



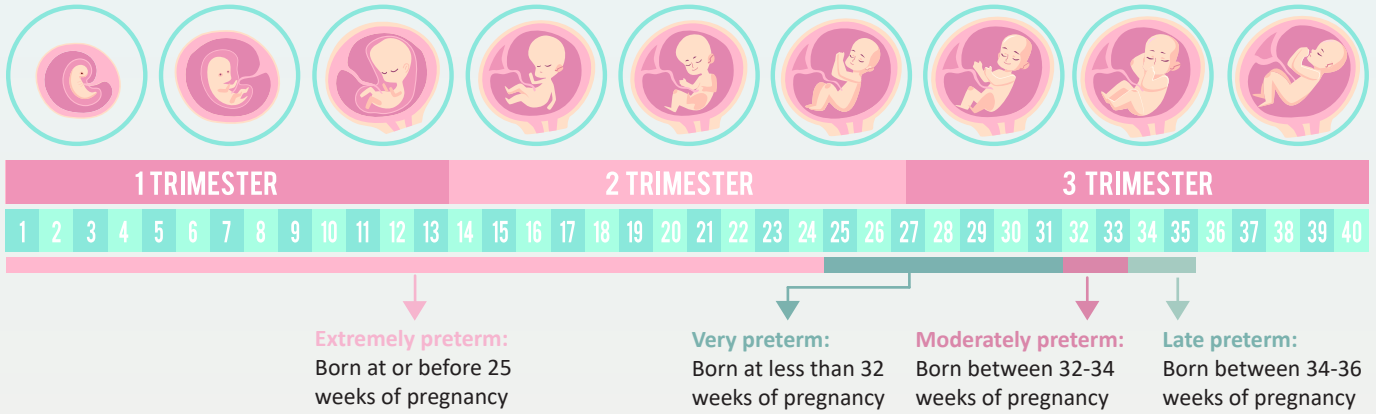
PRETERM BIRTHS IN KANSAS



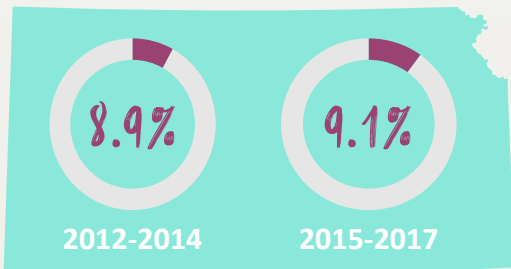
A premature birth is a birth that occurs before the start of the 37th week of pregnancy.

Types of Preterm Birth

Premature babies, especially those born very early, often have complicated medical problems. Typically, complications of prematurity vary. The earlier your baby is born, the higher the risk of complications. Depending on how early a baby is born, he or she may be extremely preterm, very preterm, moderately preterm, or late preterm.



Kansas Preterm Birth Trends



- The preterm rate increased significantly in Kansas, from 8.9% in 2012-2014 to 9.1% in 2015-2017.
- The increase in the total preterm rate for 2015-2017 largely reflects the increase in late preterm births, and in particular, births occurring at 36 weeks.
- A number of maternal illnesses, conditions, and medical treatments are associated with indicated or spontaneous preterm birth. Spontaneous preterm birth naturally occurs as a result of preterm labor or preterm premature rupture of fetal membranes. In contrast, indicated preterm occurs when labor is initiated by medical intervention because of dangerous pregnancy complications.

Factors Associated With Preterm Birth



Smoking

Women who smoked during pregnancy (12.1%) were about 1.4x more likely to have a preterm birth than a nonsmoker (8.8%).



Age

Preterm birth is more likely to occur in women less than 20 years and women greater than 35 years.



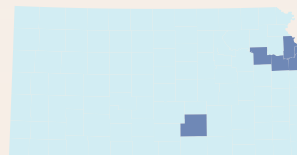
Maternal Health

Women with medical conditions were more likely to experience provider-initiated preterm births compared to full term births.



Timing Between Pregnancies

Women whose duration between pregnancies was 18 months or longer were less likely (6.6%) to have a preterm birth than women who had pregnancies that were less than 18 months apart (10.9%).



Urban vs. Rural

Urban areas, as a whole, saw a significant increase in preterm birth rates.



Socioeconomic Status

The odds of experiencing preterm birth are 18% greater for women living in a concentrated disadvantage area/neighborhood even if the women is the same race, ethnicity and age.



Race & Ethnicity

Compared to non-Hispanic white (7.0%), non-Hispanic Native American (11.1%) and non-Hispanic black women (10.9%) were more likely to experience preterm birth.

Medical Conditions Associated with Provider Initiated Preterm Birth*:



Obesity/Overweight

64.9% preterm vs. 53.6% full term



Preeclampsia

30.0% preterm vs. 3.0% full term



Eclampsia

2.0% preterm vs. 0.1% full term



Chronic Diabetes

3.6% preterm vs. 0.3% full term



Previous Preterm Birth

8.7% preterm vs. 1.5% full term



Chronic Hypertension

6.5% preterm vs. 0.7% full term



Gestational Diabetes

11.2% preterm vs. 4.6% full term

*among singleton births; Provider-initiated birth (medically indicated) reflects induction or caesarean without labor or premature rupture of membranes.; Full Term includes later term and post term (39 weeks and beyond)

For more information on preterm birth in Kansas, visit www.kdheks.gov/bepfi