## Virginia PRAMS FACTS- 2022

The Virginia Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is an ongoing, population-based survey of women who have delivered an infant in Virginia and is part of a national initiative by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to reduce infant morbidity and mortality. PRAMS gives a voice to thousands of new mothers each year, providing quality data for VDH and other policymakers. PRAMS data can be used to identify women and infants at high risk for health problems, to measure progress towards goals in improving health status, to investigate emerging issues, and so much more! In 2022, 977 mothers completed the survey. This state-based survey data can be stratified by the Richmond City and Blue Ridge Health districts only. PRAMS data is collected using methods to ensure that it is representative of all new moms in a particular year.

Selected Indicators	Percentage (%)¹	95% CI <sup>2</sup>	Respondents <sup>3</sup>	Estimated Population <sup>4</sup>			
Before Pregnancy							
Pregnancy Intention							
Unintended Pregnancy	42.40	37.14, 47.62	364	37,671			
Mistimed pregnancy- wanted to become pregnant later/never	20.53	16.26, 24.80	183	18,440			
Among multiparous mothers							
1 or more previous live births	57.28	52.14, 62.41	536	51,813			
Previous preterm birth delivery	3.25	1.35, 5.15	25	2,943			
Chronic Disease							
Type I or II Diabetes	5.11	2.71, 7.50	32	4,584			
Hypertension of High Blood Pressure	5.00	2.71, 7.28	47	4,501			
• Depression	15.49	11.62, 19.36	146	13,922			
Smoked in last 2 years	10.18	6.85, 13.52	89	9,157			
Among Smokers - Smoked 3 months before pregnancy	70.25	53.75, 86.74	70	6,427			
Drank in last 2 years	69.20	64.26, 74.14	689	61,998			
Among Drinkers - Drank 3 months before pregnancy	87.86	83.80, 91.92	611	54,464			
Experienced physical abuse before pregnancy	2.84	0.99, 4.69	23	2,570			
Daily vitamin use	43.35	38.23, 48.47	467	39,216			
During Pregnancy							
Prenatal Care							
<ul> <li>Inadequate prenatal care according to Kotelchuck index<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>	14.58	10.75, 18.41	126	13,046			
Began prenatal care during first trimester	96.23	94.08, 98.39	940	87,055			
No insurance to pay for prenatal care	9.88	6.65, 13.11	81	8,867			
Tested for HIV	30.99	24.97, 37.02	178	17,856			
Dental Indicators							
Discussed how to care for teeth and gums with healthcare worker	51.24	46.02, 56.47	514	46,032			
Went to the dentist about a problem	10.73	7.48, 13.98	106	9,610			





## Virginia PRAMS FACTS- 2022

Needed to see a dentist for a problem	16.50	12.53, 20.47	158	14,781
No insurance to cover dental care	20.33	15.98, 24.67	192	18,039
WIC enrollment	18.20	13.92, 22.48	158	16,291
Among Smokers - Smoked during last 3 months of pregnancy	3.72	1.55, 5.89	26	3,344
Among Drinkers - Drank at least 1 drink during last 3 months of pregnancy	11.05	7.32, 14.77	107	6,849
Discrimination or Harassment due to:				
My race, ethnicity, or culture	5.59	3.22, 7.96	57	4,926
My insurance or Medicaid status	3.24	1.29, 5.20	33	2,871
My weight	6.71	4.02, 9.40	52	5,940
My marital status	3.34	1.31, 5.37	28	2,949
Experienced physical abuse during pregnancy	0.91	0.00, 1.92	19	825
After Pregnancy				
Cesarean delivery (C-section)	32.56	27.63, 37.49	286	29,095
Health care worker asked about emotional or physical abuse at postpartum visit	59.30	53.93, 64.67	535	47,851
Breastfeeding				
Ever breastfed	92.12	89.20, 95.03	888	80,748
Breastfed for 1-10 weeks	23.04	18.58, 27.49	225	20,842
Breastfeeding at time of survey	65.14	59.82, 70.45	600	52,581
Felt depressed or loss of interest (postpartum depression)	14.05	10.29, 17.80	110	12,548
Postpartum checkup	91.68	88.65, 94.72	879	81,818
Infant placed to sleep on back only	84.19	80.21, 88.18	801	73,616
Received Home Visit	7.19	4.36, 10.03	68	6,345
Discussed postpartum contraception with healthcare provider	88.01	84.46, 91.57	765	71,496
Using postpartum contraception	78.63	74.36, 82.90	747	69,988
COVID-19 Experiences				
No support person in delivery room due to COVID-19 pandemic	1.84	0.29, 3.39	11	1,603
Did not attend postpartum care due to COVID-19 pandemic	8.79	5.67, 11.91	77	7,796
Demonstrate Weighted appropriate of Viscinia month one sixting highly to live infants in 2022 who were	1 134			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Percentage = Weighted percentage of Virginia mothers giving birth to live infants in 2022 who responded Yes or as indicated to the survey question for the specified indicator

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Data elements with less than 10 observations are suppressed





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> CI = confidence interval

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Respondents (N)= Total number of mothers who responded Yes to the survey question for the specified indicator

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Estimated population = Weighted number of Virginia mothers who responded Yes or as indicated to the survey question for the specified indicator

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>The Kotelchuck Index, also called the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization (APNCU) Index, uses two criteria of measurement: when prenatal care began (initiation) and the number of prenatal visits from when prenatal care began until delivery (received services).