

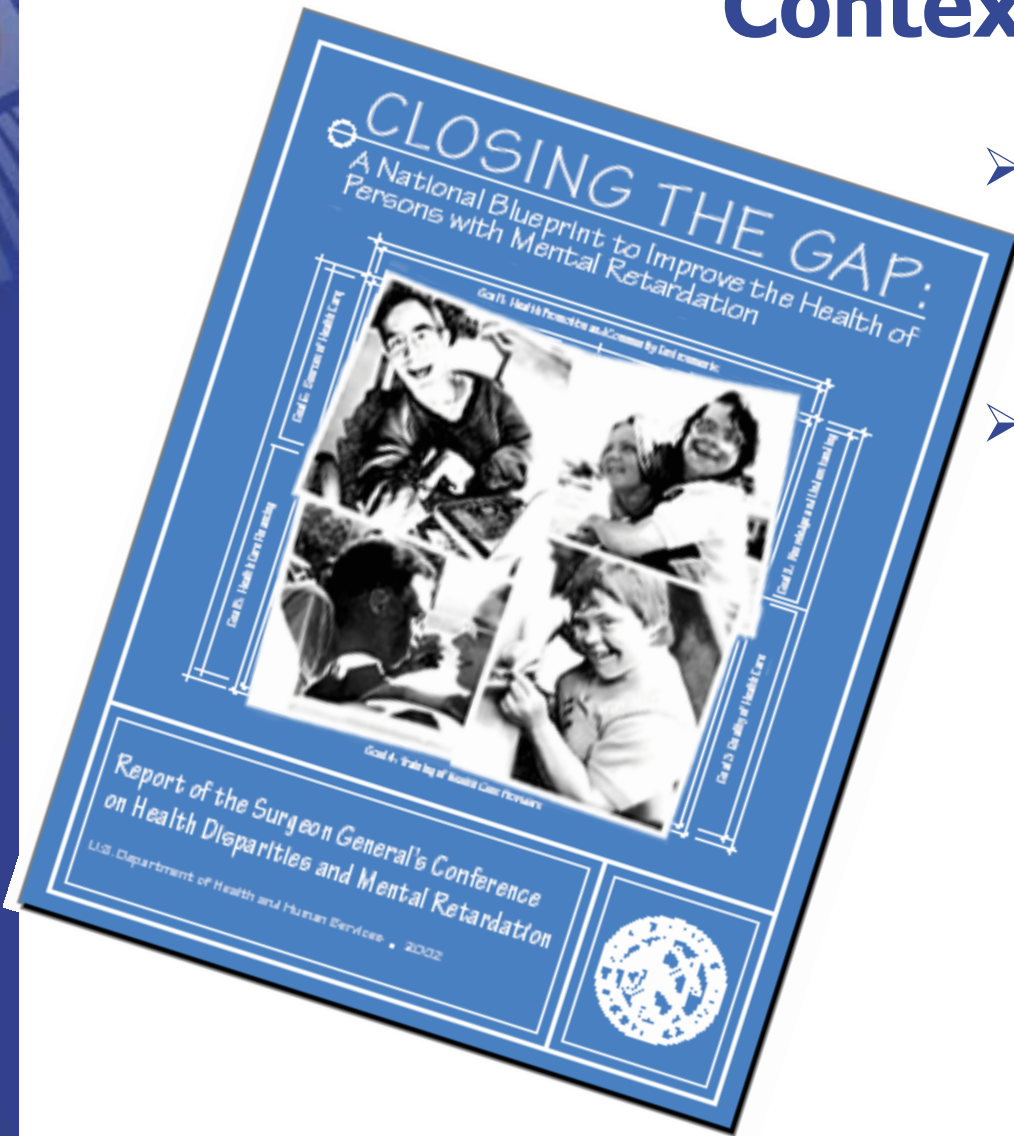
Pregnancy Outcomes of Women with Developmental Disabilities

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Context

- “Cascade of disparities” for people with developmental disabilities (Krahn *et al.*)
- Health and health care access, quality and service utilization are often wholly inadequate for women and men with intellectual and developmental disabilities in the United States



Background

- Women with intellectual and developmental disabilities are becoming pregnant and giving birth
 - Coercive sterilization, institutional segregation and marriage restrictions of the past are giving way to community living in the US
- Prevalence of childbirth among US women with intellectual and developmental disabilities is not known
- Very few population-based studies of pregnancy outcomes (Australia, Sweden)
 - Generally negative outcomes for mothers and infants

Research Questions

- What is the prevalence of pregnancies among US women with developmental disabilities?
- Are the pregnancy outcomes for women with developmental disabilities worse than for other women?

