New Mexico Maternal Mortality Review Committee
Annual Report

Pregnancy-Associated Deaths
2015-18
The following are committee members who reviewed deaths occurring between 2015 and 2018.

**Administrative Co-Chair and Member Ex-Officio**
- Thomas Massaro

**Clinical Co-Chair**
- Gillian Burkhardt

**Current Committee Members**
- Fernando Bayardo
- William "Mac" Bowen
- Matt Brennan
- Micaela Lara Cadena
- Conrad Chao
- Damaris Donado
- Joseph Griggs
- Mandy Hatley
- Nina Higgins
- Jean Howe
- Cathy Lexa
- Sophie Peterson
- Keri Rath
- Nichole Salazar
- Joel Taicher

**Former Committee Members**
- Susan Akins
- Kent Argubright
- Catherine Avery
- Karen Cline-Parhamovich
- Virginia Hernandez
- Ellen Interlandi
- Mark Kassouf
- Clarissa Krinsky
- Amy Levi
- Abe Lichtmacher
- Sharon Phelan, Former Clinical Co-Chair

**Operational Staff**
- Susan Akins
- Eirian Coronado
- Sarah Heartt
- Jassi Fuchs
- Katrina Nardini
- Abigail Reese
- Melissa Schirf

This report is dedicated to the memory of individuals whose deaths are documented here, and to the families and communities impacted by these tragic deaths.

We thank the people who are taking a lead to change policy and practice to prevent future deaths and improve the health and wellbeing of all New Mexico birthing people, families, and communities.

The New Mexico Maternal Mortality Review Committee (NM MMRC) is supported by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) through an Enhancing Reviews and Surveillance to Eliminate Maternal Mortality (ERASE MM) program award (2019–2024).
Executive Summary

The New Mexico Maternal Mortality Review Committee (NM MMRC) began reviewing pregnancy-associated deaths in 2018. This inaugural report reflects the findings from all NM-resident deaths that occurred during pregnancy or within one year (365 days) of a pregnancy from 2015 through 2018.

The purpose of the maternal mortality review is to (a) determine if pregnancy is implicated in the cause of death; (b) assess preventability; (c) identify contributing factors that could be addressed through changes in policy, practice or behavior at the patient/family, provider, health system, or community levels, and (d) develop actionable recommendations to save lives.

This report has been compiled to inform prevention efforts for those working in state agencies, professional societies, perinatal care systems, and communities.

Two key definitions that are central to this process are:

- **Pregnancy-Associated Death**: a death occurring during pregnancy or within one year of the end of pregnancy
- **Pregnancy-Related Death**: a death occurring during pregnancy or within one year of the end of pregnancy as a result of a pregnancy complication, a chain of events initiated by pregnancy, or the aggravation of an unrelated condition by the physiologic effects of pregnancy

Substance use disorder (SUD) and mental health conditions were major contributors to pregnancy-associated death in New Mexico. The NM MMRC determined that substance use was a contributing factor in nearly half of both pregnancy-associated and pregnancy-related deaths. Mental health conditions contributed to over one-third of pregnancy-associated (42%) and pregnancy-related (36%) deaths.

NM MMRC priority recommendations highlight the urgent need for policy and practice changes to address gaps in treatment capacity and coordination to save lives.
For the years 2015-2018, New Mexico recorded 77 pregnancy-associated deaths with the following select characteristics:

- Pregnancy-associated deaths were greatest among pregnant and postpartum people 35 years and older.
- Pregnancy-associated deaths were 4.6-fold greater among Medicaid-insured individuals compared to those with private insurance.
- Sixty percent of pregnancy-associated deaths occurred 43-365 days postpartum.
- The most prevalent causes of pregnancy-associated death were injury and mental health conditions.
- The most prevalent pregnancy-associated injury deaths were motor vehicle crashes and drug overdoses.
- Substance use disorder (SUD) contributed to 47% of pregnancy-associated deaths.
- Mental health conditions contributed to 42% of pregnancy-associated deaths.
- Twelve percent of pregnancy-associated deaths were suicides.
- Seventy-eight percent of pregnancy-associated deaths were judged to be preventable

For the 2015-2018 period, New Mexico recorded 25 pregnancy-related deaths (among the 77) with the following select characteristics:

- Pregnancy-related death was greatest in pregnant and postpartum people 35 years and older.
- Thirty-two percent of deaths occurred in pregnancy, 32% occurred 0-42 days postpartum, and 36% occurred 43+ days postpartum.
- The most prevalent causes of death were mental health conditions, cardiac conditions, embolism and hemorrhage.
- Substance use disorder (SUD) contributed to 40% of pregnancy-related deaths.
- Mental health conditions contributed to 36% of pregnancy-related deaths.
- Twenty percent of pregnancy-related deaths were suicides.
- Eighty percent of pregnancy-related deaths were judged to be preventable.

