### The 4th Trimester: Supporting Optimal Health and Development for Mothers and Babies

February 20, 2020



NCIT Capacity-Building Hub

### **Key Takeaways**

 Participants will hear why the 4th trimester is a critical time for the growth and development of the mother-baby dyad.

 Participants will gain a deeper understanding of the policy, care and system challenges and opportunities in the 4th Trimester.





Andrea Palmer Program Manager Pritzker Children's Initiative



**Dr. Sarah Verbiest,** DrPH, MSW, MPH, Director of the Jordan Institute for Families, UNC School of Social Work, and Executive Director, UNC Center for Maternal and Infant Health



**Nkechi Charles, MA**, Doctoral Candidate, UNC Department of Maternal and Child Health



#### **Featured Webinar Presenters**

NCIT Capacity-Building Hub

Pritzker Children's Initiative: Prenatal-to-Three Outcomes Framework



NCIT Capacity-Building Hub

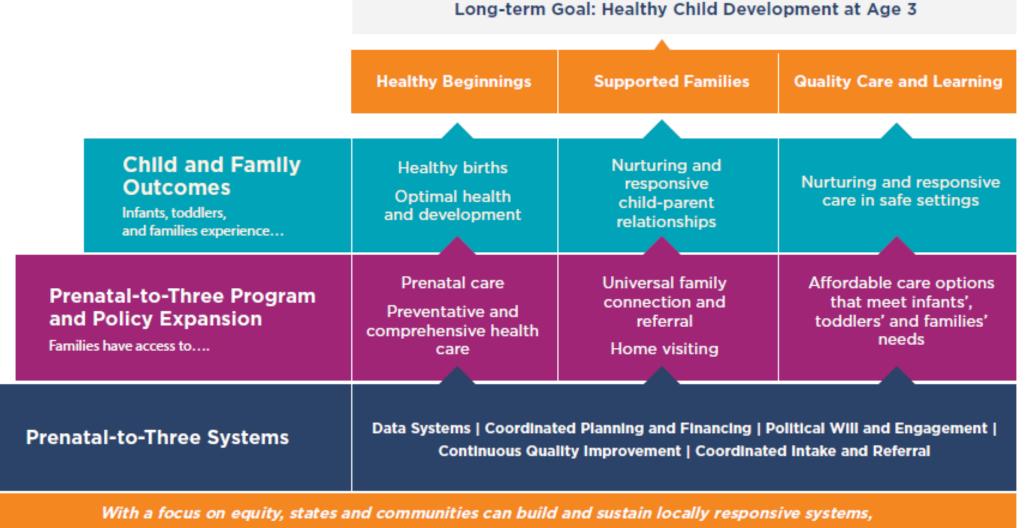
### Pritzker Children's Initiative Vision: Every child reaches kindergarten ready to learn

National Collaborative for Infants & Toddlers Capacity-Building Hub Funded by the Pritzker Children's Initiative PRITZKER Children's Initiative

#### **On Track for Kindergarten Readiness:**

Prenatal to Three Outcomes Framework





programs, and policies that meet the needs of infants, toddlers, and their families.

The 4<sup>th</sup> Trimester Project at the Jordan Institute for Families at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



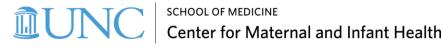


### The 4<sup>th</sup> Trimester: Supporting Optimal Health and Development for Moms and Babies

February 20, 2020

Sarah Verbiest, DrPH, MSW, MPH and Nkechi Charles, MA

Jordan Institute for Families – UNC School of Social Work





school of social work
Jordan Institute for Families

### **Objectives**

- Participants will be able to discuss why it is important to focus on both mother and baby during the months after birth.
- Participants will have a deeper understanding of the policy, care and system challenges and opportunities in the 4<sup>th</sup> Trimester.

We have no conflicts to disclose.





