

Using the MMRIA Committee Decisions Form

CDC Division of Reproductive Health Maternal Mortality Prevention Team









Agenda

Review the MMRIA Committee Decisions
 Form, including the latest updates

Julie

Answer some FAQs

Susanna

Discussion

All



ERASE M

Enhancing Reviews and Surveillance to Eliminate Maternal Mortality

Purpose of ERASE MM

Through the ERASE MM initiative CDC supports agencies to:

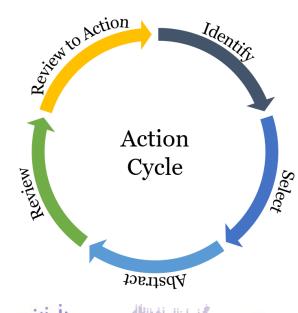
- Identify pregnancy-associated deaths
- Abstract clinical and non-clinical data into MMRIA
- Conduct multidisciplinary reviews
- Enter committee decisions into MMRIA
- Improve data quality and timeliness
- Analyze data
- Share findings
- Inform prevention strategies

This activity supports a nationwide approach to collecting and sharing data on maternal deaths



MMRIA Committee Decisions Form What does it provide?

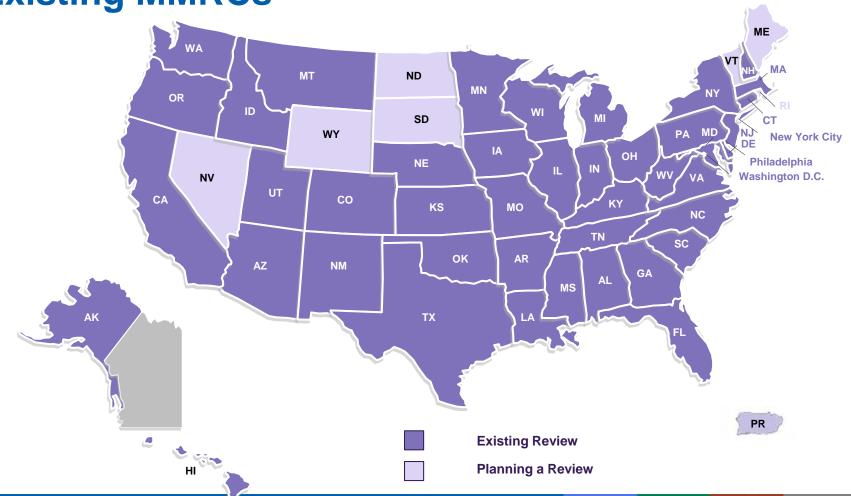
- A synthesis of various forms from MMRCs around the U.S.
- A common language for MMRCs
- A way to collect data that feeds ACTION!







Existing MMRCs



Data that Feeds Action







What does the form NOT provide?

 A perfect way to cleanly capture every possible cause, manner and contributor to every possible maternal death

...and never will



https://reviewtoaction.org/content/guidance-using-mmria-committee-decisions-form



Guidance for Using the MMRIA Committee Decisions Form

YEAR OF PUBLICATION OR LAST UPDATE: 2018

The following webinar was recorded on March 23, 2018 to assist committees in using the MMRIA Committee Decisions form and to answer frequently asked questions: https://ondieh.adobeconnect.com/put5ctfi87qj/. The accompanying slide set and PMSS-MM Underlying Cause of Death Decision Tree are discussed in the webinar recording. The PMSS-MM Underlying Cause of Death Decision Tree may be particularly helpful when reviewing deaths related to suicide and substance overdoses.

