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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

METHODS

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

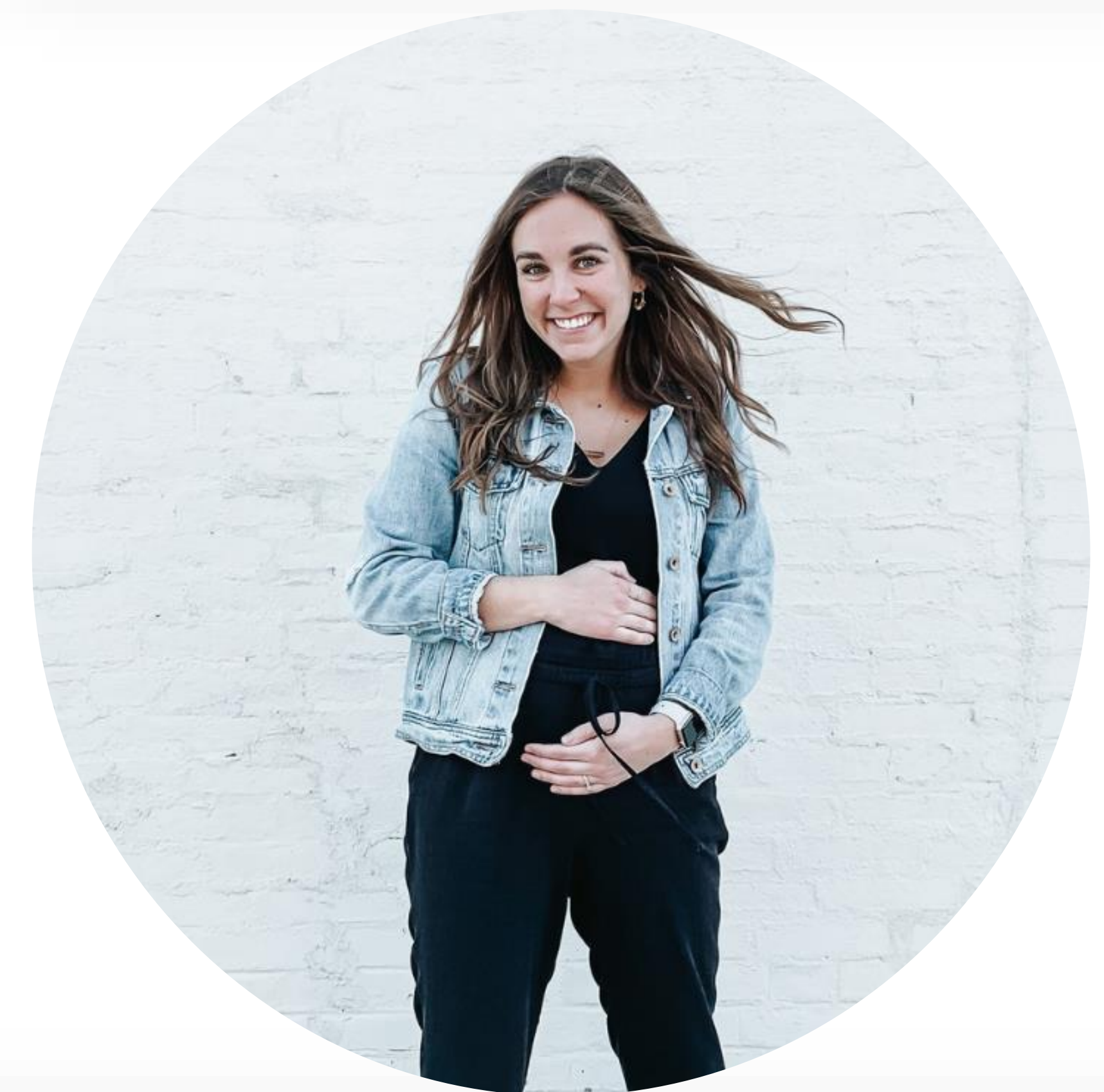
Univariable and multivariable logistic regression analysis were performed to examine the association between smoking status and referrals. Crude and Adjusted ORs (95%CI) were reported.

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)

*Adjusted for: parity, SES, BMI, maternal age and ethnicity.



CONCLUSION

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



Do you want to know more about my research? Please contact me!



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