



Prenatal Care Delivery Model for Community Clinics

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Goals



Pregnancy and Childbirth

Goal: Prevent pregnancy complications and maternal deaths during pregnancy.

- The occurrence of complications is getting worse due to improper natal care. (OASH, 2024)



Family planning

Goal: Improve pregnancy planning and prevent unplanned pregnancy.

- There is little to no detectable change on the impact of family planning education which still causes risks for unintended pregnancies. (OASH, 2024)



Women

Goal: Promote health and well-being for all women.

- There is little to no detectable change in the impact of education that can decrease the number of unplanned pregnancies and maternal complications. (OASH, 2024)



Adolescents

Goal: Improve the health and well-being of adolescents

- Unplanned pregnancies among adolescents puts them and their children at risk for health conditions. (OASH, 2024)

Objectives



PREGNANCY & CHILDBIRTH

- To decrease pregnancy complications with preventable diseases, vaccines are offered and administered during office visits and clinicals throughout the community.
- To decrease maternal deaths during pregnancy, screening and resources for common pregnancy related conditions for high-risk groups will be available to the community.



FAMILY PLANNING

- To reduce unintended pregnancies safe sex education will be provided to at risk groups and resources for addition education will be accessible.
- To improve family planning mobile outreach services will be available to assist in resources for family planning including access to contraceptives if desired (Mickler et al., 2021).



WOMEN

- To improve and promote the health and wellbeing of woman education on preconception care will be available to woman to improve maternal and neonate outcomes.
- To reduce maternal complications education and resources of lifestyle modification such as optimized dietary patterns and DASH diets will be provided to the woman of the community (Parikh et al., 2021).



ADOLESCENTS

- To reduce unplanned pregnancies sex education and resources will be offered to the community with privacy protection.
- To reduce unplanned pregnancies in adolescents, resources to community programs that provide free contraception, education and counseling will be provided (Mohamed et al., 2023).





Resources and Constraints

RESOURCES

1. Collaborate with local community colleges and educational nonprofit organizations.
2. Leverage existing maternal health programs within the community clinics to provide at-risk pregnant individuals with supportive resources.
3. Market accessible online resources for educational material on maternity care.
4. Organize and promote resource fairs or educational programs to connect with at risk pregnant individuals.



CONSTRAINTS

1. Inadequate funding for educational outreach programs.
2. Possible language or cultural barriers in reaching at risk populations.
3. Delays in receiving prenatal care.
4. Access to prenatal care such as finances, transportation, and socioeconomic status that can affect how individuals make informed healthcare decisions.



Methods and Activities



Pregnancy and childbirth: Reduce preterm births

- Provide more accessibility for women for preconception care services. (Mendoza et al., 2017)
- Earlier identification of preterm birth with early interventions. (Mendoza et al., 2017)

Women: Increase the amount of women who get prenatal care (More diversity d/t increased risk of C-sections in various populations)

- Apply a health equity lens to various populations (African-American, Hispanic, etc.) to improve a care plan for their pregnancies. (Alley et al., 2024)
- Create better dissemination of Women's Preventative Services Guidelines through various translations including Spanish. (Alley et al., 2024)



Pregnancy and childbirth: Reduce maternal deaths

- Encourage more accessibility for birth centers and midwives in their associated Medicaid programs. (Alley et al., 2024)
- Development of interdisciplinary action teams to not just clinics, but hospitals, health centers, providers, and community organizations. (Alley et al., 2024)



Adolescents: Increase the amount of adolescents who get formal sex education

- Create educational, interactive, and developmental programs that correlate with sex education. (Forrester et al., 2023)
- Innovation of self-paced mobile health applications including modules, clinic locators, calendar tools, and pre-programmed reinforcing text messages to reinforce content. (Forrester et al., 2023)



Family planning: Increase the accessibility of women getting birth control services and support

- Assessment of providers to consider external factors outside of birth control to ensure equity, including social-behavioral factors, intimate partner violence/sexual violence, and mental health/substance use disorders. (Gavin et al., 2014)
- Personalized assessment and interventions with screening that determine the need for services and their reproductive life plan. (Gavin et al., 2014)





Certifications

PERINATAL CERTIFICATIONS

According to The Joint Commission, certifications for perinatal care provide structure in improving health outcomes and reduce patient risk through evidence-based care such as:

- Reduction in infant mortality rates.
- Reduction in maternal complications and mortality.
- Reduction of unnecessary induction of labor.
- Reduction of elective deliveries that can lead to an increase in admission rates to the neonatal intensive care unit.
- Reduction of complications during deliveries.
- Reduction of prematurity rates that can lead to infant mortality.
- Reduction in costs associated with lengthy hospital stays due to pregnancy related complications.