WEBSITE: Maternal Mortality Review Committee Consensus, Decisions and Next Steps Video

FILE:

Webinar Using the MMRIA Committee Decisions Form 03.23.2018.pdf

PMSS-MM Decision Tree for Suicides and Overdoses.pdf

Maternal Mortality Review Information Application Committee Decisions Form v19



		COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF CAUSE(S) OF DEATH			
REVIEW DATE	RECORD ID #	IF PREGNANCY-RELATED, (OF UNDERLYING* CAUSE O PMSS-MM cause of death list.			·
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initiated by pregnancy, o by the physiologic effect	r the aggravation of an unrelated condition is of pregnancy	IMMEDIATE			
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MMRIA		MATERNAL MORTALITY REVIEW COMMITTEE DECISIONS FORM v19	
		COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF CAUSE(S) OF DEATH	
REVIEW DATE	RECORD ID #	IF PREGNANCY-RELATED, COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF UNDERLYING* CAUSE OF DEATH Refer to page 3 for PMSS-MM cause of death list.	
Month Day Year			

IF PREGNANCY-RELATED, COMMITTEE DETERMINATION
OF UNDERLYING* CAUSE OF DEATH Refer to page 3 for
PMSS-MM cause of death list.

Underlying Cause the disease or injury which initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury

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^{*}Underlying cause refers to the disease or injury that initiated the chain of events leading to death or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury

	MMRIA		MATERNA	L MORTALITY REVIEW COMMITTEE DECISIONS FORM v19	
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			COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF CAUSE(S) OF DEATH					
	REVIEW DATE	RECORD ID #		COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF DEATH Refer to page 3 for t.				
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	initiated by pregnancy, or by the physiologic effects	the aggravation of an unrelated condition of pregnancy	IMMEDIATE					
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The death of a woman end of pregnancy from	during pregnancy or within one year of the a pregnancy complication, a chain of events	CONTRIBUTING			
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DOES THE COMMITTEE A UNDERLYING* CAUSE OF ON DEATH CERTIFICATE?	VEC NO	IF HOMICIDE, WHAT WAS THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PERPETRATOR TO THE DECEDENT?	PARTNER	OTHER ACQUAINTANCE OTHER, SPECIFY:	UNKNOWN NOT APPLICABLE

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.

YES NO WAS THIS DEATH PREVENTABLE? ■ GOOD CHANCE ■ SOME CHANCE CHANCE TO ALTER OUTCOME ■ NO CHANCE ■ UNABLE TO DETERMINE

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION (Entries may continue to grid on page 5)

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS WORKSHEET

What were the factors that contributed to this death? Multiple contributing factors may be present at each level

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

If there was at least some chance that the death could have been averted, what were the specific and feasible actions that if implemented or altered, might have changed the course of events?

LEVEL	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS (choose as many as needed below)	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE (enter a description for EACH contributing factor listed)	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS [Who?] should [do what?] [when?] Map recommendations to contributing factors.	PREVENTION LEVEL (choose below)	EXPECTED IMPAC (choose below)
PATIENT/FAMILY	•			-	_
PROVIDER	•			-	_
FACILITY	-			-	
SYSTEM	-			•	
COMMUNITY	•				

CONTRIBUTING FACTOR KEY (DESCRIPTIONS ON PAGE 4)

- Access/financial Adherence
- Assessment
- trauma ·Chronic disease ·Clinical skill/
- quality of care •Communication care coordination ·Cultural/religious
- Discrimination Environmental
- Equipment/technology ·Childhood abuse/ ·Interpersonal racism Knowledge Law Enforcement
 - Legal ·Mental health conditions
- Outreach .Continuity of care/ .Policies/procedures Referral
 - Social support/isolation Structural racism
- ·Substance use disorder - alcohol. illicit/prescription drugs
- Tobacco use Unstable housing
- Violence Other

PREVENTION LEVEL

- PRIMARY: Prevents the contributing factor before it ever occurs
- · SECONDARY: Reduces the impact of the contributing factor once it has occurred (i.e. treatment)
- TERTIARY: Reduces the impact or progression of what has become an ongoing contributing factor (i.e. management of complications)

EXPECTED IMPACT

- · SMALL: Education/counseling (community- and/or provider-
- based health promotion and education activities) • MEDIUM: Clinical intervention and coordination of care across continuum of well-woman visits (protocols, prescriptions)
- LARGE: Long-lasting protective intervention (improve readiness.) recognition and response to obstetric emergencies/LARC)
- EXTRA LARGE: Change in context (promote environments that support healthy living/ensure available and accessible services)
 - GIANT: Address social determinants of health (poverty.) inequality, etc.)