### **OUR** Village

Our work represents a collaboration of diverse professionals, community leaders, and new mothers from across the country. We are working to center the voices of women of color so that all mothers are seen, heard, and respectfully treated.







#### Postpartum in the U.S.

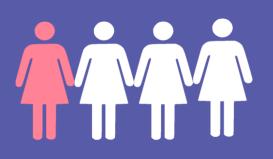
# The Impact



The number of women who lose their lives giving birth in America has nearly doubled over the last 25 years.



1.6 million new mothers do not receive a postpartum visit.

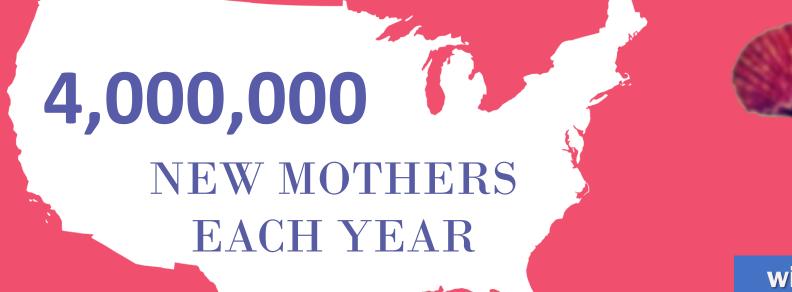


1 IN 4 MOMS in the US returns to work just **10 days after** childbirth



85%+ of mothers who experience symptoms of Postpartum Depression did not get help





