





### Health equity

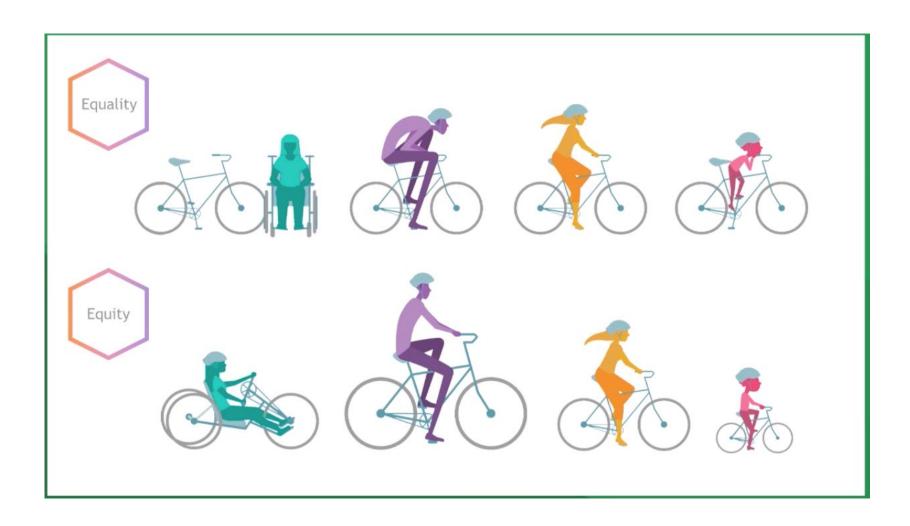
# "There is no quality improvement without equity."

Joia Adele Crear-Perry, MD, FACOG Founder & President of the National Birth Equity Collaborative





### Equality vs. equity

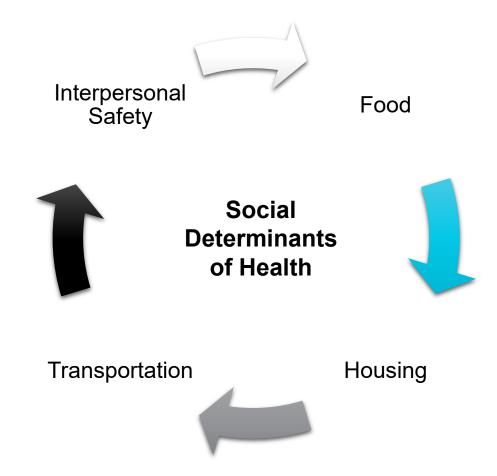








#### Social determinants of health







### Reducing disparities in severe maternal morbidity and mortality

#### Patient Factors

- Socio-demographics: age, education, poverty, insurance, marital status, employment, language, literacy
- Knowledge, beliefs, health behaviors
- Psychosocial: self-efficacy, social support

#### Community/ Neighborhood

- Community, social network
- Neighborhood: crime, poverty, built environment, housing

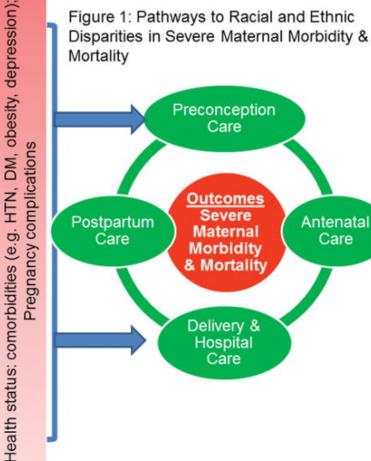
#### **Provider Factors**

Race/ Ethnicity

Knowledge, experience, implicit bias, cultural competence, communication

#### System Factors

Access to high quality care; transportation, structural racism, policy Figure 1: Pathways to Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Severe Maternal Morbidity & Mortality









### Implicit bias, explicit bias, and racism

#### Implicit bias

 The attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, and decisions in a subconscious manner.

#### Explicit bias

 The attitudes and beliefs we have about an individual or group on a conscious level; much of the time, these biases and their expression arise as the direct result of a perceived threat.

#### Racism

• Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior.