Page 3: Reference – PMSS-MM Codes

IF PREGNANCY-RELATED, COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH* PMSS-MM

If more than one is selected, please list them in order of importance beginning with the most compelling (1-2; no more than 2 may be selected in the system).

*PREGNANCY-RELATED DEATH: THE DEATH OF A WOMAN 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.

10	Hemorrhage (excludes aneurysms or CVA)	83	Collagen vascular/autoimmune diseases
10.1	Hemorrhage - rupture/laceration/	83.1	Systemic lupus erythematosis (SLE)
	intra-abdominal bleeding	83.9	Other collagen vascular diseases/NOS
10.2	Placental abruption	85	Conditions unique to pregnancy (e.g.
10.3	Placenta previa		gestational diabetes, hyperemesis, liver
10.4	Ruptured ectopic pregnancy		disease of pregnancy)
10.5	Hemorrhage - uterine atony/ post-partum	88	Injury
	hemorrhage	88.1	Intentional (homicide)
10.6	Placenta accreta/increta/percreta	88.2	Unintentional
10.7	Hemorrhage due to retained placenta	88.9	Unknown/NOS
10.8	Hemorrhage due to primary DIC	89	Cancer
10.9	Other hemorrhage/NOS	89.1	Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTN)
20	Infection	89.3	Malignant melanoma
20.1	Post-partum genital tract (e.g. of the uterus/	89.9	Other malignancies/NOS
	pelvis/perineum/necrotizing fasciitis)	90	Cardiovascular conditions
20.2	Sepsis/septic shock	90.1	Coronary artery disease/myocardial
20.4	Chorioamnionitis/antepartum infection		infarction (MI)/atherosclerotic
20.5	Non-pelvic infections (e.g. pneumonia, TB,		cardiovascular disease
	meningitis, HIV)	90.2	Pulmonary hypertension
20.6	Urinary tract infection	90.3	Valvular heart disease
20.9	Other infections/NOS	90.4	Vascular aneurysm/dissection
30	Embolism - thrombotic (non-cerebral)	90.5	Hypertensive cardiovascular disease
30.9	Other embolism/NOS	90.6	Marfan's syndrome
31	Embolism - amniotic fluid	90.7	Conduction defects/arrhythmias
40	Pre-eclampsia	90.8	Vascular malformations outside head and
50	Eclampsia		coronary arteries
60	Chronic hypertension with superimposed	90.9	Other cardiovascular disease, including CHF,
	preeclampsia		cardiomegaly, cardiac hypertrophy, cardiac
70	Anesthesia complications		fibrosis, nonacute myocarditis/NOS
80	Cardiomyopathy	91	Pulmonary conditions (excludes ARDS-Adult
80.1	Post-partum/peripartum cardiomyopathy		respiratory distress syndrome)
80.2	Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	91.1	Chronic lung disease
80.9	Other cardiomyopathy/NOS	91.2	Cystic fibrosis
82	Hernatologic	91.3	Asthma
82.1	Sickle cell anemia	91.9	Other pulmonary disease/NOS
82.9	Other hematologic conditions including	92	Neurologic/neurovascular conditions
	thrombophilias/TTP/HUS/NOS		(excluding CVAs)

