### **Maternal Hospital Stays involving Opioids**

Fiscal Year (FY) 2019: July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019

The continued study of the opioid crisis in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic is particularly important for mothers and their unborn babies. Many pregnant women with an opioid use disorder have other health conditions that may put them at greater risk of developing severe illness from COVID-19. Furthermore, they may lack adequate prenatal care or may be burdened with other socioeconomic challenges such as homelessness, food insecurity or poverty.

Maternal stays include Pennsylvania residents (age 12-55 years) admitted to a Pennsylvania general acute care hospital for a delivery or other pregnancy-related stay. The results below focus on maternal stays that involved opioid use.

# Maternal Hospital Stays involving Opioid Use – FY 2019 Number and Rate per 1,000 Maternal Stays, by County of Residence

|            | FY 2   | FY 2019                             |  |
|------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
|            | Number of<br>Maternal Stays<br>with Opioid Use | Rate per<br>1,000 Maternal<br>Stays |  |
| Statewide  | 2,627  | 19.5                                |  |
| Adams      | 12   | 13.7                                |  |
| Allegheny  | 319  | 23.5                                |  |
| Armstrong  | 28   | 46.9                                |  |
| Beaver     | 40   | 24.6                                |  |
| Bedford    | 15   | 37.9                                |  |
| Berks      | 48   | 10.0                                |  |
| Blair      | 32   | 27.5                                |  |
| Bradford   | NR   | 7.3                                 |  |
| Bucks      | 106  | 22.1                                |  |
| Butler     | 33   | 17.7                                |  |
| Cambria    | 46   | 35.7                                |  |
| Cameron    | NR   | NR                                  |  |
| Carbon     | 12   | 21.9                                |  |
| Centre     | NR   | 6.4                                 |  |
| Chester    | 64   | 13.1                                |  |
| Clarion    | 11   | 31.4                                |  |
| Clearfield | 41   | 56.7                                |  |

|            | FY 2019  |                                     |
|------------|--|-------------------------------------|
|            | Number of<br>Maternal Stays<br>with Opioid Use | Rate per<br>1,000 Maternal<br>Stays |
| Clinton    | 10   | 29.2                                |
| Columbia   | 13   | 22.9                                |
| Crawford   | 40   | 45.0                                |
| Cumberland | 25   | 9.7                                 |
| Dauphin    | 27   | 7.9                                 |
| Delaware   | 137  | 20.2                                |
| Elk        | 17   | 60.5                                |
| Erie       | 56   | 18.9                                |
| Fayette    | 42   | 33.6                                |
| Forest     | NR   | NR                                  |
| Franklin   | 29   | 20.8                                |
| Fulton     | NR   | NR                                  |
| Greene     | 12   | NR                                  |
| Huntingdon | NR   | 22.5                                |
| Indiana    | 36   | 48.3                                |
| Jefferson  | 13   | 28.4                                |
| Juniata    | NR   | NR                                  |
| Lackawanna | 27   | 12.4                                |

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|                | FY 2019  |                                     |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|
|                | Number of<br>Maternal Stays<br>with Opioid Use | Rate per<br>1,000 Maternal<br>Stays |
| Lancaster      | 50   | 8.8                                 |
| Lawrence       | 37   | 40.7                                |
| Lebanon        | 14   | 9.2                                 |
| Lehigh         | 34   | 8.3                                 |
| Luzerne        | 48   | 13.8                                |
| Lycoming       | 23   | 18.3                                |
| McKean         | NR   | 6.7                                 |
| Mercer         | 32   | 29.3                                |
| Mifflin        | 12   | 28.1                                |
| Monroe         | 28   | 18.7                                |
| Montgomery     | 74   | 8.7                                 |
| Montour        | NR   | NR                                  |
| Northampton    | 39   | 12.6                                |
| Northumberland | 17   | 19.3                                |
| Perry          | 14   | 28.5                                |
| Philadelphia   | 525  | 23.2                                |

|              | FY 2019  |                                     |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|
|              | Number of<br>Maternal Stays<br>with Opioid Use | Rate per<br>1,000 Maternal<br>Stays |
| Pike         | NR   | 23.0                                |
| Potter       | NR   | NR                                  |
| Schuylkill   | 15   | 12.3                                |
| Snyder       | NR   | 5.5                                 |
| Somerset     | 25   | 39.2                                |
| Sullivan     | NR   | NR                                  |
| Susquehanna  | NR   | 22.6                                |
| Tioga        | NR   | 3.8                                 |
| Union        | NR   | 6.0                                 |
| Venango      | 23   | 47.7                                |
| Warren       | NR   | 11.3                                |
| Washington   | 60   | 28.6                                |
| Wayne        | 10   | 26.5                                |
| Westmoreland | 116  | 37.4                                |
| Wyoming      | NR   | NR                                  |
| York         | 73   | 15.9                                |

Rates were calculated using PHC4 data.

NR: Not reported due to low volume.

#### **About PHC4**

Created by the PA General Assembly in 1986, the PA Health Care Cost Containment Council (PHC4) is an independent state agency charged with collecting, analyzing and reporting information that can be used to improve the quality and restrain the cost of health care in the state. Today, PHC4 is a recognized national leader in public health care reporting. PHC4 is governed by a board of directors representing business, labor, consumers, health care providers, insurers and state government.

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