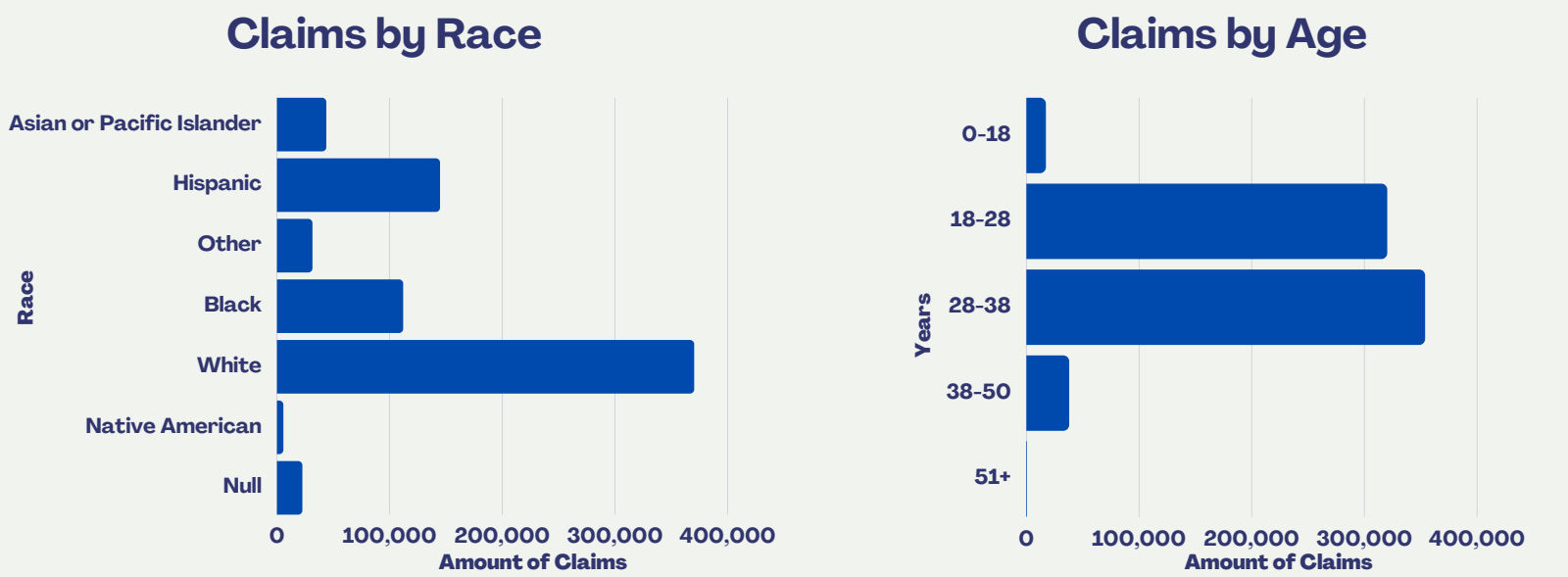
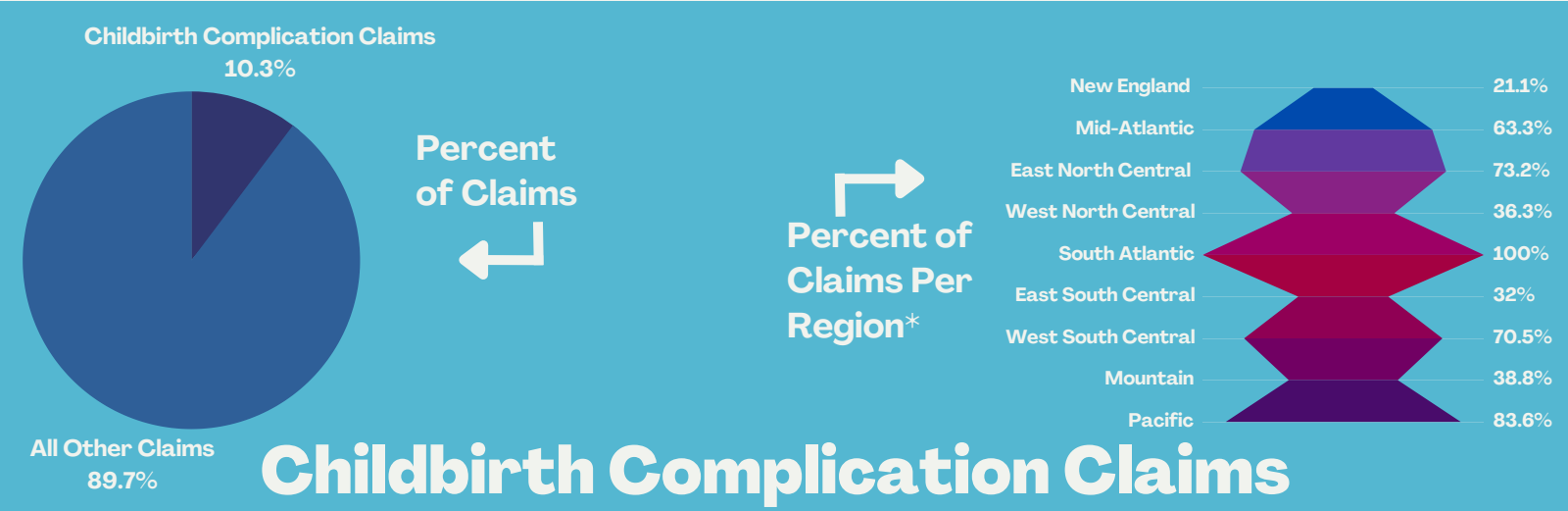