	92.1	Epilepsy/seizure disorder
	92.9	Other neurologic diseases/NOS
	93	Renal disease
	93.1	Chronic renal failure/End-stage renal disease (ESRD)
	93.9	Other renal disease/NOS
	95	Cerebrovascular accident (hemorrhage thrombosis/aneurysm/ malformation) not secondary to hypertensive disease
	96	Metabolic/endocrine
	96.1	Obesity
	96.2	Diabetes mellitus
	96.9	Other metabolic/endocrine disorders
	97	Gastrointestinal disorders
	97.1	Crohn's disease/ulcerative colitis
	97.2	Liver disease/failure/transplant
	97.9	Other gastrointestinal diseases/NOS
	100	Mental health conditions
	100.1	Depression
	100.9	Other psychiatric conditions/NOS
	999	Unknown COD





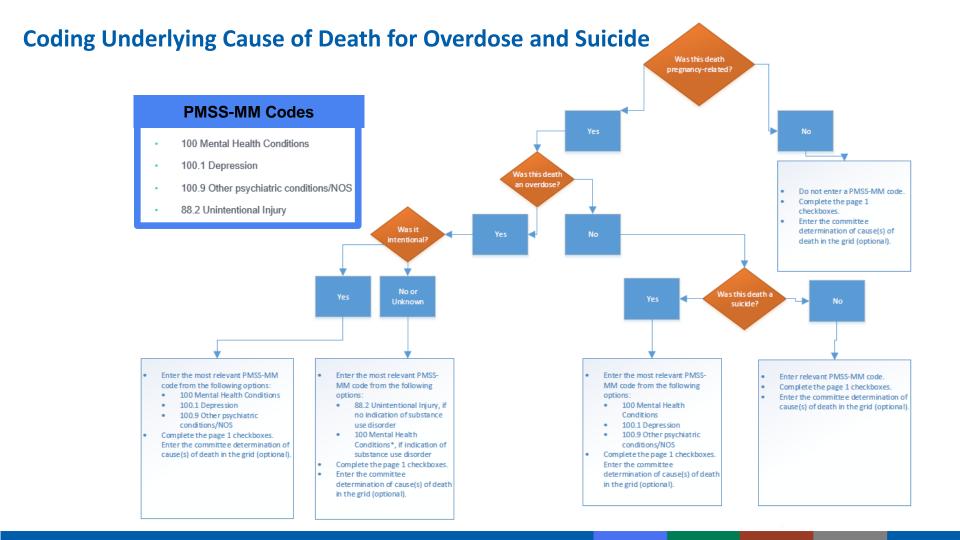


Tip: laminate a copy for everyone

Utah Criteria

Pregnancy-relatedness criteria for mental health-related deaths, including overdose and suicide

- Pregnancy complications
- Chain of events initiated by pregnancy
- Aggravation of an unrelated condition by the physiologic effects of pregnancy



Updates to Contributing Factor Classes in v19



COMMITTEE DETERMINATION OF PREVENTABILITY

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CONTRIBUTING FACTORS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION (Entries may continue to grid on page 5)

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LEVEL	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS (choose as many as needed below)	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE (enter a description for EACH contributing factor listed)	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS [Who?] should [do what?] [when?] Map recommendations to contributing factors.	PREVENTION LEVEL (choose below)	EXPECTED IMPA (choose below)
PATIENT/FAMILY	·			_	
PROVIDER	-			-	
FACILITY	•			-	
SYSTEM	-			-	
COMMUNITY	•			-	

PREVENTION LEVEL

PRIMARY: Prevents the

· SECONDARY: Reduces the

once it has occurred (i.e.

contributing factor before it ever

impact of the contributing factor



CONTRIBUTING FACTOR KEY (DESCRIPTIONS ON PAGE 4)

- Access/financial Discrimination Adherence Environmental
- Equipment/technology ·Childhood abuse/ Interpersonal racism trauma Knowledge ·Chronic disease Law Enforcement

Assessment

- ·Clinical skill/ Legal quality of care ·Mental health conditions •Communication Outreach .Continuity of care/ .Policies/procedures
- care coordination Referral ·Cultural/religious Social support/isolation ·Structural racism
- ·Substance use disorder - alcohol. illicit/prescription drugs
- Tobacco use Unstable housing
- Violence TERTIARY: Reduces the impact Other or progression of what has become an ongoing contributing factor (i.e. management of

occurs

treatment)

complications)