In reviewing de-identified case summaries for each death, the NM MMRC crafted recommendations targeted to policy makers, public health professionals, healthcare systems, and providers. These recommendations are consolidated into six priority recommendations as follows:

- **Expand Medicaid eligibility to provide full pregnancy benefits coverage (including mental health, substance use and violence prevention services) to one year postpartum.**
- **Increase access to perinatal mental health care by expanding treatment options and supporting alternative venues and modes of care, especially in rural communities.**
- **Address the extremely limited availability of in-patient and community-based SUD treatment programs for pregnant and parenting individuals.**
- **Increase resources for care coordination among perinatal care, substance use, and mental health treatment providers.**
- **Incentivize all birthing hospitals, birth centers, and perinatal care clinics to ensure participation in ongoing perinatal quality improvement activities shown to reduce the leading causes of maternal mortality.**
- **Increase resources and support for prevention, detection, intervention, and treatment for intimate partner violence.**
Introduction

New Mexico is a vast, largely rural state with a rich history of birthing traditions and community-based knowledge. The birthing population, a diverse, majority population of color, faces many challenges including limited access to prenatal and delivery care, frequent lapses in insurance coverage, and the concentration of acute perinatal health services in metropolitan areas. Although the full array of perinatal care providers, including midwives, is represented, New Mexico is chronically under-served by medical and behavioral health professionals with 31 out of 33 counties qualifying as healthcare professional shortage areas.1 Without any perinatal care providers or birthing facilities, eleven New Mexico counties have been identified as maternity care deserts.2

Despite innovative efforts to address these challenges and to help navigate and support pregnant and postpartum people through social and health-related obstacles, sadly, every year too many New Mexicans die during pregnancy or within a year after pregnancy.

New Mexico's Maternal Mortality Review Committee Development and Composition

Regulations initially promulgated by the New Mexico Department of Health in 1998 established a maternal mortality review committee. In 2016, a New Mexico Maternal Mortality Review Committee Task Force convened to draft a bill that would clarify the mandate and parameters of the committee’s work. By 2018, the NM MMRC formed and began reviewing 2015 deaths. In 2019, the New Mexico Legislature passed enabling legislation that strengthened the MMRC’s authority to review each death of a New Mexico resident occurring during pregnancy or within 365 days of the end of pregnancy. This legislation codified committee membership criteria that privileged clinical expertise and institutional affiliation. The committee from 2018-2020 was diverse in geographic representation but limited in non-clinical, racial, ethnic, and cultural diversity, and it had few community or family advocate voices. In 2021, the statute was amended to increase the size of the committee and diversify its expertise, specifically requiring representation from Black and Indigenous communities most impacted by pregnancy-related deaths. The legislation also included reimbursement provisions to enable participation by members who may be challenged by travel expenses or income lost due to time spent on the committee.

The NM MMRC receives technical assistance and funding through the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Enhancing Reviews and Surveillance to Eliminate Maternal Mortality (ERASE MM) program, a five-year (2019-2024) award designed to help states standardize the case review process, identify the causes of maternal mortality, and develop recommendations to prevent deaths. This report presents findings from the committee’s review of pregnancy-associated, including pregnancy-related, deaths occurring from 2015 through 2018.

New Mexico’s Maternal Mortality Review History

Figure 1: New Mexico’s Maternal Mortality Review history timeline


2 March of Dimes. (2020). Nowhere to Go: Maternity Care Deserts Across the U.S. 2020 Maternity Care Report.pdf (marchofdimes.org)
Acknowledgment of Structural Inequities and Racism

Structural and institutional racism, as well as interpersonal racism, are pervasive in our society and impact health outcomes. National data tell us that Black and American Indian/Alaska Native women are two to three times more likely to die from pregnancy-related causes than non-Hispanic white women. Although we are not able to assess statistically significant racial or ethnic disparities in the current state findings, we acknowledge that racism and discrimination have a role in pregnancy-associated deaths and that pregnancy-related deaths in the United States are disproportionately experienced by Black and Indigenous people.

It is important for MMRCs to consider the ways that racism, discrimination and social determinants of health impact care and outcomes for pregnant and postpartum people and to identify upstream interventions to save lives. To address racial/ethnic disparities in our state, the NM MMRC is working to improve the committee’s ability to identify racism and discrimination, how these factors may have influenced the death, and to develop focused recommendations to address their impact. Future reports will highlight these factors in analyses and recommendations for action.

Future reports will highlight these factors in analyses and recommendations for action.

Review Process

Identification

The NM MMRC reviews all deaths that occur during pregnancy or within one year of the end of pregnancy. The committee’s goal is to review each death within two years of the date of death.

