Appendix A: Risk Assessment of the Pregnant Woman

Psychosocial, Economic and Personal Factors
- Low income
- Heavy lifting/Long periods of standing
- BMI <19.8 or >29
- Poor nutrition
- Smoking
- Unwed/Father of baby not involved
- Late entry into prenatal care
- Use of drugs (prescription, illicit, over-the-counter)
- Low educational level
- Long commute
- Excessive alcohol consumption
- Age <16 or >35
- Inadequate support systems
- Domestic violence

Medical Disorders
- Endocrine disease: Diabetes mellitus, thyroid disorder
- Metabolic disorder, such as celiac disease
- Anemia (hemoglobin <11g/dl or hematocrit <32 percent)
- Renal disease, repeat urinary tract infections, bacteriuria
- Malignancy
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Pulmonary disease
- Cardiac disease
- Hypertension
- Seizure disorder
- Hemoglobinopathies
- Psychiatric/Emotional disorder

Obstetrical Factors
- Previous preterm labor or birth
- Previous pregnancy loss (either spontaneous or elective)
- Previous cesarean birth
- Previous macrosomic infant or low birthweight infant
- Previous infant with neurological deficit, birth injury, or congenital anomaly
- Previous ectopic pregnancy
- Previous neonatal death
- Grandmultiparity
- Preeclampsia, severe preeclampsia, HELLP syndrome
- Multiple gestation
- Rh-negative status
- Abnormal placentation
- Cervical cerclage
- Maternal infection
- Inappropriate weight gain
- Uterine fibroids
- Oligo- or polyhydramnios

(Adapted from Barron, 2001, and Olds et al., 2004)
Appendix B: Use of Vaccines and Immune Globulin During Pregnancy

Influenza

Recommended for:
- All women in second and third trimester during flu season (October-March)
- Women at high risk for pulmonary complications regardless of trimester

Vaccines Contraindicated/Not Recommended During Pregnancy
- Anthrax
- Measles
- Mumps
- Polio*
- Rubella
- Yellow fever
- Plague*
- Typhoid*
- Varicella**

Indications for Vaccines That Are Not Altered by Pregnancy
- Rabies
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Cholera
- Meningococcus
- Pneumococcus
- Tetanus-Diptheria

Indications for Immune Globulins as Postexposure Prophylaxis
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Measles
- Rabies
- Tetanus
- Varicella

* Risk v. benefit: Not routinely recommended except in persons at increased risk of exposure

** Contraindicated, but no adverse outcomes reported if given in pregnancy

(CDC, 2005a; ACOG, 2003b)
Appendix C: Web Resources


