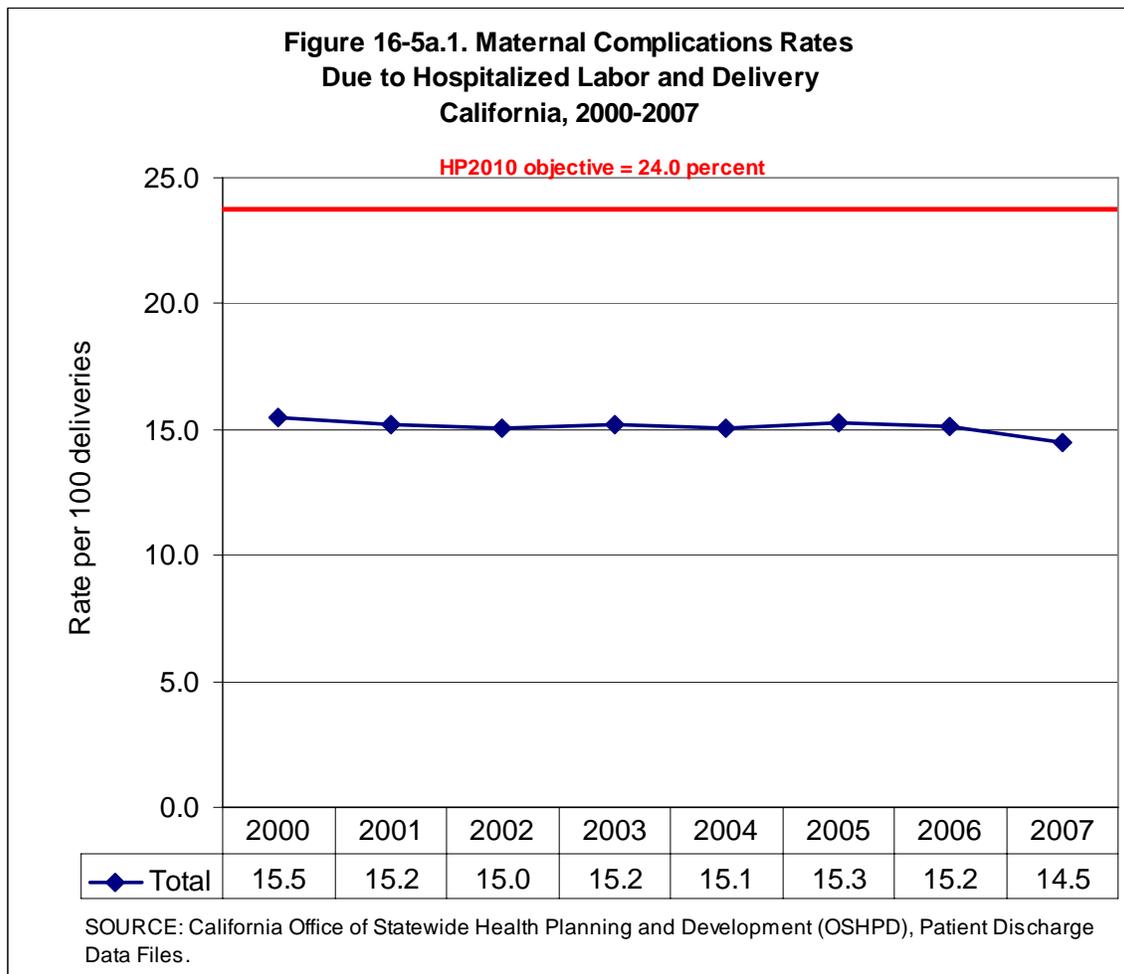


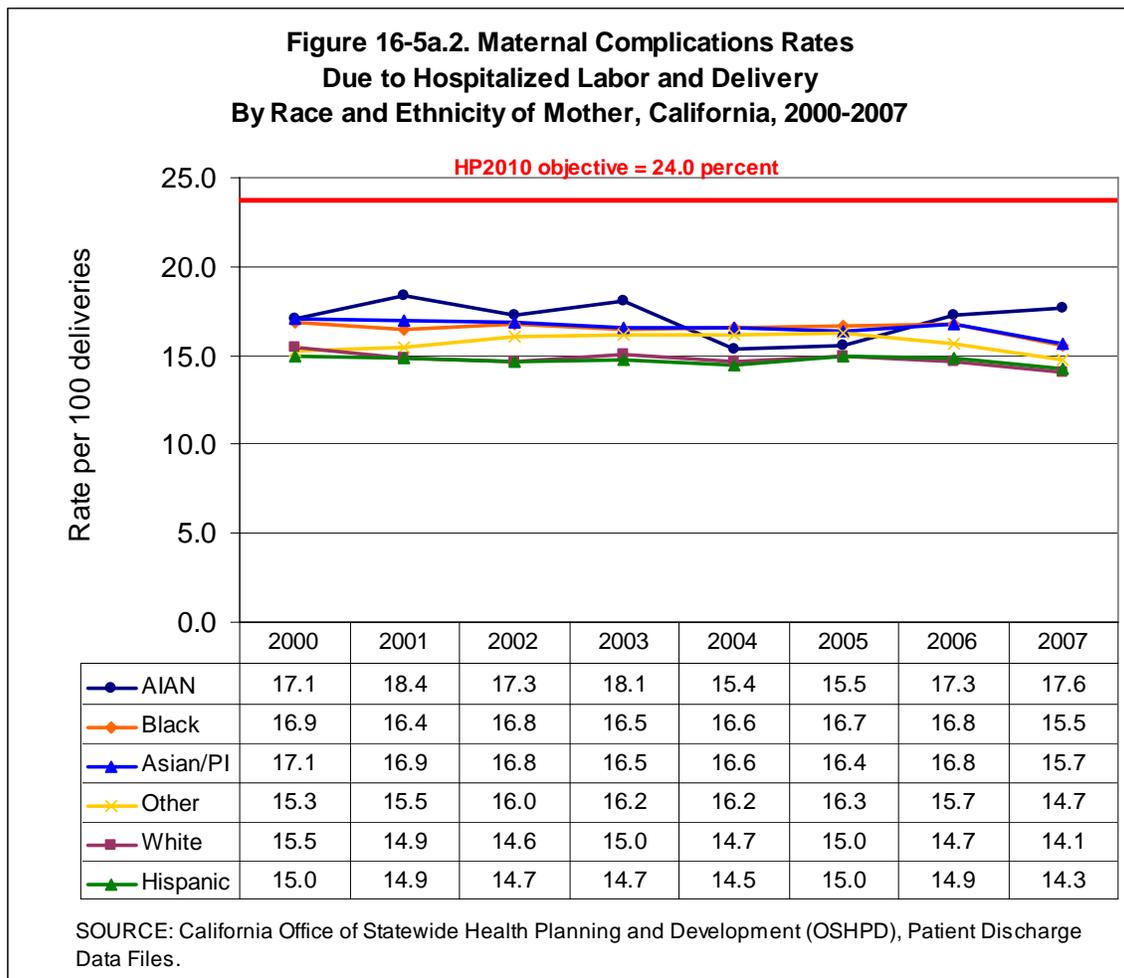
**Focus Area 16: Maternal, Infant, and Child Health**

**Objective 16-5a. Reduce maternal complications due to hospitalized labor and delivery. Target = 24.0 per 100 deliveries [State Data Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), Patient Discharge Data]**

Hospital discharge records with a complication of labor and delivery code in any diagnostic field indicate a non-significant decline from 15.5 per 100 deliveries (percent) in 2000 to 14.5 percent in 2007 (**Figure 16-5a.1**). The most frequently listed principal diagnosis was hypertension (ICD-9-CM code 642), followed by other current conditions complicating pregnancy, childbirth, or the puerperium (ICD-9-CM codes 648.0 [diabetes mellitus], 648.5 [congenital cardiovascular disorders], 648.6 [other cardiovascular diseases], and 648.8 [abnormal glucose tolerance]), and by delivery trauma codes 664 [trauma to perineum and vulva during delivery] and 665 [other obstetrical trauma]. California's rates of maternal complications during hospitalized labor and delivery were significantly lower than the target established in HP2010, and this objective was being achieved across all years 2000 through 2007.

