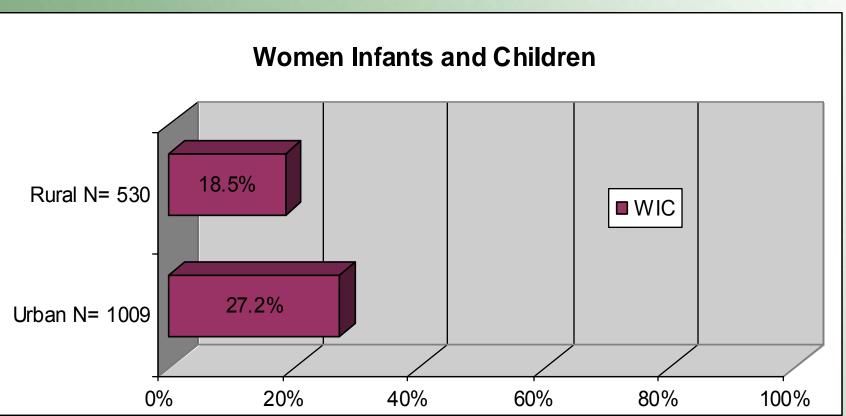




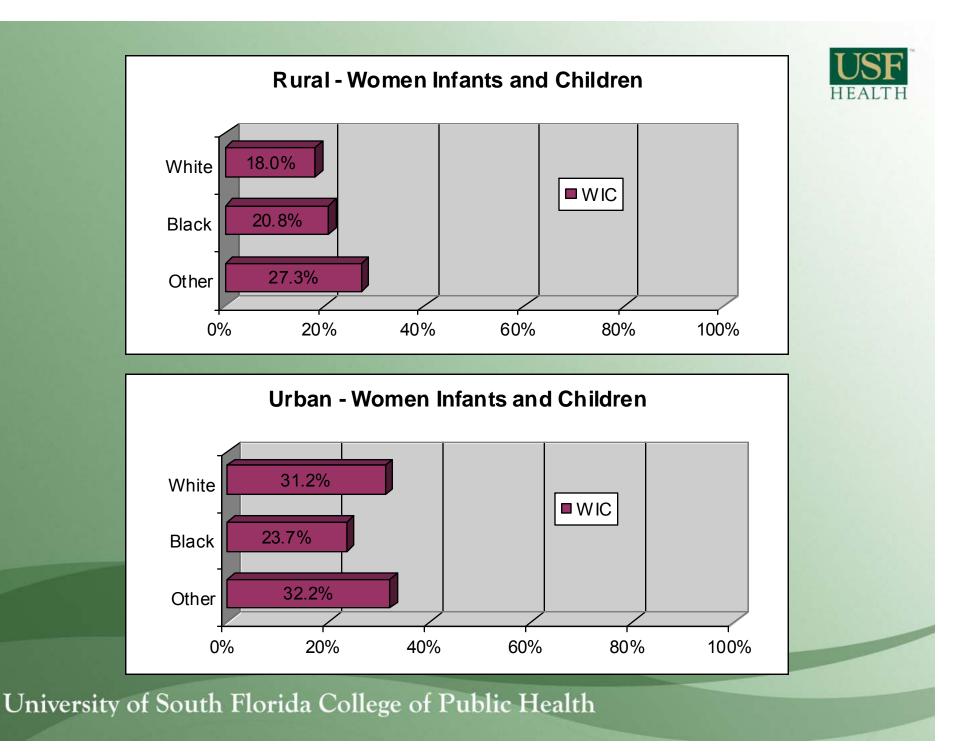
145. Thinking back to just before you got pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant? Would you say you wanted to get pregnant sooner, later, at that time, or did you not want to be pregnant then or at anytime in the future?







152. During your pregnancy, were you on WIC (Women, Infants and Children)?





# **Friendly Access**

# Findings that undermine effective preconception (interconception) care

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- No regular source of care before pregnant
- No help finding a pediatric provider
- No discussion of birth control method at prenatal visit



## Birth control use in Friendly Access communities

1

- Florida (worst)
- New Jersey 2
- Michigan 3
- Pennsylvania 4
- Maine 5
- New York 6
- Maryland 7
- Illinois 8
- Tennessee
- Indiana 10

- Minnesota 50
- South Dakota (best) 51

Ranking for use of reversible, effective contraception among 18-44 year old women BRFSS 2002 and 2004 unpublished data

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9



- No prenatal classes
- No discussion or testing for HIV
- No discussion about physical abuse
- Poor respect shown by staff and nurses



- Inconvenient office hours
- No offer to teach breastfeeding
- Majority formula fed



- Most wanted pregnancy later or never
- Most of above not using birth control
- One quarter not on W.I.C.
- One quarter high stress



## **Cesarean Section** (**United States**)

• 1965	4.5%	
• 1990	25.0%	
• 1996	22.0%	
• 2004	30.0%	

# Florida Birth Charges – Hospital – 2004

• Vaginal Delivery – \$7,533

• Cesarean Delivery – \$ 14,458

(AHCA – 2006)

# **Problems with Cesarean Section**

- Increased maternal death rate
- Fetal injury during cesarean
- Recovery short hospital stay
- Difficult breast-feeding



#### **First Cesarean Delivery Adverse Outcomes Next Birth** O.R. • Malpresentation 1.84 • Placenta previa 1.66 18.76 • Placenta accreta • Preterm birth 1.17 • Stillbirth (unexplained) 2.34

(Kennare.OB-GYN. P. 270, 2007)



Del Meth	a RR*	[95% CI]	
Vaginal	Ref		
VBAC	0.97	0.94	1.00
Primary C	1.47	1.45	1.48
<b>Repeat C</b>	1.11		

- Primary C- Sections: 47% ↑ risk of PTB
- Repeat C- Sections: 11% ↑ risk of PTB

\*Adjusted for: Age, Race, Ethnicity, Marital Status, Parity

(Goodman. FL. Dept. Health. 2006)



## **Informed Consent**

- Preconception Care
- Prenatal Care