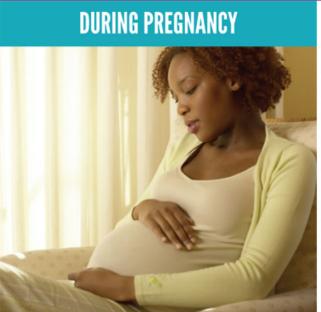
https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/takeatest.html



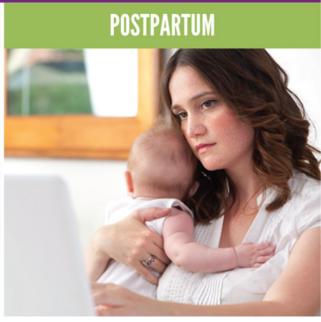


#### Goal

### Make sure pregnant women receive quality care during pregnancy and after.





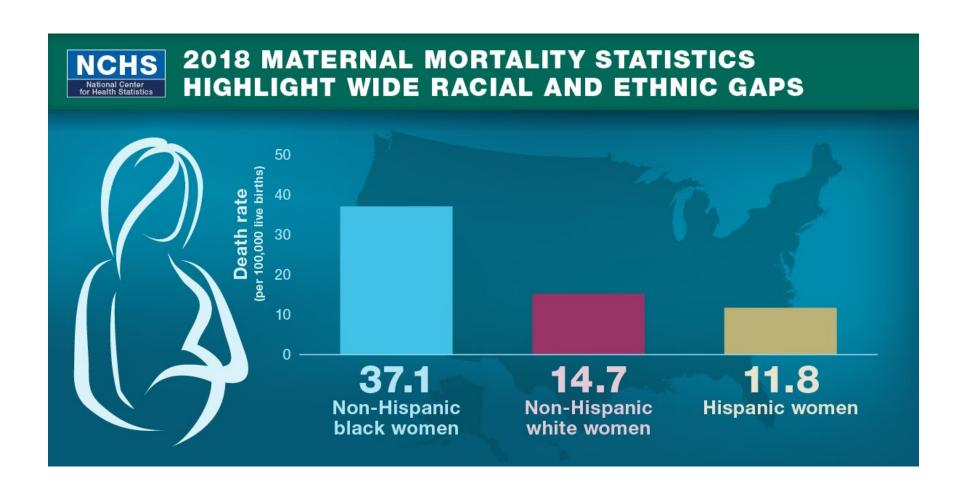








### Maternal mortality rates

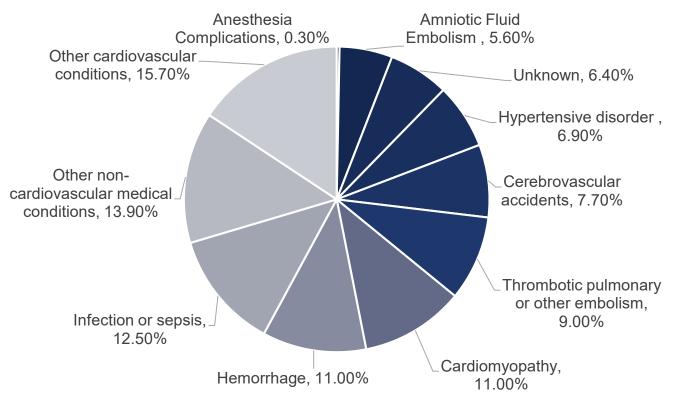








#### Pregnancy-related deaths in the United States



- Anesthesia Complications
- Unknown
- Cerebrovascular accidents
- Cardiomyopathy
- Infection or sepsis
- Other cardiovascular conditions

- Amniotic Fluid Embolism
- Hypertensive disorder
- Thrombotic pulmonary or other embolism
- Hemorrhage
- Other non-cardiovascular medical conditions







## Pregnancy-related deaths in the United States during 2011 to 2016

Leading causes of death differ throughout pregnancy and after.

Heart disease and stroke cause most deaths overall. Obstetric emergencies such as severe bleeding and amniotic fluid embolism cause most deaths at delivery.

In the week after delivery, severe bleeding, high blood pressure and infection are most common.

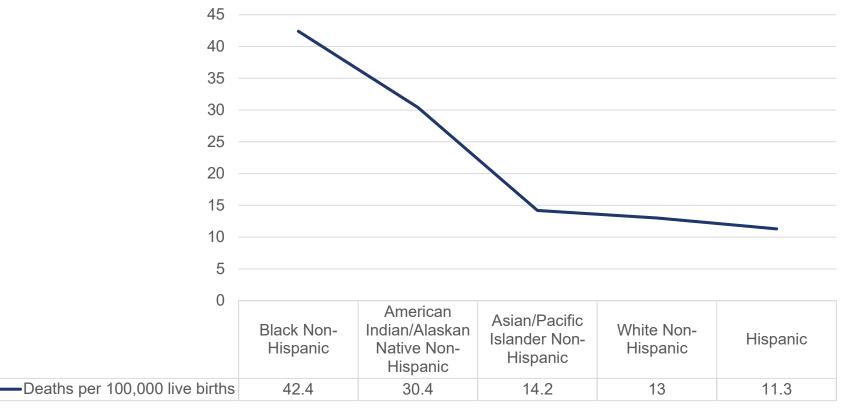
Cardiomyopathy (weakened heart muscle) is the leading cause of deaths one week to one year after delivery.