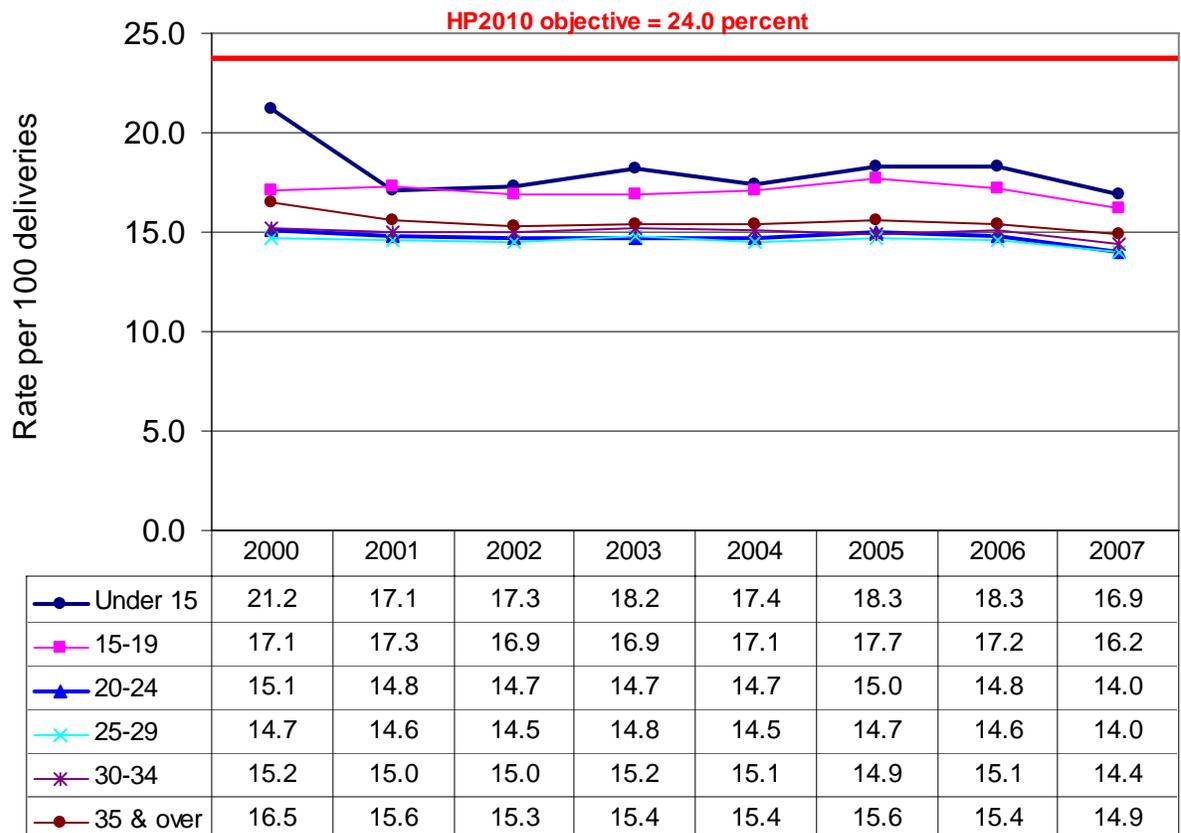


Data by race and ethnicity (**Figure 16-5a.2**) show that the highest rates of hospitalized labor and delivery complications were found for American Indians or Alaska Natives (17.6 percent in 2007), followed by Asians or Pacific Islanders (PI) (significant decline from 17.1 percent in 2000 to 15.7 percent in 2007), Blacks or African Americans (15.5 percent in 2007), Others or Unknowns (14.7 percent in 2007), Hispanics or Latinos (14.3 percent in 2007), and Whites (significant decline from 15.5 percent in 2000 to 14.1 percent in 2007). This HP2010 objective was being achieved for all racial and ethnic populations for hospitalized labor and delivery.



Examined by age of mother (**Figure 16-5a.3**), hospitalized labor and delivery complication rates were highest for females under 15 years of age (16.9 percent in 2007) followed by females aged 15-19 years (16.2 percent in 2007). The only statistically significant trend was found for the 35 years and older age group (decline from 16.5 percent in 2000 to 14.9 percent in 2007). The HP2010 objective was being achieved for females of all age groups hospitalized for labor and delivery.

**Figure 16-5a.3. Maternal Complications Rates Due to Hospitalized Labor and Delivery By Age of Mother, California, 2000-2007**



SOURCE: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), Patient Discharge Data Files.

For more information on maternal complications of labor and delivery in California, visit the Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Branch Web site at: <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/MCAH/Pages/default.aspx>

For more information on Healthy People 2010 objective 16-5a, please visit: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/Volume2/16MICH.htm>

and the DATA2010 Web site at: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/data2010/>