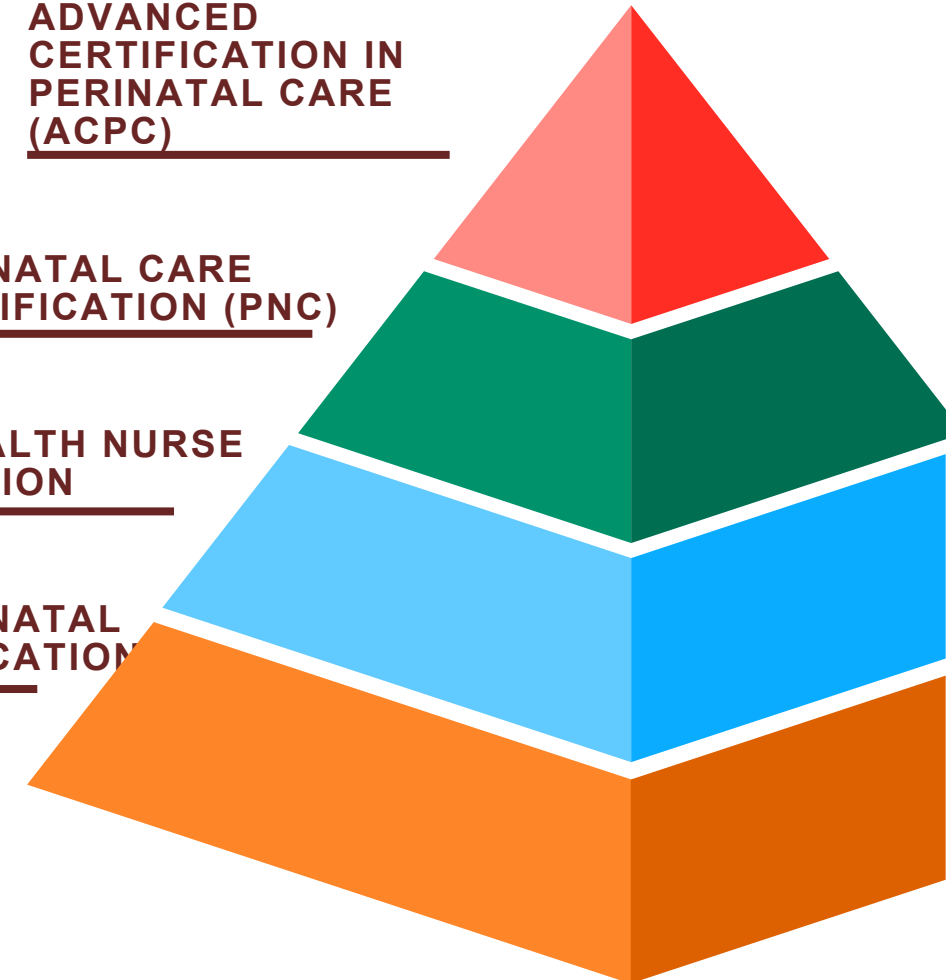


**ADVANCED
CERTIFICATION IN
PERINATAL CARE
(ACPC)**

**PERINATAL CARE
CERTIFICATION (PNC)**

**PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE
CERTIFICATION**

**RN LICENSE WITH
VOLUNTARY PERINATAL
NURSING CERTIFICATION**



Gap Analysis



PRENATAL CARE

- **Problem**
 - Complications/preterm labor
 - Unintended pregnancy
 - Resources/funding
 - Certifications/Education
- **Current State**
 - The USA has the highest mortality rates in developing countries (Mehta et al., 2021).
 - CDC states in 2021; 1,205 women died of complications
 - 45% report unintended pregnancies (*Unintended pregnancy 2023*).
- **Action Plan to close gap**
- **Desired State**
 - Funding for education/CEU
 - Increase resources
 - Increase certifications for nurses
 - Two years of experience, pass the National Certification Corporation (Backes & Scrimshaw, 2020)

PROBLEM?

What is the problem and why

CURRENT STATE

What is happening in Prenatal care

ACTION PLAN

Address Barriers & interventions

DESIRED STATE

What do we want to happen?





Action Plan

**BARRIER: LACK OF
SUPPORT FROM
EMPLOYER, MENTAL
FATIGUE AND FEAR
OF FAILURE (WEI ET
AL., 2023)**

Intervention: Create an organizational culture that supports education with resources and celebration of employee achievements.

**BARRIER:
ABSENCE OF
SIGNIFICANCE
FOR NURSING
(WEI ET AL., 2023)**

Intervention: Create an implementation plan for increasing certification rates along with incentives and increases in pay.

**BARRIER:
FINANCES (WEI ET
AL., 2023)**

Intervention: Create a continuing education plan that involves contracts with employers. (Ex. Department of Veteran Affairs has scholarship programs for continuing education that involves a five year commitment to VA medical centers after graduation.)

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