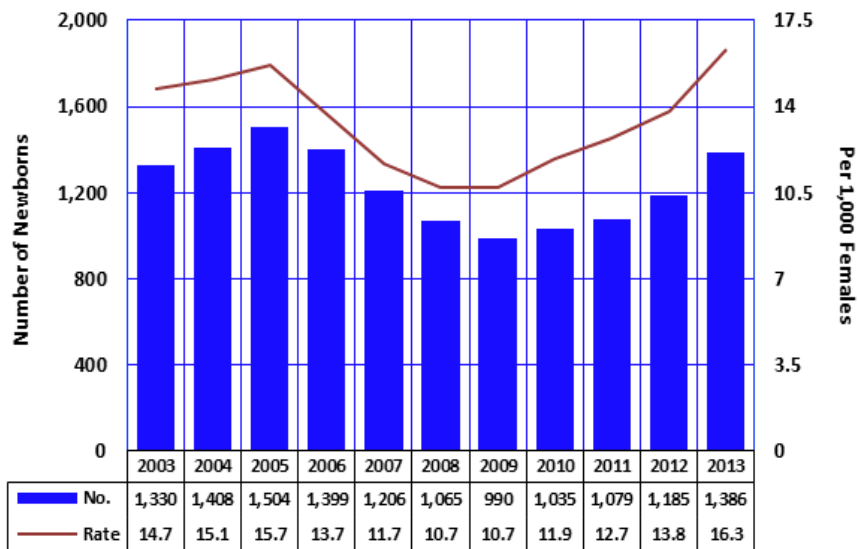


1B. NATALITY: MATERNAL CHARACTERISTICS AND NEWBORN'S HEALTH

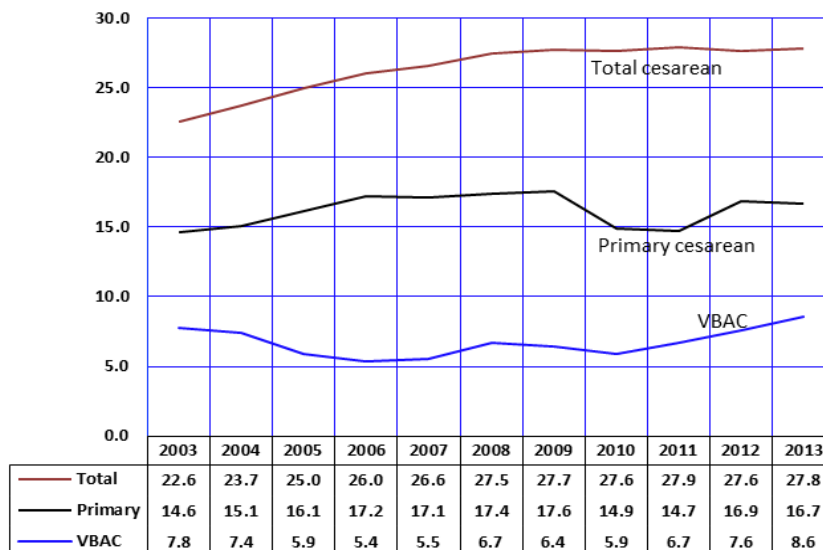
Figure 1B-25
Newborns Who Were Hospitalized after Birth because They Were Affected by Maternal Use of Drugs during Pregnancy, Arizona, 2003-2013



Information about maternal drug use during pregnancy is not reported on Arizona birth certificates. However, it can be obtained from the hospital discharge database. There are several diagnostic codes which identify exposure of fetus or newborn to specific noxious substances (such as narcotics, hallucinogenic agents, or cocaine) transmitted via placenta or breast milk. Following the four years of decline between 2005 and 2009 in the number of newborns hospitalized after birth due to maternal drug use during pregnancy, the rate increased from 10.7/1,000 in 2009 to 16.3/1,000 in 2013, representing a 52.3 percent increase.

Notes: ^a Rate is the number of newborns admitted to Intensive Care Units per 100 births in specified group.

Figure 1B-26
Total and Primary Cesarean Deliveries^a and Vaginal Births after Previous Cesarean (VBAC)^b, Arizona, 2003-2013



In 2013, 27.8 percent of all resident births were cesarean deliveries (**Figure 1B-26, Table 1B-2**).

The primary cesarean rate in 2013 (16.7 per 100 live births to women who had no previous cesarean) remained relatively unchanged from 2012 to 2013.

The rate of vaginal birth after previous cesarean delivery (VBAC) in 2013 was 45.8 percent greater than the 2010 rate.

Notes: ^a Primary cesarean rate per 100 births with no previous cesarean; ^b Vaginal birth after cesarean rate per 100 births after previous cesarean.