#### Racial/ethnic disparities in pregnancy-related mortality





—Deaths per 100,000 live births







### Irving family's story

- The Story of the Irving Family
- https://youtu.be/YptST8FHAK4





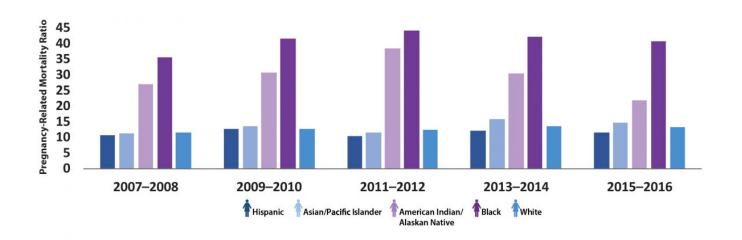






#### H.R. 1318 Preventing Maternal Deaths Act of 2018

 On December 21, 2018, the Preventing Maternal Deaths Act (H.R. 1318) was signed into law. This legislation sets up a federal infrastructure and allocates resources to collect and analyze data on every maternal death, in every state in the nation.









#### Maternal mortality and morbidity review committee

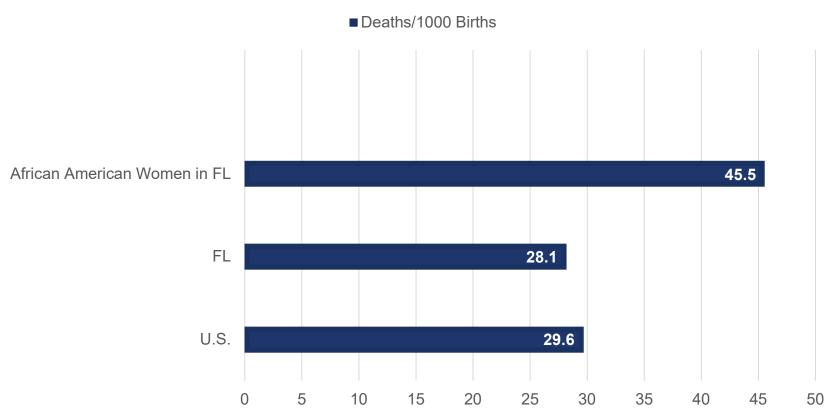
- In 1996, the Florida Department of Health established the pregnancy-associated mortality review (PAMR) process to improve surveillance and analysis of pregnancy-related deaths in Florida. To date, over 2,400 pregnancy associated cases have been reviewed by a multidisciplinary team.
- It is important to note that maternal mortality rates (MMR) reported by the office of vital statistics are based on deaths identified by the assigned cause of death being in a pregnancy-related category and, in recent years, by the addition of a pregnancy check box on the death certificate.





#### Maternal deaths 2018 data released January 30, 2020

#### **DEATHS/1,000 BIRTHS**









#### Maternal mortality and morbidity review committee

#### Recommendation

 Increase maternal health programming to target high-risk populations, especially Black women. Case review findings and statewide trend data continue to show that health disparities exist in maternal health care in Florida. Healthy People 2020 states that achieving health equity requires elimination of health disparities.

Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Review (PAMR) – Florida



#### References

- H.R.1318 Preventing Maternal Deaths Act of 2018
- 115th Congress (2017-2018)
- ACOG Partners with Black Mamas Matter Alliance
- CDC Infant Mortality
- CDC Pregnancy-related Deaths
- PAMR
- <a href="https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/health-of-women-and-children/measure/maternal mortality a/state/FL">https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/health-of-women-and-children/measure/maternal mortality a/state/FL</a>
- http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/PAMR/index.html
- <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternal-mortality/disparities-pregnancy-related-deaths/infographic.html">https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternal-mortality/disparities-pregnancy-related-deaths/infographic.html</a>



### Thank you

### https://provider.simplyhealthcareplans.com/florida-provider https://provider.clearhealthalliance.com/florida-provider

Simply Healthcare Plans, Inc. is a Managed Care Plan with a Florida Medicaid contract. Simply Healthcare Plans, Inc. dba Clear Health Alliance is a Managed Care Plan with a Florida Medicaid contract.

Simply Healthcare Plans, Inc. is a Managed Care Plan with a Florida Healthy Kids contract.

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