Pregnancy-associated deaths are identified in the following ways by the New Mexico Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics:

- A death can be identified by checking death certificates of New Mexico residents for International Classification of Diseases pregnancy and postpartum codes (O-codes indicating an obstetric cause of death).
- Both live birth and fetal death certificates can be linked to all death certificates of those identified as female for the 12-month period after the involved pregnancy.
- A death can be identified using a checkbox on the death certificate that indicates if the decedent was pregnant at time of death or within the past 12 months.

Classification

Deaths are classified into pregnancy-associated, pregnancy-related, and pregnancy-associated but not related deaths. Pregnancy-associated deaths include pregnancy-related deaths and deaths that are pregnancy-associated but not related.

A pregnancy-associated death is the death of a person during pregnancy or within one year of the end of pregnancy from any cause.

A pregnancy-related death is the death of a person during pregnancy or within one year of the end of pregnancy from a pregnancy complication, a chain of events initiated by pregnancy, or the aggravation of an unrelated condition by the physiologic effects of pregnancy.

Pregnancy-associated but not related death is the death of a person during pregnancy or within one year of the end of pregnancy from a cause that is not related to pregnancy.

For this report, we present data on all pregnancy-associated deaths, including the subset of pregnancy-related deaths to address preventability and inform policy and practice changes needed to save lives.

References

Accessing and Reviewing Records

Records related to each death are requested by the New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) from hospitals, clinics, provider offices, the New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator (OMI), law enforcement agencies, the New Mexico Prescription Monitoring Program (NMPMP), and any other information sources that might help us understand the circumstances leading up to a death.

After all records are obtained, trained abstractors review the records and enter all relevant information into the CDC’s Maternal Mortality Review Information Application (MMRIA) database. The abstraction team writes a comprehensive case summary of events preceding the death. Each case summary is shared in a de-identified format with MMRC members who determine the preventability and pregnancy-relatedness of each case.

Confidentiality

The maternal mortality review process is structured to ensure confidentiality of patient, family, provider, and hospital system information. All committee members, operational staff and guest experts must sign a confidentiality statement prior to attending NM MMRC meetings, and committee meetings are closed and inaccessible to others. Case medical, social service and law enforcement records are securely stored at NMDOH in accordance with department policy.

Committee Membership

The NM MMRC is a multidisciplinary committee with an evolving array of members that includes obstetric providers (OB-GYN, Family Practice, Certified Nurse-Midwife, Maternal Fetal Medicine), other medical personnel (RN and other medical specialties), community health providers (doulas, health promoters, home visitation specialists) public health professionals, social services representatives, and community advocates.

A leadership group consisting of the co-chairs of the NM MMRC, the lead abstractor, the lead data analyst, the NMDOH MMRC Coordinator, and other DOH staff provide oversight and support for for the review process including facilitation and documentation of committee meetings.

Committee Review

The focus of committee review is to determine if the death was pregnancy-related; verify the cause of death; identify factors contributing to the death; determine preventability; and make recommendations to prevent future deaths. Examples of contributing factors include chronic disease, quality of care, mental health conditions, trauma, or racism.

- In reviewing each case summary, the NM MMRC determines if there were opportunities to prevent the death. The committee uses the CDC-recommended definition to determine preventability:

**Preventability** – A death is considered preventable if the committee determines that there was at least some chance of the death being averted by one or more reasonable changes to patient/family, provider, facility, system, and/or community factors.

Data Analysis

For New Mexico’s 2015-2018 deaths, all data entered in the MMRIA database were aggregated into an analysis file. All pregnancy-associated deaths and pregnancy-related deaths were calculated into ratios of deaths per 100,000 live births.

- The pregnancy-associated mortality ratio (PAMR) was defined as:
  
  \[
  \text{Number of pregnancy-associated deaths from 2015-2018 in NM} / \text{Number of resident live births from 2015-2018 in NM}
  \]

- The pregnancy-related mortality ratio (PRMR) was defined as:
  
  \[
  \text{Number of pregnancy-related deaths from 2015-2018 in NM} / \text{Number of resident live births from 2015-2018 in NM}
  \]

The PAMR and PRMR were also calculated for demographic factors including maternal age, race/ethnicity, insurance type, and urban/rural classification based on Metropolitan Statistical Areas (NCHS) for the county of the location of residence, place of delivery (if delivered) and place of death. For each of the ratios calculated by demographic factors, the denominator was the number of live births in that demographic group. Notes have been added beneath tables regarding the absence of statistical significance (*no differences in ratios) by demographics or characteristics.

Deaths were also analyzed by timing of death relative to pregnancy, underlying cause of death, mechanism of injury for injury deaths, preventability, mental health conditions, SUD, suicide and homicide.

Because a significant percentage of deaths were caused by motor vehicle crashes (MVCs), a database of all pregnancy-associated MVCs was developed with crash information collected from law enforcement and the New Mexico Department of Transportation. Data were analyzed by maternal age, race/ethnicity, timing of MVC related to pregnancy, speeding, substance use, seat belt use, and unrestrained children in the vehicle.

