

# RISK FACTOR MATRIX

## Prenatal Screening

<i>Question on Screen</i>	<i>Risk Factor On Healthy Start Prenatal Screen</i>	<i>Possible Underlying Situations and Related Risks that Need Evaluation and Possible Intervention</i>
1.	Did not Complete High School or Obtain GED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limits job opportunities</li> <li>• Higher Possibility of unemployment</li> <li>• High stress from difficult or demanding working conditions</li> </ul>
2.	Not Married	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May lack social, emotional or financial support</li> <li>• More likely to have low birth weight baby</li> <li>• Paternity and child support issues</li> </ul>
6.	Possible Depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May delay initiation of prenatal care</li> <li>• Raises the risk of delivering an underweight or premature baby.</li> <li>• May engage in behaviors which increases risk for adverse birth outcomes (e.g. substance abuse)</li> </ul>
11.	Race Black	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although there is clear statistical evidence that blacks are twice as likely to have a preterm or low birth weight baby or experience and infant death, the reasons underlying the evidence are not clear. Until continuing research provides more specific insight into these risk indicators, it remains necessary to apply extra weight to this population in order to counter poor birth outcomes.</li> <li>• Possible underlying situation may include difficulty accessing quality services.</li> </ul>
12.	Alcohol Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endanger fetal development</li> <li>• Endanger child after birth</li> <li>• Possible legal implications</li> <li>• Potential child abuse and neglect of all children in household</li> <li>• Lifestyle factors and increase exposure to STD's and violence</li> <li>• Poor nutrition</li> </ul>
13.	Tobacco Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substantially increases risk for IUGR</li> <li>• Possible association with spontaneous abortion</li> <li>• Reduced weight gain during pregnancy/danger to child after birth (higher SIDS incidence, respiratory problems)</li> </ul>
14.	Timing of Pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delay initiation of prenatal care</li> <li>• May engage in behaviors which increases risk for adverse birth outcomes (e.g. substance abuse)</li> <li>• May have access to health care issues/barriers (if unplanned)</li> <li>• If pregnancy is unwanted, may have problems attaching to newborn (risk of abuse/neglect, poor development)</li> </ul>

15.	First Pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maybe unaware of the Do's and Don't while being pregnant</li> <li>• May not be aware of the physical and emotional changes that occur during pregnancy.</li> </ul>
16.	Previous Negative Pregnancy Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hereditary risks</li> <li>• Red flag for increased risk</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
17.	Age less than 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May not have experience parenting</li> <li>• Has not finished high school education</li> <li>• Financial support issues</li> <li>• Possible paternity issues</li> <li>• Inadequate nutrition</li> </ul>
18.	Pre-Pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate nutrition</li> <li>• Birth defects, especially neural tube defects<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Maternal complications (e.g. hypertension, gestational diabetes, preeclampsia)</li> </ul>
19.	Pregnancy Interval <18 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May increase risk of low birth weight, preterm birth and small size for gestational age birth outcomes</li> </ul>
20.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Trimester entry into care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dramatically increases risk of low birth weight and poor infant health outcomes</li> <li>• May be attributable to lack of access to or avoidance of system (domestic violence victim, substance abuser)</li> <li>• Maybe sign of problem in health care delivery system</li> </ul>
21.	Ongoing medical Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May require specialized prenatal care</li> <li>• May contribute to maternal, fetal morbidity (e.g. diabetes, hypertension) and reduced access to care.</li> </ul>