

# The Significance of Prenatal Care in Reducing Maternal Mortality Among Black Mothers, Stephania Casimir

## Abstract

- This study will examine the correlation between prenatal care and maternal Mortality in black mothers. Prenatal care is important for the health of mothers and their families, but is it enough to make a difference in maternal death rates?
- The purpose of this study will be to explore if prenatal care can reduce the incidence of African American women dying due to complications during pregnancy or delivery.

## Objectives

The main objective of this study is to examine the significance of prenatal care in maternal health and recognize the measures to implement to reduce maternal Mortality among black mothers.

## Methods

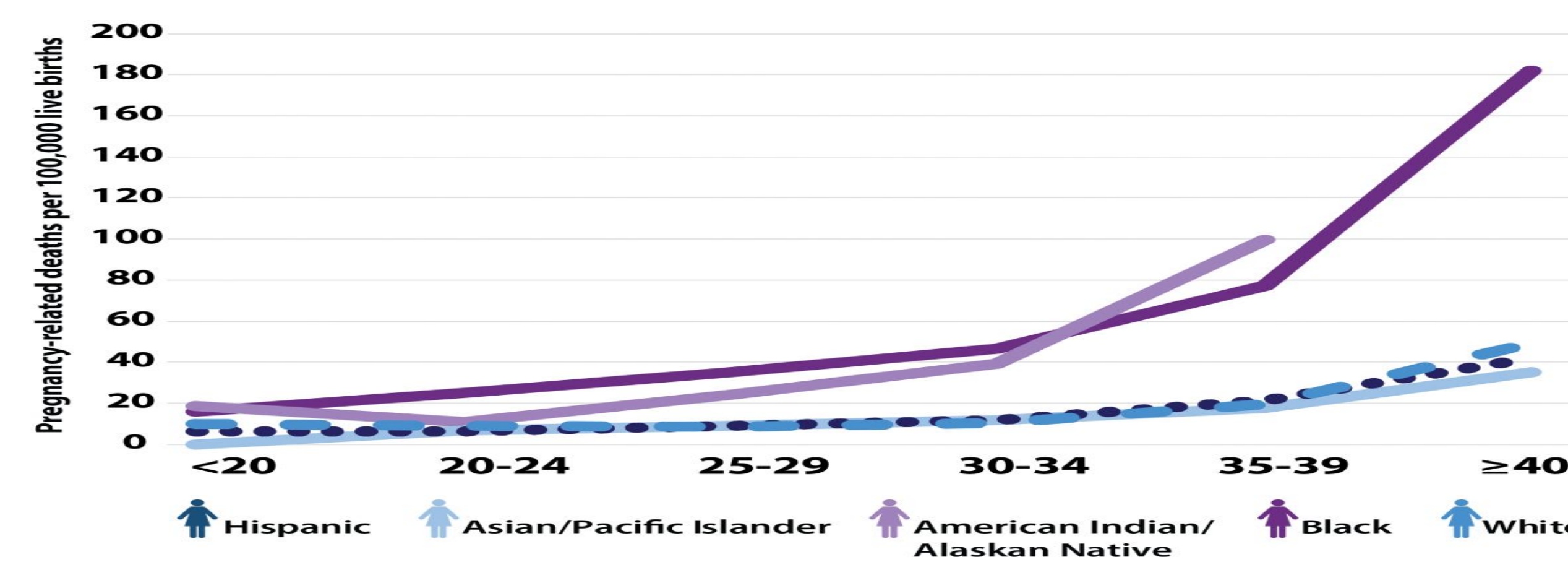
Family, and friends were interviewed to obtain information about their experiences of pregnancy and post- partum journey, as well as their limitations to accessing resources and services needed in the Haitian community.

Attended several support groups at Haitian women's Birth equity to understand their needs. Throughout the sessions, many women shared their barriers which include immigration status, access to health care, and language barrier.

