



Summary Report of Key Findings Texas PRAMS 2003

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is a Centers for Disease Control (CDC) sponsored initiative designed to identify and monitor selected maternal experiences before, during, and after pregnancy. Of the 2,173 mothers sampled in 2003, completed surveys were obtained for 1,287 representing a weighted response rate of 67%. The 1,287 women who completed the survey are representative of 370,841 Texas residents who had a live birth in 2003. This is a summary of key findings from the PRAMS survey presented by topic area.

Insurance – Prenatal and Delivery

- 48.1% had health insurance, not including Medicaid, before they became pregnant
- 9.1% were on Medicaid before they became pregnant.
- 42.6% used Medicaid to pay for their prenatal care.
- 24.1% used personal income to pay for their prenatal care.
- 41.2% used HMO/insurance to pay for their prenatal care.
- 1.9% used City/County Indigent Fund to pay for their prenatal care.
- 2.9% used Tricare/Military to pay for their prenatal care.
- 6.4% used other sources to pay for their prenatal care.
- 53.6% were on WIC during their pregnancy.
- 54.9% used Medicaid to pay for their delivery.
- 18.9% used personal income to pay for their delivery.
- 39.2% used an HMO or insurance to pay for their delivery.
- 0.3% used City/County Indigent Fund to pay for their delivery.
- 2.7% used Tricare/Military to pay for their delivery.
- 2.6% used other sources to pay for their delivery.

Nutrition and Folic Acid

- 50.9% have a normal body mass index (BMI), and 33.6% are defined as either overweight or obese.
- 62.8% did not take a daily multivitamin in the month before they became pregnant with their new baby.
- 79.5% had heard or read that taking the vitamin folic acid can help prevent some birth defects.

Prenatal Care

- 68.5% received prenatal care during the first trimester.
- 74.6% received prenatal care as early as they wanted.

Health Care Quality – Seat Belt Use

- 42.8% said that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about how using a seat belt during pregnancy could affect their babies.

Health Care Quality – Smoking

- 67.6% said that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about how smoking could affect their babies.

Smoking Before Pregnancy, Smoking During Pregnancy, and Second Hand Smoke

- 15.1% said that they had smoked cigarettes in the three months before their pregnancy.
- 7.4% smoked cigarettes in the last three months of their pregnancy.
- 12.3% currently smoke cigarettes.
- 6.5% reported that their baby was in the same room with someone who is smoking.

Health Care Quality – Alcohol

- 69.0% said that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about how drinking alcohol during pregnancy could affect their babies.
- 64.1% said that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about how much alcohol the mother was drinking.

Alcohol Use Before Pregnancy and During Pregnancy

- 41.9% drank alcohol in the three months before their pregnancy.
- 5.5% drank alcohol in the last three months of their pregnancy.

Health Care Quality - Abuse

- 42.2% said that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about physical abuse by their husbands or partners.
- 45.3% said that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker asked if someone was hurting them emotionally or physically.

Abuse Before Pregnancy and During Pregnancy

- 5.3% of the women 18 years and older reported that their husband or partner physically abused them during the 12 months before they became pregnant.
- 2.8% of the women 18 years and older reported that someone other than their husband or partner physically abused them during the 12 months before they became pregnant.
- 3.9% of the women 18 years and older reported that their husband or partner physically abused them during their most recent pregnancy.
- 1.3% of the women 18 years and older reported that someone other than their husband or partner physically abused them during their pregnancy.

Health Care Quality – Testing for HIV

- 81.1% said that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about being tested for HIV.
- 70.9% said that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker had asked if they wanted to be tested for HIV.

Health Care Quality – Breastfeeding and Breastfeeding Practices

- 79.1% said that a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker talked with them about how breastfeeding could affect her baby.
- 76.5% breastfed or pumped breast milk to feed their new baby after delivery.

Infant Health and Infant Sleeping Position

- 94.1% had infants who stayed in the hospital at least 24 hours after they were born.
- 71.3% said that a doctor, nurse, or other health care provider saw their baby in the first week after he or she left the hospital.
- 54.6% put their baby to sleep on his or her back.

Postpartum Depression

- 49.1% said they were slightly or moderately depressed in the months after their delivery.

Pregnancy Intendedness and Contraceptive Use

- 56.1% wanted their pregnancy at that time or sooner.
- 54.4% were not trying to become pregnant when they became pregnant with their new baby.
- For women who reported they were not trying to become pregnant with their new baby, 63.0% were not doing anything to keep from becoming pregnant.
- 82.5% of the women reported they were currently taking steps to keep from becoming pregnant.