5 Metropolitan was defined as 50,000 – 2,499,999; micropolitan was defined as 10,000 – 49,999; and rural was defined as <10,000 population.
Data Findings

Pregnancy-Associated Deaths

Summary of key findings for pregnancy-associated deaths:

- New Mexico recorded 77 pregnancy-associated deaths and calculated a ratio of 79.5 per 100,000 live births from 2015-2018
- The PAMR was:
  - Greatest in pregnant and postpartum people ages 35 and older
  - 4.6-fold greater among Medicaid-insured individuals compared to those with private insurance
  - Greatest in pregnant and postpartum people with less than high school education
- Sixty percent of deaths occurred 43-365 days postpartum
- The most prevalent causes of pregnancy-associated death were injury, mental health conditions, cardiac conditions, and infections
- The most prevalent injury deaths were motor vehicle crashes and drug overdoses
- Substance use disorder contributed to 47% of deaths
- Mental health conditions contributed to 42% of deaths
- 12% of deaths were suicides
- 78% of deaths were judged to be preventable

Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Ratio (PAMR) from 2015-2018 was 79.5 per 100,000 live births.

Figure 2: Counts of pregnancy-associated deaths by year

PAMR by insurance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insurance Type</th>
<th>Number of pregnancy-associated deaths per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAMR by age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Number of pregnancy-associated deaths per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35+</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAMR by race/ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Number of pregnancy-associated deaths per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAMR by education level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education level</th>
<th>Number of pregnancy-associated deaths per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; High School</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School graduate</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College graduate</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAMR by geographic place of residence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of residence</th>
<th>Number of pregnancy-associated deaths per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micropolitan</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAMR by location of death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of death</th>
<th>Number of pregnancy-associated deaths per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micropolitan</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pregnancy-relatedness of deaths

- 13% (17%) Pregnancy-related
- 25% (32%) Pregnancy-associated not related
- 39% (51%) Unable to determine

Causes of pregnancy-associated deaths

- Injury (29% (38%))
- Mental health condition (19% (24%))
- Cardiac (7% (9%))
- Embolism (4% (5%))
- Infection (3% (4%))
- Hemorrhage (4% (5%))
- Other medical conditions (4% (5%))
- Unknown (6% (8%))

*Differences in pregnancy-associated mortality ratios were not statistically significant by race/ethnicity, location of residence, place of delivery, or location of death.
The most prevalent causes of pregnancy-associated death were injury, mental health conditions, cardiac conditions, and infections.

Mechanisms of injury for injury and mental health deaths: pregnancy-associated deaths

- Motor vehicle crash: 20 (42%)
- Overdose: 12 (26%)
- Hanging: 4 (8%)
- Drowning: 4 (8%)
- Other mechanisms: 4 (8%)

Preventability of pregnancy-associated deaths

- Yes/Probably: 22%
- No: 78%

Chance to alter outcome of pregnancy-associated deaths if preventable

- Good chance: 80%
- Some chance: 13%
- Unable to determine: 7%

Contributing factors for pregnancy-associated deaths

- Mental Health Condition
  - Yes/Probably: 42%
  - No: 44%
  - Unknown: 14%

- Substance Use Disorder
  - Yes/Probably: 47%
  - No: 42%
  - Unknown: 11%

- History of intimate partner violence
  - Yes: 19%
  - No: 81%

Manner of pregnancy-associated deaths

- Suicide
  - Yes/Probably: 12%
  - No: 79%
  - Unknown: 9%

- Homicide
  - Yes/Probably: 92%
  - No: 5%
  - Unknown: 3%
Data Findings

Pregnancy-Related Deaths

Summary of key findings for pregnancy-related deaths:

- There were 25 pregnancy-related deaths and 96,979 births in 2015-2018. This was calculated into a ratio of 25.8 deaths per 100,000 live births.
- The PRMR was greatest in pregnant and postpartum people 35 years and older.
- Thirty-two percent of deaths occurred in pregnancy, 32% occurred 0-42 days postpartum, and 36% occurred 43+ days postpartum.
- The most prevalent causes of death were mental health conditions, cardiac conditions, embolism, and hemorrhage.
- Substance use contributed to 40% of pregnancy-related deaths.
- Mental health conditions contributed to 36% of deaths.
- Twenty percent of deaths were suicides.
- Eighty percent of deaths were judged to be preventable.