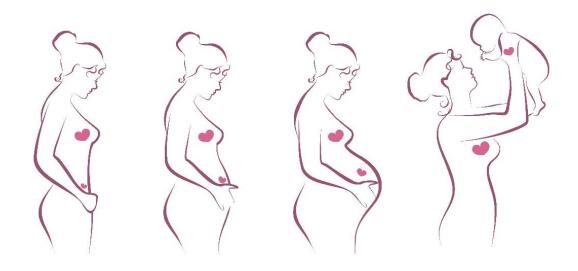


with a universal story



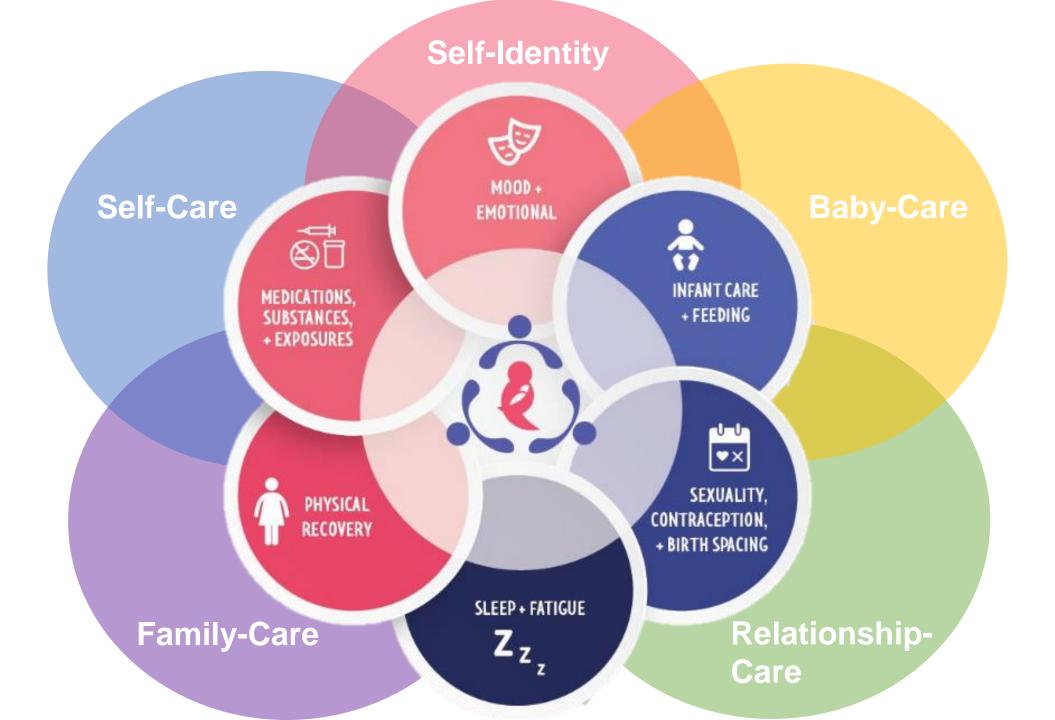
### The Postpartum Period Matters

- Infants and mothers are interdependent and shape each other
- Birth of a mother as well as a child



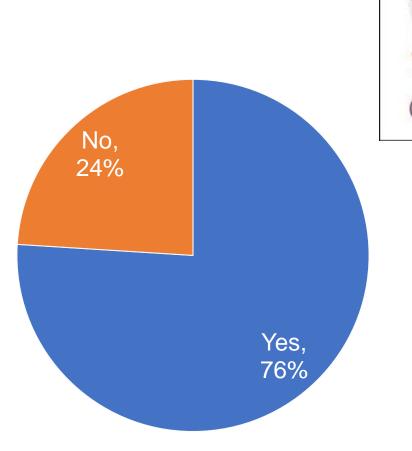


Kitzinger S. The fourth trimester? *Midwife Health Visit Community Nurse* 1975;11(4):118-121.



### Care Gaps

Did you have a telephone number of a care provider to contact about concerns in the first two months after birth?

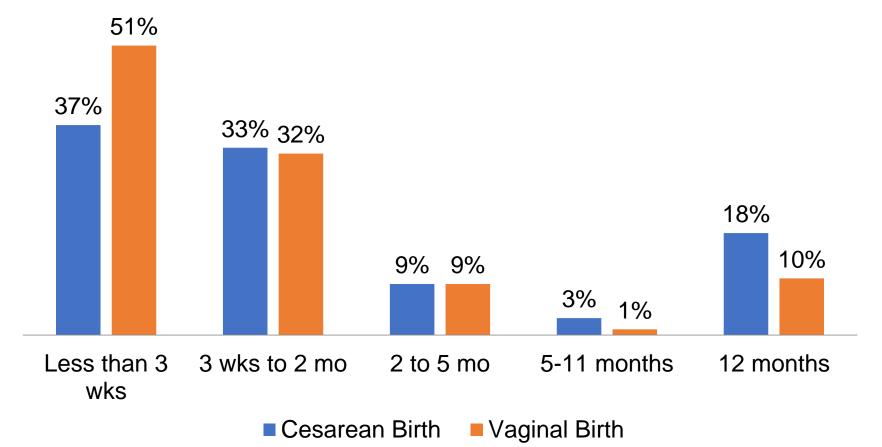


Listening to Mothers III New Mothers Speak Out

CALLSENT W

Listening to Mothers III: New Mothers Speak Out / http://j.mp/NMSpeakOut

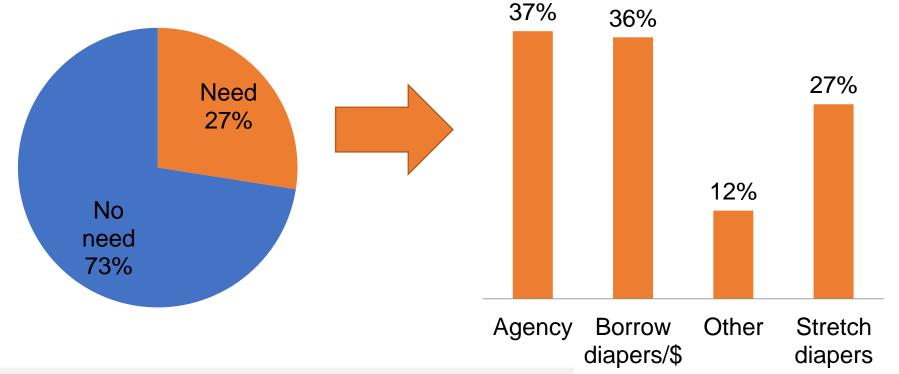
### Unrecognized Suffering: Duration of pain after birth





Kainu et al (2010). Int J Obstet Anesth 19(1): 4-9.