EXPECTED IMPACT

- · SMALL: Education/counseling (community- and/or providerbased health promotion and education activities)
- MEDIUM: Clinical intervention and coordination of care across continuum of well-woman visits (protocols, prescriptions)
- LARGE: Long-lasting protective intervention (improve readiness.) recognition and response to obstetric emergencies/LARC)
- EXTRA LARGE: Change in context (promote environments that support healthy living/ensure available and accessible services)
- GIANT: Address social determinants of health (poverty.) inequality, etc.)

CONTRIBUTING FACTOR KEY (DESCRIPTIONS ON PAGE 4)

- Access/financial
- Adherence
- Assessment
- Childhood abuse/ trauma
- Chronic disease
- ·Clinical skill/ quality of care
- Communication
- Continuity of care/ care coordination
- ·Cultural/religious
- Delay

- Discrimination
- Environmental
- Equipment/technology
- Interpersonal racism
- Knowledge
- Law Enforcement
- Legal
- ·Mental health conditions
- Outreach
- Policies/procedures
- Referral
- Social support/isolation
- Structural racism

- Substance use disorder - alcohol, illicit/prescription drugs
- Tobacco use
- Unstable housing
- Violence
- Other

Added three new contributing factors*:

- Discrimination
- Interpersonal Racism
- Structural Racism

Will be on the version of MMRIA committee decisions form (https://reviewtoaction.org/content/maternal-mortality-review-committee-decisions-form) to be released by May 31, 2020.







Standardized Committee Decisions Form Pg. 2







Page 4: Reference – CF Descriptions

LACK OF ACCESS/FINANCIAL RESOURCES

System Issues, e.g. lack or loss of healthcare insurance or other financial duress, as opposed to woman's noncompliance, impacted woman's ability to care for herself (e.g. did not seek services because unable to miss work or afford postpartum visits after insurance expired). Other barriers to accessing care: insurance non-eligibility, provider shortage in woman's geographical area, and lack of public transportation.

ADHERENCE TO MEDICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The provider or patient did not follow protocol or failed to comply with standard procedures (i.e. non adherence to prescribed medications).

FAILURE TO SCREEN/INADEQUATE ASSESSMENT OF RISK Factors placing the woman at risk for a poor clinical outcome recognized, and the woman was not transferred/transported to a provider able to give a higher level of care.

CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE/TRAUMA

The patient experienced rape, molestation, or one or more of the following; sexual exploitation during childhood plus persuasion, inducement, or coercion of a child to engage in sexually explicit conduct; physical or emotional abuse or violence other than that related to sexual abuse during childhood.

CHRONIC DISEASE

Occurrence of one or more significant pre-existing medical conditions (e.g. obesity, cardiovascular disease, or diabetes).

CLINICAL SKILL/QUALITY OF CARE (PROVIDER OR FACILITY PERSPECTIVE)

Personnel were not appropriately skilled for the situation or did not exercise clinical judgment consistent with current standards of care (e.g. error in the preparation or administration of medication or unavailability of translation services).

POOR COMMUNICATION/LACK OF CASE COORDINATION OR MANAGEMENT/ LACK OF CONTINUITY OF CARE (SYSTEM PERSPECTIVE)

Care was fragmented (i.e. uncoordinated or not comprehensive) among or between healthcare facilities or units, (e.g. records not available between inpatient and outpatient or among units within the hospital, such as Emergency Department and Labor and Delivery).

LACK OF **CONTINUITY OF CARE** (PROVIDER OR FACILITY PERSPECTIVE)

Care provider's did not have access to woman's complete records or did not communicate woman's status sufficiently. Lack of continuity can be between prenatal, labor and delivery, and postpartum providers.