The Pregnancy-Related Mortality Ratio (PRMR) from 2015-2018 was 25.8 per 100,000 live births.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of residence</th>
<th>Number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micropolitan</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of birth</th>
<th>Number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micropolitan</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of death</th>
<th>Number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micropolitan</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRMR by geographic place of residence

* Differences in pregnancy-related mortality ratios were not statistically significant by location of residence

PRMR by geographic place of delivery

* Differences in pregnancy-related mortality ratios were not statistically significant by location of birth

PRMR by education level

* Differences in pregnancy-related mortality ratios were not statistically significant by education level

PRMR by insurance

* Differences in pregnancy-related mortality ratios were not statistically significant by insurance type

Eighty percent of deaths were judged to be preventable.
Contributing factors for pregnancy-related deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental Health Condition</th>
<th>36%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>4%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes/Probably</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Substance Use Disorder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes/Probably</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manner of pregnancy-related deaths

Suicide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes/Probably</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homicide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes/Probably</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Twenty percent of deaths were suicide.

Data Findings

Pregnancy-Associated Deaths from Motor Vehicle Crashes (MVCs)

Summary of key findings for MVC-related deaths:

- Twenty-one pregnancy-associated deaths resulted from motor vehicle crashes
- The majority occurred in 20-29-year-olds
- The majority were among Hispanic people
- Approximately 40% were among people pregnant at time of crash
- Approximately 40% were among people 6 weeks or more postpartum at time of crash
- Twenty-nine percent were in vehicle that was speeding at time of crash
- Thirty-two percent noted substance use in driver of vehicle
- Forty-seven percent of maternal decedents were not wearing a seat belt
- Fifty-six percent had at least one unrestrained child among crashes with a child in the vehicle

Age Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15-19</th>
<th>20-29</th>
<th>30-39</th>
<th>40+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of MVC deaths by age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of MVC deaths by race-ethnicity

MVC timing related to pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pregnancy</th>
<th>0-42 days after pregnancy</th>
<th>43-365 days after pregnancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of MVC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicle</th>
<th>Pedestrian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In vehicle that was speeding at time of MVC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Substance use noted for driver of vehicle at time of MVC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seat belt use of decedent at time of MVC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unrestrained children in vehicle among crashes with a child in the vehicle (N=9)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Amy” was a 24-year-old white woman pregnant for the second time. Her first baby had been born six months prior. She found out she was pregnant during an emergency room visit for abdominal pain. Amy was not using birth control at the time, as she believed that breastfeeding would prevent her from becoming pregnant. She was having relationship problems with her partner, and they were fighting a lot, which Amy reported to the hospital staff as stressful. The couple had moved to New Mexico recently and had no local family or other support. Amy established care with a midwife once she found out she was pregnant. A mental health screening test noted depression and anxiety at her first visit. Amy declined medication treatment and was given a list of counselor/therapist resources in her community. There was no mention of follow-up for her depression in the prenatal record.

Amy felt decreased fetal movement the day before her due date and went into the hospital at which time an emergency C-section was performed due to concerns about the fetus. The baby was in the hospital’s neonatal intensive care unit for 15 days due to respiratory problems. Amy was discharged from the hospital four days after her baby was born and given appointments for follow-up in two and six weeks. Amy had to travel to and from the hospital to visit the baby but was only able to do so when her partner was available to watch their other child. She missed her 2 and 6-week postpartum appointments.

Although there were no records of calls made to try to reschedule or assess the new mom, there was a record of one call from Amy at 12 weeks postpartum, during which Amy stated that she was experiencing worsening depression. The nurse tried to schedule a follow-up appointment, but Medicaid insurance for Amy’s pregnancy had expired. Amy was told she would have to pay for her visit, which she stated she could not afford. Amy was found dead 120 days after delivery, having died by carbon monoxide poisoning caused by enclosing herself in a garage with the car running. A suicide note was found.

“Beatriz” was a 19-year-old Hispanic person, pregnant for a third time, with a history of one spontaneous and one therapeutic abortion (no living children). At her first prenatal visit, Beatriz reported unstable housing and a poor relationship with her parents. She stayed with her boyfriend sometimes but felt that his family did not like her. Beatriz reported a history of sexual assault and anxiety. She was screened for depression and anxiety, intimate partner violence, and substance use. All screens were negative, except for anxiety. Beatriz stated that she had a counselor whom she saw regularly. No efforts were made to connect with the counselor or note who was providing care. Upon review of medical records, it was found that Beatriz had only one visit with the counselor.

Beatriz was offered home visiting services, but the referral was made too late for her to qualify. She attended four of nine scheduled prenatal visits, reporting problems with transportation. When Beatriz arrived at the hospital with complaints of contractions, she appeared “out of it” per nursing notes. Beatriz was asked to consent to a urine drug screen and declined. She was admitted for early labor and proceeded to have a vaginal birth. Beatriz’s newborn was tested for substances and found to have methamphetamines and opioids in his system. When questioned, Beatriz stated that she never used any drugs, and there must have been an error. Child Protective Services (CPS) was called. Stating concerns about drug use, unstable housing, and lack of support systems, CPS removed the baby from Beatriz’s custody. Beatriz was discharged home from the hospital with plans for a two-week postpartum follow-up. She came to the emergency room five days later, belligerent and complaining of pain. A urine test showed methamphetamines and opioids present. Her pain issues were not addressed as she was deemed to be “pain medication seeking,” and she was discharged home. There is no note in the emergency room record indicating that Beatriz had been pregnant recently.