### **Material Support Matters**



Providing low-income families with some free diapers improves:

- Parental emotional well-being
- Child health
- Opportunities for childcare, work, and school attendance



### **Special Populations**

- Mothers who have experienced an infant loss
- Mothers who are incarcerated
- Mothers who need substance use services
- Mothers with infants receiving care in a NICU were:
  - 3x more likely to be classified as having severe maternal morbidity
  - Significant risk for postpartum depression



### Her Fears

If I score too high on the depression screen, will they send me to an institution?

Are they going to take my baby away?

Am I a good mother?





### **Consequences of Inadequate Care**

- Breastfeeding initiation 79% vs continuation 49% (6 mos) and 27% (12 mos)\*
- Postpartum depression (nearly 1:5 moms)
- Tobacco recidivism (up to 70%)
- Unmet need for chronic disease management / risk reduction
- Suffering due to unaddressed pain
- Less than 6 months between pregnancies
  - Increased risk for preterm birth (40%), low birth weight (61%), being small for gestational age (26%), for maternal complications
  - Impacts family finances and the development of older baby

\* Varies by population with moms of color less likely to receive the supports they need to continue







### **Key Challenges**

- >> Lack of timely, relevant, credible postpartum information
- >> Care is too little and too late and for some not available
- >>> Limited access to resources & services
- »Women have to figure out what they need and how to get it. Systems are NOT mom-centric
- >>> Biased, judgmental, misaligned clinical encounters
- >> Cultural & social stigmas & unrealistic expectations



Why?

"Motherhood should not mean risking my health, happiness, or life."

### NKECHI'S STORY





#### **Prenatal to Three Outcomes Framework:**

**On Track for Kindergarten Readiness** 



programs, and policies that meet the needs of infants, toddlers, and their families.

### **Engage Fathers**

Strong evidence about early attachment for fathers and their significant role in language development and maternal support.

There is limited research about the impact of new parenthood on the health of partners.

Partners are often overlooked by providers, home visitors and others even though their role is critical. How do local policies engage OR disenfranchise dads?





# **Shared Decision Making**

#### Brings at least two experts to the table

- Women/Families are experts in their experiences, what works for them and what matters most to them.
- Provider is an expert in the clinical evidence.

#### Honors both experts' knowledge

• Through this process of informing and involving the patient, highquality decisions that align with patient preferences are achievable.

The way a mother parents is ultimately her choice, and such decisions should be **respected**. Elevate their strengths as mothers!





### **NEW ACOG Postpartum Guidelines**

Contact with all women		Ongoing follow-up as needed								
within first 3 weeks		3–12 weeks								
BP check	High risk f/u	Comprehensive postpartum visit and transition to well-woman care								
3–10 days	1–3 weeks	4–12 weeks, timing individualized and woman-centered								
0 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Traditional pe 0-6 weeks	riod of rest and	recupera	ation fror	n birth	6-week					

Figure 1. Proposed paradigm shift for postpartum visits. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' Presidential Task Force on Redefining the Postpartum Visit and the Committee on Obstetric Practice propose shifting the paradigm for postpartum care from a single 6-week visit (bottom) to a postpartum process (top). Abbreviations: BP, blood pressure; f/u, follow-up. <>





**COMMITTEE OPINION** 



- Access to comprehensive health care services, including specialists, postpartum doulas, 24/7 nurse hotline, stress management, nutritionists is essential.
  - Expansion of Medicaid for a year postpartum is baseline.
- Increased reimbursement for maternal care services.
- Extension of Centering programs to provide ongoing support for new mothers/parents.
- Value-based Payments and Quality of Care Standards.
- Improved training on postpartum needs / communication / bias.