CULTURAL/RELIGIOUS, OR LANGUAGE FACTORS Demonstration that any of these factors was either a barrier to care due to lack of understanding or led to refusal of therapy due to beliefs (or belief systems).

DELAY

The provider or patient was delayed in referring or accessing care, treatment, or follow-up care/action.

DISCRIMINATION

Treating someone less or more favorably based on the group, class or category they belong to resulting from blases, prejudices, and stereotyping, it can manifest as differences in care, clinical communication and shared decision-making. (Smedley et al., 2003 and Dr. Rachel Hardeman)

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Factors related to weather or social environment.

INADEQUATE OR UNAVAILABLE **EQUIPMENT/TECHNOLOGY** Equipment was missing, unavailable, or not functional, (e.g. absence of blood tubing connector).

INTERPERSONAL RACISM

Discriminatory interactions between individuals based on differential assumptions about the abilities, motives, and intentions of others and resulting in differential actions toward others based on their race, it can be conscious as well as unconscious, and it includes acts of commission and acts of omission, it manifests as lack of respect, suspicion, devaluation, scapegoating, and dehumanization. (Jones, CP, 2000 and Dr. Cornella Grayes).

KNOWLEDGE - LACK OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING

IMPORTANCE OF EVENT OR OF TREATMENT OR FOLLOW-UP The provider or patient did not receive adequate education or lacked knowledge or understanding regarding the significance of a health event (e.g. shortness of breath as a trigger to seek immediate care) or lacked understanding about the need for treatment/follow-up after evaluation for a health event (e.g. needed to keep appointment for psychiatric referral after an ED visit for exacerbation of depression).

INADEQUATE LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE

Law enforcement response was not in a timely manner or was not appropriate or thorough in scope.

LEGAL

Legal considerations that impacted outcome.

MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

The patient carried a diagnosis of a psychiatric disorder. This includes postpartum depression.

INADEQUATE COMMUNITY OUTREACH/RESOURCES

Lack of coordination between healthcare system and other outside agencies/organizations in the geographic/cultural area that work with maternal health issues.

LACK OF STANDARDIZED POLICIES/PROCEDURES

The facility lacked basic policies or infrastructure germane to the woman's needs (e.g. response to high blood pressure, or a lack of or outdated policy or protocol).

LACK OF REFERRAL OR CONSULTATION

Specialists were not consulted or did not provide care; referrals to specialists were not made.

STRUCTURAL RACISM

The systems of power based on historical injustices and contemporary social factors that systematically disadvantage people of color and advantage white people through inequities in housing, education, employment, earnings, benefits, credit, media, health care, criminal justice, etc. — (Adapted from Balley ZD. Lancet. 2017 and Dr. Carla Ortique)

SOCIAL SUPPORT/ISOLATION - LACK OF FAMILY/ FRIEND OR SUPPORT SYSTEM

Social support from family, partner, or friends was lacking, inadequate, and/or dysfunctional.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER - ALCOHOL, ILLICIT/

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Substance use disorder is characterized by recurrent use of alcohol and/or drugs causing clinically and functionally significant impairment, such as health problems or disability. The committee may determine that substance use disorder contributed to the death when the disorder directly compromised a woman's health status (e.g. acute methamphetamine intokication exacerbated pregnancy-induced hypertension, or woman was more vulnerable to infections or medical conditions).

TOBACCO USE

The patient's use of tobacco directly compromised the patient's health status (e.g. long-term smoking led to underlying chronic lung disease).

UNSTABLE HOUSING

Woman lived 'on the street,' in a homeless shelter, or in transitional or temporary circumstances with family or friends.

VIOLENCE AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV)
Physical or emotional abuse perpetrated by current or former
Intimate partner, family member, or stranger.

OTHER

Contributing factor not otherwise mentioned. Please provide description.

