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### Women who smoke during pregnancy are more likely to be referred to an obstetrician

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# Women who smoke during pregnancy are more likely to be referred to an obstetrician

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# BACKGROUND & AIM

In the Netherlands, 80% of pregnant women start prenatal care at a primary care midwife and about 7% of women smoke during pregnancy. The influence of smoking status on referrals is unknown. Therefore, we have investigated the research question: What is the association between smoking status and healthcare utilization during pregnancy, birth and six weeks postpartum?

We compared women who differed on smoking status: non-smokers, early stoppers and late- or non-stoppers

# RESULTS

Early stoppers and late- or non-stoppers are more likely to be referred to the obstetrician

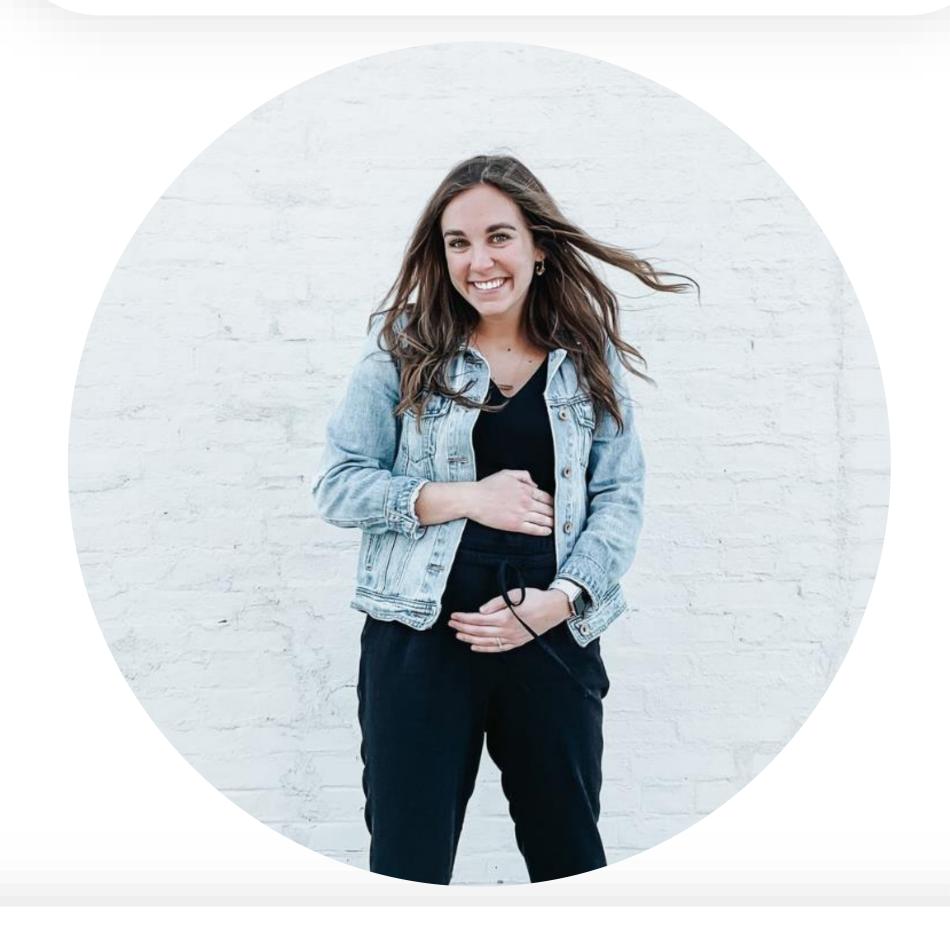
Obstetrician - pregnancy	Referrals n= 13 612	Adjusted OR* (95% CI)
Non-smokers	32%	Ref.
Early stoppers	39%	1.49 (1.36-1.63)
Late – or non-stoppers	41%	1.58 (1.45-1.73)
Obstetrician - birth	n= 9298	
Non-smokers	22%	Ref.
Early stoppers	27%	1.30 (1.17-1.44)
Late – or non-stoppers	24%	1.40 (1.27-1.55)
Obstetrician - postpartum	n= 682	
Non-smokers	2%	Ref.
Early stoppers	1%	0.63 (0.43-0.93)
Late – or non-stoppers	1%	0.82 (0.59-1.13)

<sup>\*</sup>Adjusted for: parity, SES, BMI, maternal age and ethnicity.

### METHODS

Electronic Health Care data of Dutch primary midwifery care practices were analyzed (VeCaS), 2012-2019

Univariable and multivariable logistic regression analysis were performed to examine the association between smoking status and referrals. Crude and Adjusted ORs (95%CI) were reported.



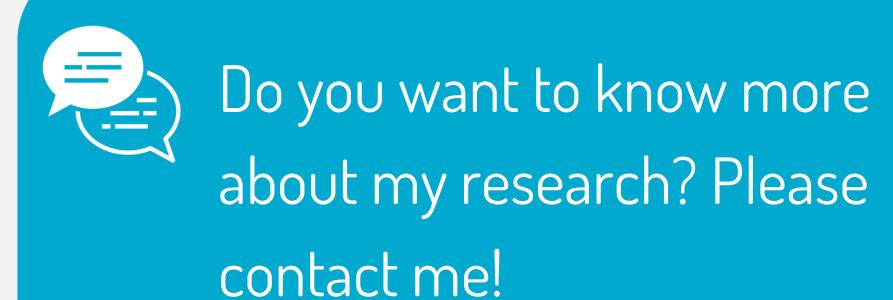
## CONCLUSION

Women who smoke during pregnancy are more likely to be referred to an obstetrician during pregnancy and birth.











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