



## Service Priorities and Programmes Electronic Presentations

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### **ONE YEAR REVIEW ON THE MATERNAL AND NEONATAL OUTCOMES UNDER THE COMPREHENSIVE CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICE IN AN OBSTETRIC UNIT OF A REGIONAL HOSPITAL**

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#### **Introduction**

Comprehensive Child Development Service (CCDS) is a government funded program established since 2005. Through the collaboration and communication of different health care disciplines, timely support to families with special needs is provided. This program had been implemented in our hospital since 2006. Three risk groups that include teenage pregnant women, women with mental health, and women with substance abuse, would be identified and followed by the CCDS team. CCDS midwives play a significant role in acting as case managers to provide in-depth assessment and health counselling.

#### **Objectives**

The maternal and neonatal outcomes of the woman under the care of CCDS team in 2014 were retrieved to evaluate the services provided. The results will help in identifying room for further service improvement.

#### **Methodology**

Only Hong Kong residents were recruited for the study during the antenatal or postnatal period. A questionnaire was administered during the first interview, and the postnatal assessment form was completed after delivery.

#### **Result**

Among the 372 recruited, 100 were excluded (68% not required follow up, 0.3% termination of pregnancy, and 29.0% delivered in other hospitals). Of the 272 women included in the final cohort, 24 (8.8%), 56 (20.6%) and 192 (70.6%) were teenage women, had substance abuse, or with mental health problems respectively. For the infants, delivery at preterm occurred in 13.2% (36/272). 55.9% (155/272), 37.1% (101/272), & 7.0% (19/272) were admitted to the postnatal ward, special care baby unit (SCBU), & neonatal intensive care unit respectively. Of the babies admitted to SCBU, 38.6% (39/101) were due to neonatal drug withdrawal. When compared with

our figures in the Annual Report of 2014, there were more preterm birth (13.2% vs 8.21%), more operative delivery (26.5% vs 21.3%), and more babies required special care (37.1% vs 31.1%). . As such, the data collected in this study will help in identifying room for further service improvement.