SPOUSAL MILITARY DEPLOYMENT DURING PREGNANCY AND ADVERSE BIRTH OUTCOMES







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US ARMED FORCES

- 1.4 million active duty men and women
 - 55% of troops married
 - 90,000 newborns annually
- Deployment
 Stress and support
 Mental health diagnoses



Defense Manpower Data Center (December 2010), Soldier Family Action Plan. (2009) Davis (2011); Mansfield (2012)

DEPLOYMENT AND PREGNANCY AMONG MILITARY SPOUSES



- 2.0 fold increased risk of stress or depression when spouse deployed
- Predictors of stress and depression
 - History of depression, isolation, prior deployment
 - Active-duty status of mother, >1 child at home
- No significant relationship between deployment and low birthweight (LBW) or small for gestational age (SGA)

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DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, AND STRESS AND ADVERSE BIRTH OUTCOMES

- Non-military populations
- Psychosocial stress
 - LBW
 - 2x increased risk preterm delivery (PTD)
- Anxiety
 - 2-3x increased risk of PTD
 - Cesarean delivery and LBW
- Depression
 - 1.4x increased risk of PTD, LBW, SGA



Consonni et al (2010), Dole et al (2003), Grote et al (2010), Littleton et al (2010)

METHODS

STUDY DESIGN AND POPULATION

- Hospital Based Retrospective Cohort
- Births at Madigan Army Medical Center
 - September 2001- September 2011
 - Essentris inpatient electronic records
 - 20,168 births
 - Exclusion:
 - Active-duty and reserve mothers
 - Dependent children
 - Multiple births

EXPOSURE

Spouse deployment during pregnancy

- Deployed v. not deployed
- At time of delivery
- 13% of population exposed

OUTCOMES

- **LBW**, <2500g
- PTD, <37 weeks gestation</p>
- SGA, <10th percentile for birthweight for gestational age
- Cesarean Delivery

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Descriptive Analysis

Women with deployed v. non-deployed spouse

Characteristics compared

Maternal age

Number of children

- Maternal race
- Parity

- Enlisted v. Officer
- Branch of Service

X² comparison

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Association between deployment status and SGA, PTD, LBW

- Logistic regression
- Relative risk
- 95% confidence intervals
- Association between deployment status and Cesarean delivery
 - Poisson regression with robust standard error estimates
 - Relative risk
 - 95% confidence interval

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Confounding

- A priori- maternal age
- Change of 10% in RR between crude and adjusted
 - No additional confounders identified

Effect Modification

- Maternal age (<20, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, ≥35)</p>
- Number of children $(0, 1, \geq 2)$
- Spouse's branch of service (Army vs. other branches)

RESULTS

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

14,799 women included

With and without deployed spouse similar:

- Pregnancy history
- Alcohol and tobacco use
- Sex of infant

Spouse deployed more likely to be:

- Black or Asian
- Enlisted
- Army

DEPLOYMENT AND ADVERSE OUTCOMES

	Deployed	Not deployed	
	N=1939	N=12860	
Outcomes	%	%	Adjusted RR* (95% CI)
PTD	10.2	9.1	1.14 (0.97-1.34)
LBW	7.0	6.4	1.12 (0.92-1.36)
SGA	9.2	8.0	1.16 (0.97-1.4)
Cesarean section	24.8	25.8	0.98 (0.90-1.06)

BRANCH OF SERVICE

	Other Branches		
	Deployed Not deployed		
	N=197	N=1932	
Outcomes	%	%	Adjusted RR* (95% CI)
PTD	22.2	14.7	1.75 (1.19-2.57)
LBW	17.1	10.9	1.79 (1.18-2.71)
SGA	12	8.7	1.37 (0.83-2.27)
Cesarean delivery	26.7	27.6	1.07 (0.77-1.51)

*Adjusted for maternal age category

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

	2+ Children		
	Deployed	Not deployed	
	N=514	N=3055	
Outcomes	%	%	Adjusted RR* (95% CI)
PTD	11.8	10.0	1.22 (0.90-1.66)
LBW	9.2	6.4	1.49 (1.04-2.13)
SGA	9.0	6.0	1.56 (1.10-2.22)
Cesarean section	23.5	24.2	0.99 (0.83-1.17)

*Adjusted for maternal age category

MATERNAL AGE – 30-34 YEARS OLD

	Deployed	Not deployed	
	N=514	N=3055	
Outcomes	%	%	Adjusted RR* (95% CI)
PTD	13.0	9.5	1.48 (1.02-2.17)
LBW	10.7	6.5	1.81 (1.18-2.77)
SGA	10.6	7.0	1.67 (1.09-2.55)
Cesarean section	27.6	29.9	0.89 (0.74-1.10)

*Adjusted for living children and maternal age

MATERNAL AGE – ≥35 YEARS OLD

	Deployed	Not deployed	
	N=514	N=3055	
Outcomes	%	%	Adjusted RR* (95% CI)
PTD	21.5	13.4	1.79 (1.11-2.88)
LBW	9.6	9.4	1.05 (0.53-2.05)
SGA	10.3	7.0	1.57 (0.81-3.04)
Cesarean section	40.8	37.9	1.10 (0.88-1.37)

*Adjusted for living children and maternal age

DISCUSSION

CONCLUSIONS

Branch of service

- High risk pregnancies
- Support

Children

- Increased risk of stress
- Single motherhood
- Maternal Age
 - Sense of loss
 - Residual confounding



LIMITATIONS



- Measurement of Deployment
 - Timing and duration
 - Prior deployment
- Selection bias
 - Spouses who do don't deliver at MAMC
- Confounding
 - Missing data
 - Unmeasured

NEXT STEPS

Practice

- Inform evidence based support programs
- Practitioners

Research

- Timing and number of deployments
- Role of social support
- Branch of service and treatment facility

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QUESTIONS