Beatriz attended her two-week postpartum visit, and sobbed, stating she was in terrible pain, that her heart was breaking, and that she wanted her baby back. Screening was done for depression, and she scored very high. Beatriz was instructed to go to the emergency psychiatric hospital for immediate evaluation. She went to the hospital but left without being seen. A week later, Beatriz was found dead in the bathtub at her boyfriend’s house. She had drowned. Toxicology screen and autopsy showed multiple substances including toxic levels of Fentanyl in her blood. The cause of death was noted as an accidental overdose.
Recommendations

During each committee review meeting, the MMRC members develop recommendations to prevent future deaths in New Mexico. Recommendations are structured on who (agency or organization) will do what (specific recommendation) when (during what phase of pregnancy) to reduce or prevent deaths in the future. Recommendations are neither punitive nor accusatory in nature but are presented to guide various stakeholders to act. The recommendations presented in this report have been organized by topic area and by potential leaders of future or developing interventions.

NM MMRC presents the following priority recommendations to address preventable causes of maternal mortality and to highlight opportunities to improve care and services for pregnant people and families in New Mexico. The recommendations presented may represent activities currently being implemented by state agencies, community organizations, and perinatal health systems. However, the purpose of presenting these recommendations is not to highlight current activities; instead, the following recommendations were created by the committee during the review of deaths that occurred between 2015 and 2018 to address preventable causes of pregnancy-associated mortality and should be prioritized for ongoing or new initiatives in New Mexico.

Prioritizing the recommendations

Priority Recommendation 1: Expand Medicaid eligibility to provide full pregnancy benefits coverage for one year postpartum.

A priority recommendation that emerged across all topic areas, and should be paramount for action, is the expansion of Medicaid coverage for up to one year postpartum. New Mexico Medicaid has covered up to 71% of all births occurring annually in the state with coverage up to 60 days postpartum.6 From 2015-2018, 67% of pregnancy-associated deaths occurred 43 or more days after pregnancy, with many falling outside of the current coverage period for Medicaid benefits. To address this gap, expanded eligibility up to one year postpartum is urgently needed for all postpartum individuals. Expanded coverage must include mental health, substance use, and violence prevention services.

Achieved.

On April 1, 2022, New Mexico Medicaid coverage was expanded from 60 days to a full year postpartum. It is estimated that this extension in coverage will benefit 17,000 New Mexicans.

Priority Recommendation 2: Increase access to perinatal mental healthcare and support by expanding treatment options, including telehealth models, and integrating wrap-around services, such as home visiting, particularly in rural communities.

The committee identified an urgent need to expand access to mental health care services, having found that mental health conditions contributed to over a third of both pregnancy-associated (42%) and pregnancy-related (36%) deaths. NM MMRC recommendations for mental health center on expanding the workforce to both screen for and provide perinatal mental health services. The committee recommends that expanded screening for mental health conditions be conducted by all types of health care providers including family practitioners, emergency medicine practitioners, midwives, pediatric providers, and OB-GYNs for pregnant and postpartum persons (up to one year postpartum).9

Electronic medical records (EMR) systems should be configured to trigger validated screening for perinatal depression upon initiation of prenatal care, with follow up at appropriately timed intervals during pregnancy and the postpartum period, as well as during well-child visits. Current evidence indicates that standardized screening processes are effective in identifying individuals in need of treatment and support, and they have the potential to save lives.8,9

Expanding capacity at inpatient and outpatient treatment facilities, as well as home visiting and wrap-around services, should be prioritized. To improve access in rural areas, tele-mental health services should also be expanded and incentivized by Medicaid and all insurance providers.

Finally, national campaigns, such as the CDC’s Hear Her campaign that raises awareness of all maternal health warning signs, should specifically be leveraged to decrease stigma and raise awareness about perinatal mental health, anxiety and mood disorders.

Policy and Budgetary Recommendations

• Increase funding to expand training programs for behavioral health/SUD treatment providers
• Expand reimbursement for telehealth as an approach to behavioral health services

NM DOH & NM Human Services Department

• Expand the development of public health campaigns to give voice to those who have mental health or medical conditions and continue to promote the CDC’s “Hear Her” campaign with local adaptations.

Perinatal Systems of Care

• Recruit and support mental health professionals within health systems to increase the mental health workforce across the state.
• Implement standardized screening tools within EMRs to trigger assessment for depression and other mental health disorders during the prenatal and postpartum periods and newborn visits to allow better identification of pregnant and postpartum people with mental health disorders.