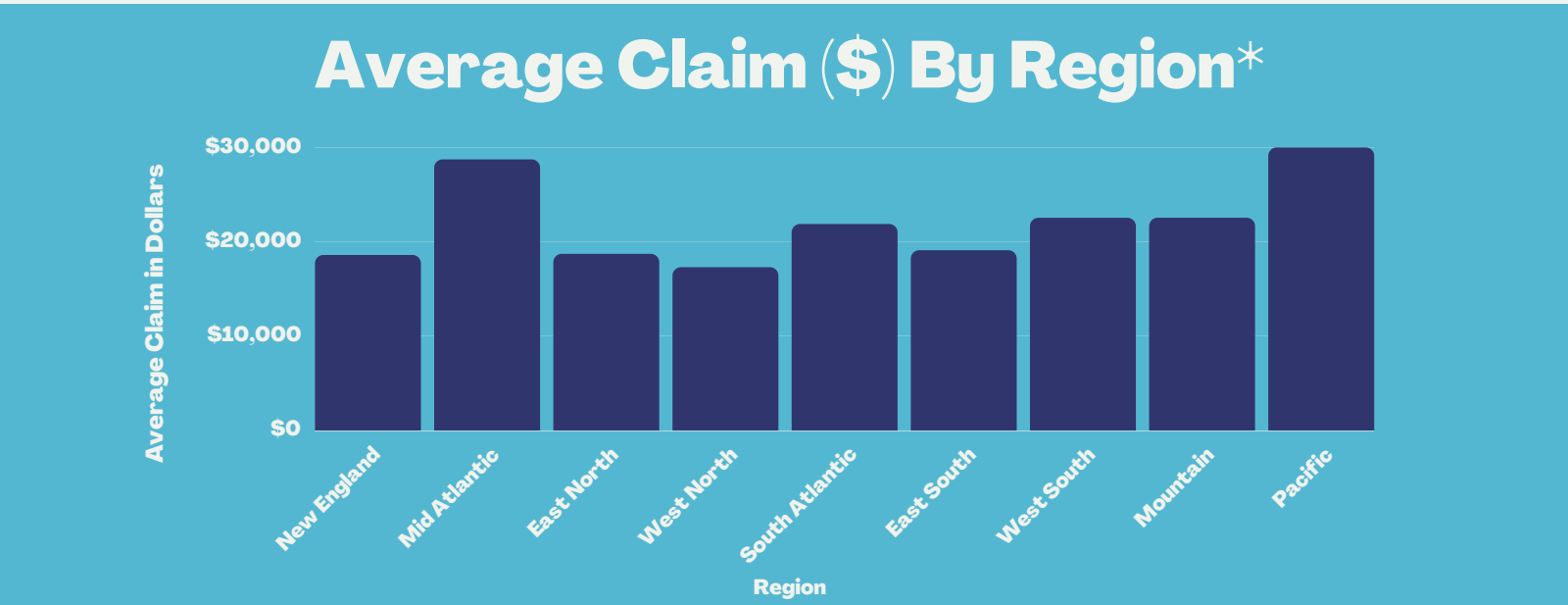
# CHILDBIRTH COMPLICATIONS

## 2019 HCUP DATA

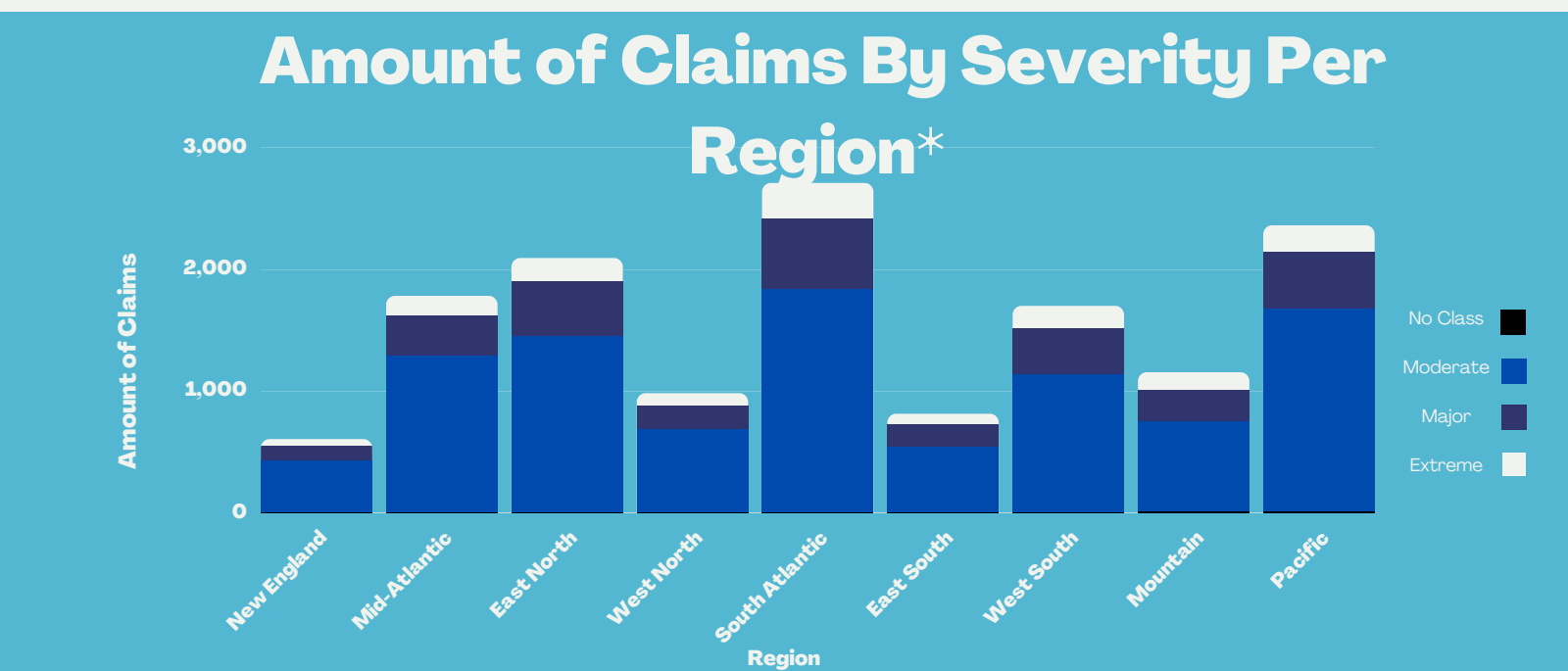
Childbirth Complications are any abnormality during labor, childbirth, or delivery that can negatively affect the child or mother. Within the United States of America, there are around 3.6 million births a year with 8% of these births including complications. In this study, we will be focusing on 728,569 patients and their various complications regarding childbirth which include all diagnoses within the ICD-10 Codes of O30 -O48, O60 - O77, and O99. These ICD-10 Codes represent some of the following diagnoses: Pre-Term Labor, Late Pregnancy, Excessive Bleeding of Mother, Abnormal Heart Rate of both child and mother, Postpartum Hemorrhage, and more (not all conditions used are listed). The objective of this infographic is to analyze and provide Childbirth Complications in the United States of America from the 2019 HCUP National Inpatient Sample.



The above charts show the breakdown of the total amount of claims made of childbirth complications in regard to race and age respectively.