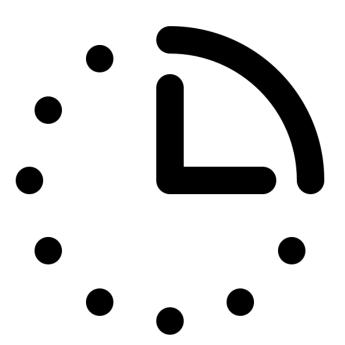
### Postpartum Care Plan and Team

- Guidance on what to expect after birth
- Lining up **community** of support
- List of postpartum providers, scope of practice, and contact information in advance
- Screen every dyad for unmet needs
  - Recognize trauma
- Ask mothers what they prioritize
  - Open-ended questions, to understand maternal goals



### 15 minutes of anticipatory guidance...

- Feeling sad and blue/depressive symptoms
- Bleeding
- C-section site pain
- Episiotomy site pain
- Urinary incontinence
- Breast pain
- Back pain
- Headaches
- Hair loss
- Hemorrhoids
- Infant colic



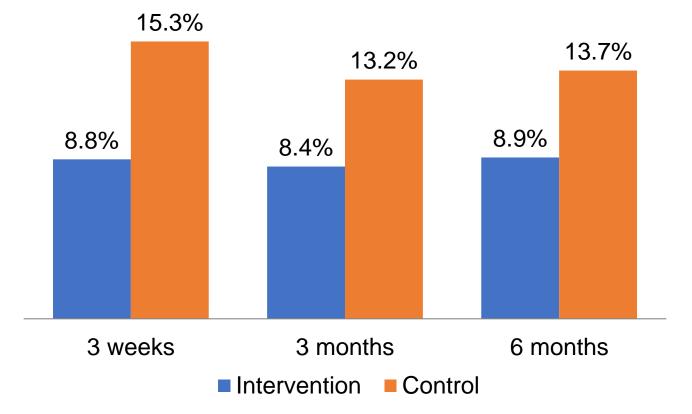


Elizabeth Howell

Created by Alexander Wiefel from Noun Project



# ...reduced depression symptoms through 6 months postpartum

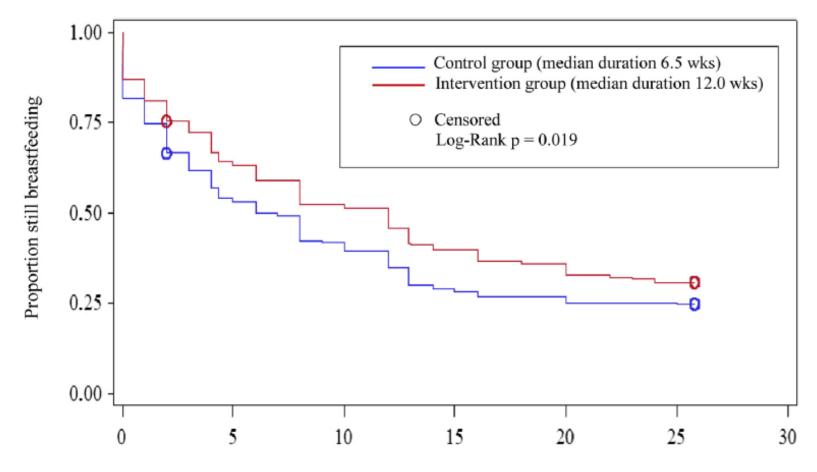




Elizabeth Howell



#### ... and increases breastfeeding duration



Time after delivery to breastfeeding cessation (weeks)





Elizabeth Howell

#### Challenges in accessing self-care and postpartum health-related information

#### "

"When I had my babies, no one had answers for me. I felt very alone."

#### "

"There were not any formal places for information about what to expect during recovery from a maternal neardeath event."