Design

- Secondary analysis of data from the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project for calendar year 2010
- Nationally-representative hospitalizations for pregnancies in US hospitals
 - Fewer than 3% of US births occur outside of hospitals
 - US women with intellectual and developmental disabilities highly unlikely to have non-hospital births
- Independent variable: women with intellectual and developmental disabilities identified by ICD9 codes

Outcomes

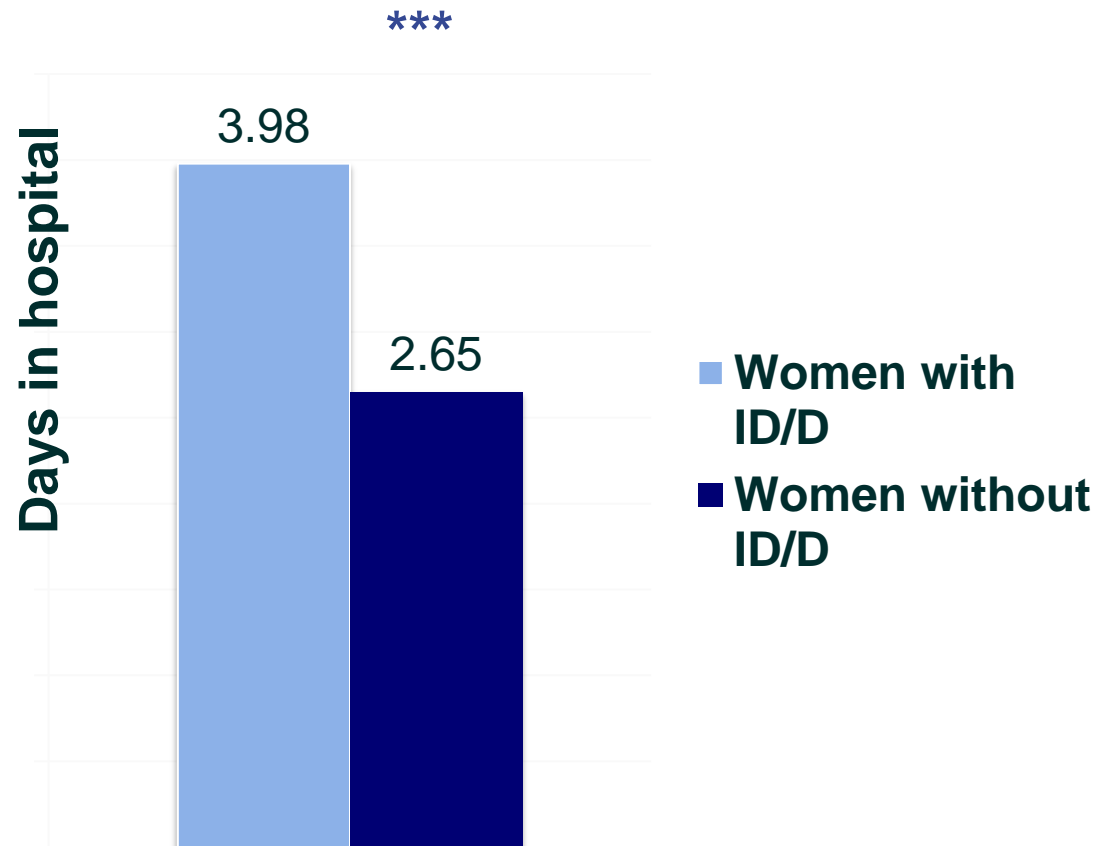
- Caesarean delivery
- Early labor
- Hypertensive complication
- Preterm birth
- Fetal growth restriction
- Days in hospital for delivery

Description of the Sample

Characteristic	Women with ID/DD n = 340	Women without ID/DD n = 768,891
Race is Black***	28%	15%
Ethnicity is Latina or Hispanic***	12%	22%
Aged 18-24 years***	42%	31%
Aged 25-34***	44%	52%
Aged >34 years***	9%	14%
Has public health insurance***	74%	47%