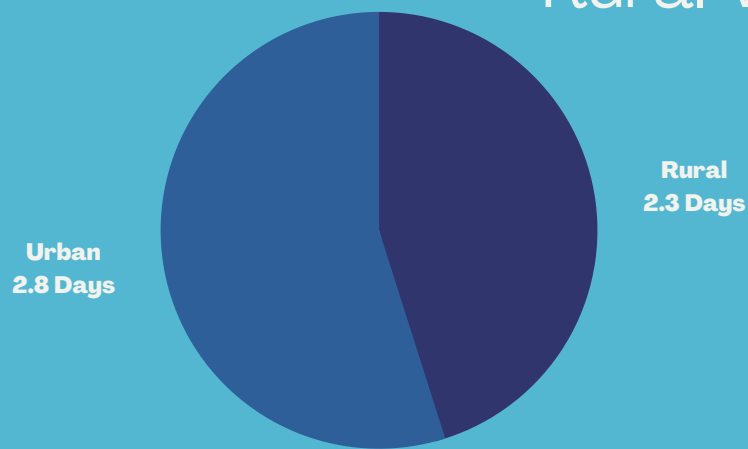


The above chart depicts the average claims per region while the below chart illustrates the amount of claims by severity for each region. It should be noted that in the below graph, the minor severity category was left out due to it being 98.05% of the total claims; this allowed for the graph to provide more detailed information. It is evident that the data in the two graphs coincides with each other and is shown that the more patients with higher severity in a region typically causes that regions average claim (\$) to be higher.



# Average Length of Stay

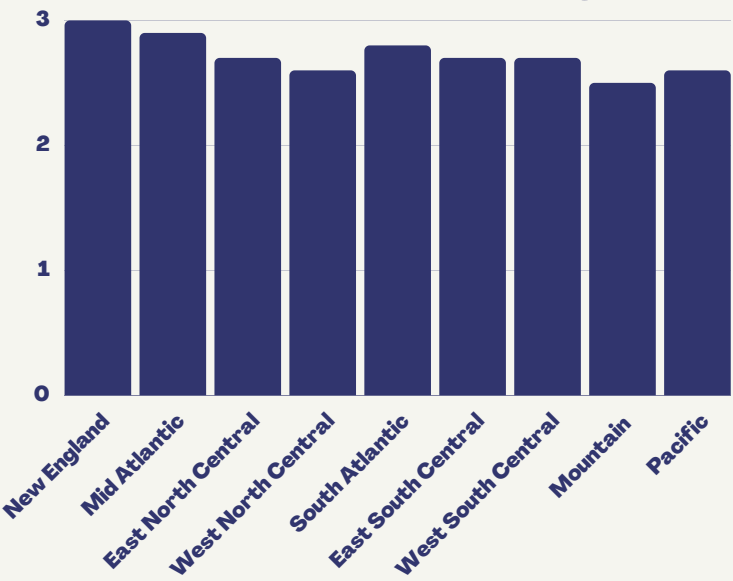
## Rural VS Urban



The average length of stay is shown in both rural and urban settings with the urban population having a longer average with a 2.8 day stay average.