7 Nathan Beucke, Andrea Paskay, Shannon VonDerL, Rachel Kryah; Postpartum-Depression Screening, Referral, and Follow-Up in Pediatric Primary Care: The Healthy Steps Effect. Pediatrics August 2019; 144 (2_MeetingAbstract): 62. 10.1542/peds.144.2MA1.62
9 Kendig, Susan JD, MSN; Keats, John P. MD, CPE; Hoffman, M. Camille MD, MSCS; Kay, Lisa B. MSW, MBA; Miller, Emily S. MD, MPH; Moore Simas, Tiffany A. MD, MPH; Frieder, Ariela MD; Hackley, Barbara PhD, CNM; Indman, Pec EdD, MFT; Raines, Christena MSN, RN; Semenuk, Kisha MSN, RN; Wisner, Katherine L. MD, MS; Lemieux, Lauren A. BS. Consensus Bundle on Maternal Mental Health. Obstetrics & Gynecology: March 2017 - Volume 129 - Issue 3 - p 422-430 doi: 10.1097/AOG.0000000000001902

6 Kaiser Family Foundation Survey of Medicaid Officials in 50 states and DC conducted by Health Management Associates, October 2019.
Priority Recommendation 3: Address the extremely limited availability of inpatient and community-based substance use disorder treatment programs for pregnant and parenting individuals by increasing treatment capacity statewide.

Perinatal substance use disorder (SUD) was a contributing factor in nearly half of both pregnancy-associated and perinatal deaths. Recommendations center on increasing access to substance use treatment services beginning with an increase in statewide capacity for both inpatient and outpatient treatment programs. Especially needed are programs structured to allow for the participation of parents of young children. Facilities should work to create supportive environments for persons with SUD by providing programs such as group prenatal care; increasing wrap-around services, such as home visiting programs; and creating environments that promote respectful care. Additionally, coordination among SUD treatment programs, including methadone treatment facilities, is needed to ensure continuity and quality of care for individuals receiving opioid replacement therapy (ORT).

Consistent with established clinical best practice, implementation of standardized verbal screening for substance use with a validated screening tool should be universal across all perinatal healthcare sites in the state. Trainings on screening, treatment, and bisses in caring for persons with SUD should be mandated for facilities and incentivized by the state and insurance providers. Ultimately, the committee recommends that all perinatal care facilities and providers implement the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health (AIM) Maternal Safety Initiative bundle, Caring for Pregnancy and Postpartum People with Substance Use Disorder1.

Finally, communication and public service campaigns should be conducted to increase awareness and reduce the stigma surrounding perinatal SUD.

Policy and Budgetary Recommendations

- Increase number of outpatient and inpatient treatment programs (including for dual diagnosis of mental health disorders and SUD during pregnancy, postpartum, and pre-conception periods) and expand access for people with young children.
- Increase availability of substance use treatment and integrate systems for ORT so pregnant and postpartum persons can be started or restarted on ORT in the Emergency Department or OB Triage settings with coordinated referral for ongoing care.
- Promote and provide group and alternative care models for prenatal and postpartum for persons with SUD.
- Participate actively in the AIM Maternal Safety Initiative to implement best practices in care of substance using individuals during the perinatal period, including implementation of the SUD-focused maternal safety bundle and data tracking to assess progress and impact.
- Require all perinatal care providers to receive training in SUD in pregnancy, including buprenorphine waiver trainings.
- Create protocols/guidelines for narcotic prescribing after procedures and circulate fewer narcotics in community.
- Require and implement training to staff and providers about respectful communication and create environments that are welcoming to pregnant and postpartum people with SUD (examples are trainings on unconscious bias and stigma related to SUD).
- Implement evidence-based protocols and increase training on pain management for providers that includes recognizing racial bias and possible discrimination towards patients in pain to help address under and over treatment.

Perinatal Systems of Care

- Encourage the National Institutes of Health (NIH), SAMHSA, and the CDC to develop targeted funding for coordinated research efforts in evidence-based treatment (e.g., to address methadone use, and to support transition between pregnancy and parenthood).
- Advocate for the addition of methadone to the NM PMP to facilitate coordination of care between methadone clinics and prenatal providers.

In addition to the recommendations above specific to mental health and substance use services, creating linkages between care access points is essential. Inadequate care coordination and service gaps were recurring themes among cases reviewed by the committee. Increasing coordination between prenatal/postpartum care providers, substance use treatment, and mental health treatment has the potential to save lives. Emergency services and pediatric providers must also be engaged to ensure all points of contact with health care systems are aware if a person is pregnant or has recently been pregnant. To facilitate access to care for patients with mental health disorders and SUD, online directories of existing mental health resources, treatment facilities, and providers should be maintained, expanded, cross-referenced with SUD treatment, and publicized widely to community members and perinatal care providers.

