



## Service Priorities and Programmes Electronic Presentations

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### **Five Year Review on the Maternal and Neonatal Outcomes under the Comprehensive Child Development Service (CCDS) in Obstetric Unit of Princess Margaret Hospital**

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#### **Introduction**

Comprehensive Child Development Service (CCDS) is a government funded program established since 2005. 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. This program had been implemented in our hospital since 2006. However, the local experience with the services provided to these women under the CCDS team has not been reported.

#### **Objectives**

One way of evaluating the quality and effectiveness of service provided is to examine the maternal and neonatal outcomes over at least 5 years. Therefore, a five-year review is worthwhile to obtain the necessary data to form the basis of the future improvements and direction of our CCDS and management teams in near future.

#### **Methodology**

This was a retrospective study, and the data was collected from the antenatal assessment form which was administered during the first interview, while the postnatal assessment form which would be completed after delivery. The maternal and neonatal outcomes of the woman under the care of CCDS team from 2010 to 2014 were retrieved.

#### **Result**

Of the 1058 women recruited in the final cohort, 88 (8.3%), 207 (19.6%) and 763 (72.1%) were teenage women, had substance abuse, or with mental health problems

respectively. From 2010 to 2014, the number of women in the teenage group was 12, 14, 21, 19 & 22, while women in the substance abuse group were increased from 44, 34, 37, 33 to 59 in 2014. However, the occurrence of women with mental health problem was escalating from 118, 130, 148, 174 to 193 in 2014.

Concerning their marital status, 65.5% (693/1058) and 42.6% (451/1058) was unplanned pregnancy and single/divorced/separated respectively. 44.1% (467/1058) and 18.2% (192/1058) have smoking and drinking habits respectively. For maternal outcome, 10.5% (111/1058) and 23.0% (242/1076) were delivered by instrumental and Caesarean Section respectively.

For baby outcomes, 12.9% (136/1058) were delivered at preterm. 33.0% (349/1058) and 6.0% (64/1058) of babies were admitted to the special care baby unit (SCBU) or neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) respectively.

Although we are looking at the overall data concerning those women under the care of CCDS team, but from the clinical data showed that the occurrence of women with mental health problem was escalating. Secondly, the admission of babies to the special care unit or neonatal intensive care was high, and increased the workload of the neonatal unit. It is crucial to appreciate the impact of the adverse consequences of these high risk pregnancies.