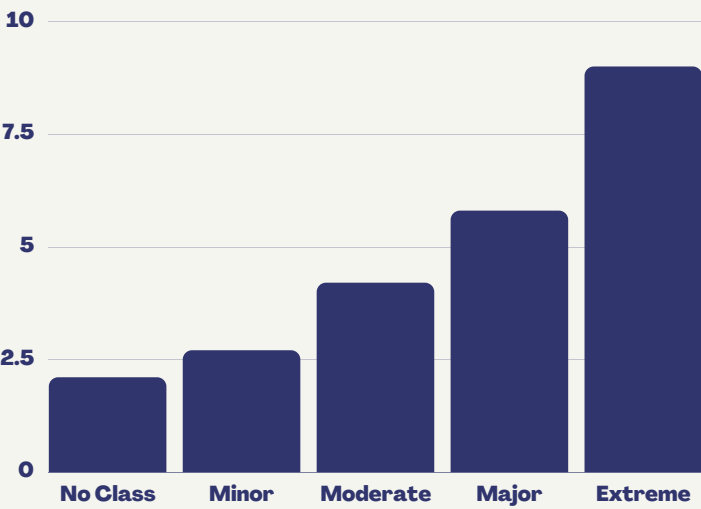
# Average of Length of Stay

## Region\* VS Severity

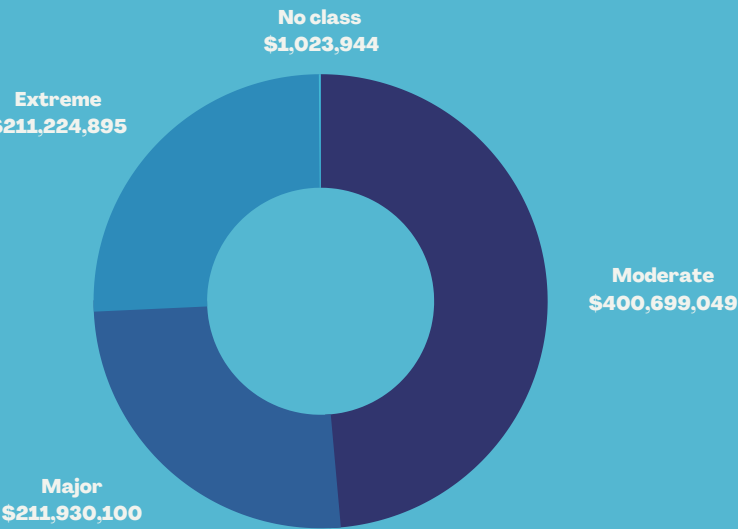


The average length of stay by region stays relatively similar. The data has less variation than the comparison between rural and urban's average length of stay. The largest disparity between the averages is 0.4 days

The average length of stay has a positive correlation with how severe the complication is; with extreme having the highest average and no class having the lowest average. The disparity between the two averages is a total of 6.9 days.

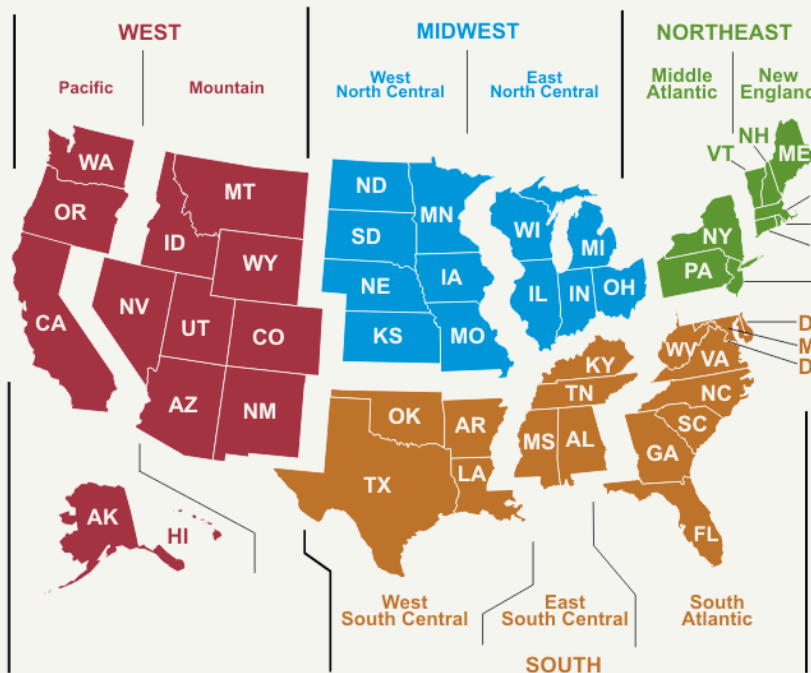


# Total Costs (\$) Per Severity



The graph displayed to the left shows the total costs for each of the severity's. For the purposes of the graph the minor category was not shown due to it being 95.1% of the total.

# Region Map\*



This is an all inclusive map that breaks down each region and gives a visual and breakdown of each region mentioned in various graphs above.

# References

(1) "4 Common Pregnancy Complications." Johns Hopkins Medicine, 8 Aug. 2021, <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/conditions-and-diseases/staying-healthy-during-pregnancy/4-common-pregnancy-complications>.

(2) "FastStats - Births and Natality." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 16 Feb. 2022, <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/births.htm>.

(3) "Preventing Pregnancy-Related Deaths." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 13 Apr. 2022, [https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternal-mortality/preventing-pregnancy-related-deaths.html?CDC\\_AA\\_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Freproductivehealth%2Fmaternalinfanthealth%2Fpregnancy-relatedmortality.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternal-mortality/preventing-pregnancy-related-deaths.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Freproductivehealth%2Fmaternalinfanthealth%2Fpregnancy-relatedmortality.htm).