Establishing systems to follow-up with people who miss prenatal or postpartum appointments, either through routine health channels or through home visiting services, was also recommended by the committee. Given the rurality of New Mexico and the lack of services in many areas of the state, expansion of telehealth models for routine prenatal care, social services, as well as mental health and substance use is recommended. In addition, the state should work to ensure that rural communities have broadband internet connections necessary to utilize telemedicine services.

Policy and Budgetary Recommendations

- Increase funding for telehealth models of care, including increased broadband access for service provision as well as reimbursement for services.
- Expand reimbursement for telemedicine as an approach to prenatal care services; substance use treatment; and behavioral health counseling.
- Increase funding and workforce support for universal home visiting programs supporting NM birthright and parenting families.
- Support and disseminate the ongoing comprehensive, statewide, web-based directories of SUD treatment and behavioral health counseling services; ensure resources are publicized and easily accessible to healthcare providers and the public.
- Establish a coordinated system for postpartum follow-up if missed appointments are noted and include EMR tracking enhancements to alert clinic staff to “no-shows” and breaks in care.
- Implement protocols that require screening for access to transportation to/from prenatal care and identify resources for pregnant and postpartum people as needed.

Priority Recommendation 4: Increase resources for Care Coordination, Continuity of Care, and Access to Care between prenatal/postpartum care providers, substance use treatment, and mental health treatment

Increasing coordination between prenatal/postpartum care providers, substance use treatment, and mental health treatment has the potential to save lives.
Hemorrhage and cardiac conditions accounted for the most common medical causes of pregnancy-associated deaths. To address these conditions, the committee recommends that all perinatal healthcare facilities should participate in the AIM Maternal Safety Initiative, a quality improvement program which focuses on the implementation of maternal safety best practices that address recognition, preparedness, and standardized treatment for maternal health emergencies such as OB hemorrhage, hypertension, and infection. Consideration should be given to incentivize systems that are implementing AIM bundles. In addition to the implementation of AIM safety bundles, specific clinical recommendations pertaining to OB hemorrhage and hypertension also emerged during committee review and are included below as additional areas for action.

**Priority Recommendation 5:** All birthing hospitals, freestanding birth centers, and perinatal healthcare providers should participate actively in ongoing perinatal quality improvement activities that have been shown to reduce the leading causes of maternal mortality.

**OB HEMORRHAGE**
- **Perinatal Systems of care**
  - All birthing facilities should have a Massive Transfusion Protocol (MTP) or emergency hemorrhage protocol (tailored to institution and blood product availability) with training and simulations on how to activate/use it, including guidelines for immediate transfer if no availability.
  - Facilities with blood banks should consider carrying cryoprecipitate for OB hemorrhage emergencies.
  - Ensure that women with previous cesarean section are further evaluated for placenta location/implantation prior to delivery.
  - Increase education to providers regarding recognition of sepsis versus bleeding (causes of shock).

**OB HYPERTENSION**
- **Perinatal Systems of care**
  - Establish guidelines which include timely notifications to providers and treatment for high blood pressure, particularly in emergency rooms, for pregnant and recently pregnant patients (as well as for all reproductive age patients on combined oral contraceptives).
  - Monitor patients with hypertensive disorders longer in the postpartum period before discharging patient after delivery (per ACOG guidelines).

**Priority Recommendation 6:** Increase resources and support for the identification, prevention and intervention to address intimate partner violence (IPV)

IPV was determined to be a contributing factor in nearly 20% of pregnancy-associated deaths. Screening and referral for persons experiencing IPV should occur more frequently during prenatal care and at other healthcare service delivery points, such as emergency departments and pediatric well-child visits. Increasing awareness and comfort level with screening tools and where to refer persons experiencing IPV is essential and needed throughout the state. Law enforcement agencies must also have the tools and resources needed to protect and support persons experiencing IPV.

**NM DOH & NM Injury Prevention Coalition**
- Create and maintain a comprehensive and current list of safe houses and counseling services in the community for use by healthcare providers for persons experiencing IPV.
- Provide recommendations for gun safety in the home.

**NM Department of Public Safety & Local Law Enforcement Agencies**
- Provide funding to increase support staff to law enforcement agencies to include expertise in handling IPV situations and develop an IPV response unit in conjunction with local police departments.
- Enforce existing legislation to require firearm removal in households with violent crime charges pending.

**Perinatal Systems of Care**
- Consider gun violence as a medical/public health issue and include gun safety as part of routine screening.
- Provide support services for those experiencing IPV, including referrals for safe housing and counseling.
- Screen for IPV at each encounter postpartum for up to a year.
- Ensure that persons with mental health disorders have gun safety strategies in place (have gun safe or locked box to store ammunition) or do not have gun in home.
More than one quarter of pregnancy-associated deaths were the result of MVCs...