#### "

*"I searched for help, but got no answers."* 

#### "

"Sadly, I was only given information because I knew what questions to initiate myself."



# Introducing... NewMomHealth.com

The first national postpartum info source designed by moms for moms



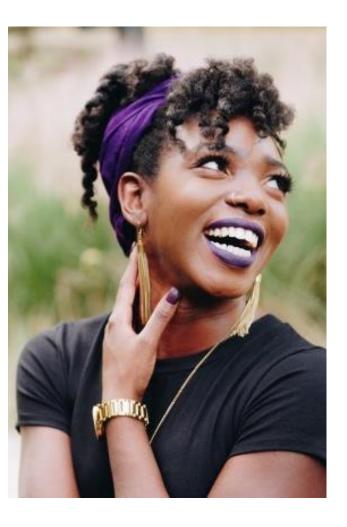
Zoom out

### Moms Need a Village of Support





Community Clinic Woman



### **Build Community Support and Social Capital**

- Family friendly places for new parents to connect and get resources
- Parks & Recs and libraries offer activities and services for new parents
- Breastfeeding Friendly Communities
- Support Groups / Social Media Connections
- Assistance with grocery shopping & errands
- Home Visiting / Child Care Providers
  - Strategies to connect new moms with each other
  - Assistance in getting needed health services
  - Problem solving around sleep, work and balancing family needs
  - Access to tips on things like Earned Income Tax Credits



## **Policy Matters**

- Prenatal and postpartum work accommodations and job protection
- Educational policies that create roadblocks for new parents
- Breast pumps provided before baby is born (via WIC)
- Paid family leave and paid sick leave
- Transportation bus stops, infant / young child transit rules
- Housing and legal services
- Subsidized infant and child care
- Access to diapers and feminine products
- Access to respite care for high need situations





# Systems of Support Matter

New mothers have to operate across a variety of systems that do not have her needs at the center. Communities should consider convening these systems along with new moms and dads to identify other policy issues.

- WIC
- Child Care
- Pediatricians
- Employers
- Insurance Companies
- Home Visiting Programs / Parenting Programs
- Community Resources (Food Pantries / Diaper Banks)
- Women's Health Care (may shift or be unavailable)
- Social Services, including TANF and child welfare
- Behavioral Health Services (including dyadic substance use treatment)
- Transportation
- What else?



UNC Center for Maternal & Infant Health АМСНР



# 4<sup>th</sup> Trimester Matters on the Path to Kindergarten Readiness

- Secure parent-infant attachment, family trust, positive communication, and appropriate response to cues are foundational building blocks for growth and language development.
- Human infants are born full term with only 25% of their brain volume and continue their fetal trajectory of brain growth over the first postpartum year. This is a critical period, driven largely by social interaction with caregivers.
- Postpartum is a very sensitive period of development for a family. This is a complex time of physical recovery and healing, self-identity formation, and care for self, baby, family, and relationships.
- There are strong links between a mother's health and well-being and her capacity to connect and engage with her infant.
- There is increasing evidence that demonstrates the role that male caregivers have in their children's language development. The period of time around birth and the early months can set a relationship trajectory for the father/partner with the mother, the baby, and other family members.





✓ The 4<sup>th</sup> Trimester is a critical **transition** period.

 Postpartum healthcare, education, and services should be tailored to women's experiences, preferences, and constraints.

 Communication should be compassionate and culturally-sensitive.

 Care should be taken to examine biases to build trust and mutual respect.

✓ Systems mapping and building local commitment to identifying "p" and "P" policy issues is essential.



"The thing about reproduction is that, more than anything else, **it tells you how a society** values people."

**Dorothy Roberts** 

# **Q&A** Section

National Collaborative for Infants & Toddlers"

NCIT Capacity-Building Hub

Thank You for joining the webinar! Have feedback and next steps? Be sure to share in the post-webinar survey link below.

### **Presenter Contact Information:**

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To access the survey, click <u>here</u>.



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