*** $p < .001$

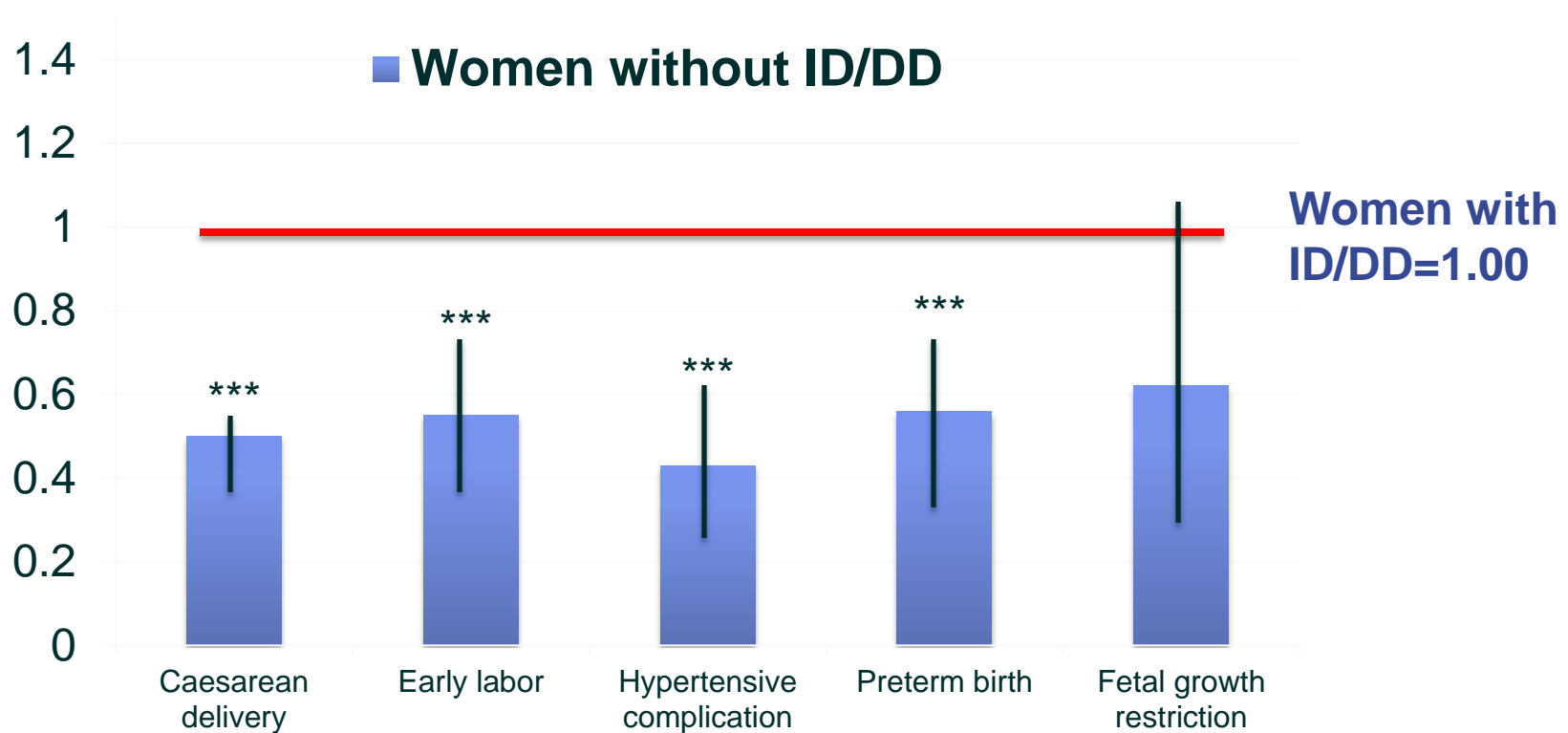
Mean days of delivery-related hospitalizations for women with and without ID/DD, 2010



*** $p < .001$



Adjusted odds ratios of adverse delivery outcomes for US women with and without ID/DD



Notes. Adjusted for race, Hispanic ethnicity, insurance type; age

*** $p < .001$

Conclusions

- US women with intellectual and developmental disabilities have markedly higher rates of adverse pregnancy outcomes in contrast to other women
 - These poor outcomes persist after controlling for age, race, ethnicity, and insurance type
- Further research is needed to understand why mothers with intellectual and developmental disabilities have worse outcomes than other mothers
- There is a critical need for interventions to improve outcomes for mothers with intellectual and developmental disabilities and their infants

Thank you!

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