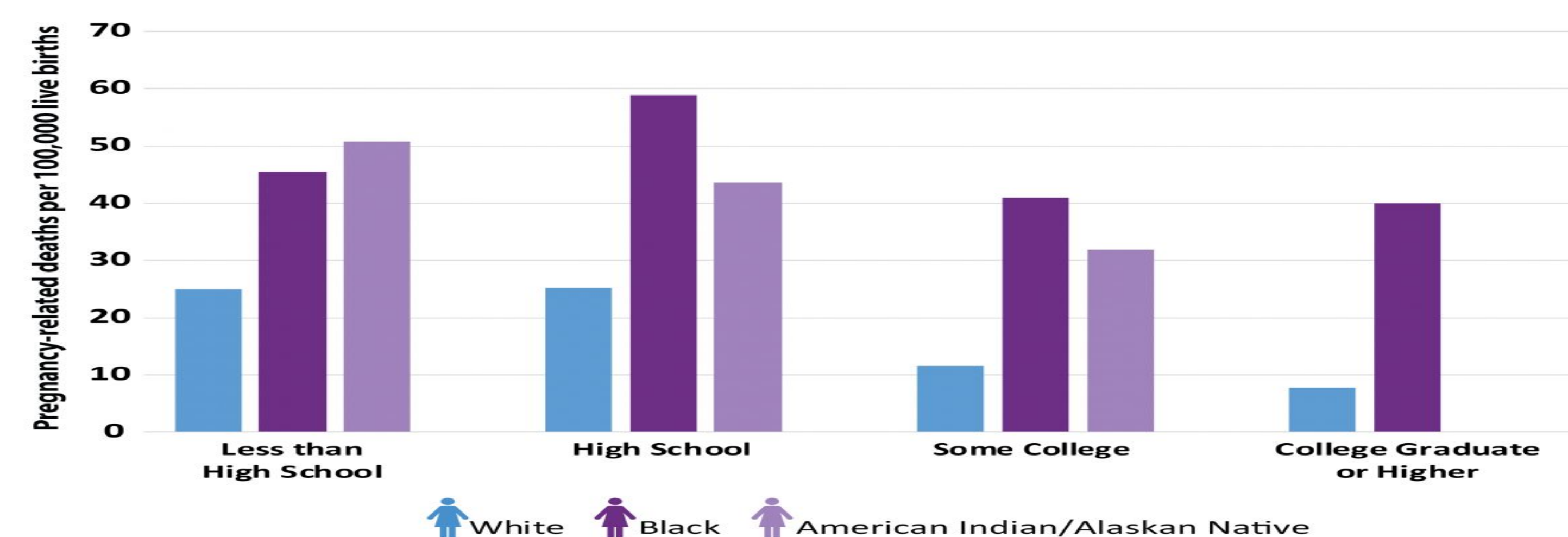
A survey was conducted with current pregnant and post-partum women via phone to ask about their prenatal care journey.

Research was also conducted to collect data and information, as well as the efforts made to improve maternal health for black women.

Table 1



Tabel 2



## Results

- The first table shows the Pregnancy-Related Mortality Ratios (PRMR) for black women compared to white women ranged from 1.5 among the <20 years age group to 4.3 for the 30–34 years age group.
- The second table shows the Pregnancy-Related Mortality Ratios (PRMR) for black women with at least a college degree was 5 times as high as white women with a similar education.

## Discussion/Conclusion

Based on the research conducted for this study, pregnancy risk factor and population at higher were identified as factors related to maternal mortality.

### Pregnancy risk factors

- Anemia
- Urinary tract infection
- Preterm labor
- Pre- eclampsia

### Population at higher risk

- Black mothers
- Immigrants
- Young adolescent

To Improve maternal health several actions need to occur, such as developing and implementing maternity services changes to save mothers and children's lives, supplying medical students with training to increase culturally competent care, investing in the interpreter services to improve health care access and patient satisfaction, and developing programs such as women support group that will serve the community and improve the health outcomes and the lived of all women. The way to treat or care for expecting mothers is very crucial. Not addressing this issue can lead to unnecessary suffering for women, children, and families.

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## Faculty Advisor

Dr. Judie LaRosa