Tip:
laminate
a copy for
everyone



CONTRIBUTING FACTOR DESCRIPTIONS

LACK OF ACCESS/FINANCIAL RESOURCES

System Issues, e.g. lack or loss of healthcare Insurance or other financial duress, as opposed to woman's noncompliance, impacted woman's ability to care for herself (e.g. did not ser services because unable to miss work or afford postpartum visits after insurance expired). Other barriers to accessing circ: insurance non-eligibility, provider shortage in woman's geographical area, and lack of public transportation.

ADHERENCE TO MEDICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The provider or patient did not follow protocol or failed to comply with standard procedures (i.e. non adherence to prescribed medications).

FAILURE TO SCREEN/INADEQUATE ASSESSMENT OF RISK Factors placing the woman at risk for a poor clinical outcome recognized, and the woman was not transferred/transported to a provider able to give a higher level of care.

CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE/TRAUMA

The patient experienced rape, molestation, or one or more of the following; sexual exploitation during childhood plus persuasion, inducement, or coercion of a child to engage in sexually explicit conduct; physical or emotional abuse or violence other than that related to sexual abuse during childhood.

CHRONIC DISEASE

Occurrence of one or more significant pre-existing medical conditions (e.g. obesity, cardiovascular disease, or diabetes).

CLINICAL SKILL/QUALITY OF CARE (PROVIDER OR FACILITY PERSPECTIVE)

Personnel were not appropriately skilled for the situation or did not exercise clinical judgment consistent with current standards of care (e.g. error in the preparation or administration of medication or unavailability of translation services).

POOR COMMUNICATION/LACK OF CASE COORDINATION OR MANAGEMENT/ LACK OF CONTINUITY OF CARE (SYSTEM PERSPECTIVE)

Care was fragmented (i.e. uncoordinated or not comprehensive) among or between healthcare facilities or units, (e.g. records not available between inpatient and outpatient or among units within the hospital, such as Emergency Department and Labor and Delivery).

LACK OF CONTINUITY OF CARE (PROVIDER OR FACILITY PERSPECTIVE)

Care providers did not have access to woman's complete records or did not communicate woman's status sufficiently. Lack of continuity can be between prenatal, labor and delivery, and postpartum providers.

CULTURAL/RELIGIOUS, OR LANGUAGE FACTORS Demonstration that any of these factors was either a barrier to care due to lack of understanding or led to refusal of therapy due to beliefs (or belief systems).

DELAY

The provider or patient was delayed in referring or accessing care, treatment, or follow-up care/action.

DISCRIMINATION

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ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Factors related to weather or social environment.

INADEQUATE OR UNAVAILABLE EQUIPMENT/TECH Equipment was missing, unavailable, or not fur absence of blood tubing connector).

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Lack of coordination between healthcare system and other
outside agencies/organizations in the geographic/cultural area
that work with maternal health issues.

LACK OF STANDARDIZED POLICIES/PROCEDURES

The facility lacked basic policies or infrastructure germane to the woman's needs (e.g. response to high blood pressure, or a lack of or outdated policy or protocol).

Discrimination

Treating someone less or more favorably based on the group, class or category they belong to resulting from biases, prejudices, and stereotyping. It can manifest as differences in care, clinical communication and shared decision-making. (Smedley et al, 2003 and Dr. Rachel Hardeman)

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CONTRIBUTING FACTOR DESCRIPTIONS

LACK OF ACCESS/FINANCIAL RESOURCES

geographical area, and lack of public trans

System issues, e.g. lack or loss of healthcare insurance or other financial duress, as opposed to woman's noncompliance, impacted woman's ability to care for herself (e.g. did not seek services because unable to miss work or afford postpartum visits after insurance expired). Other barriers to accessing care: Insurance non-eligibility, provider shortage in

DELAY

The systems of power

based on historical

that systematically

people of color and

through inequities

benefits, credit,

advantage white people

in housing, education,

employment, earnings,

media, health care, criminal

justice, etc. – (Adapted from

Bailey ZD. Lancet. 2017

and Dr. Carla Ortique)

injustices and

disadvantage

The provider or patient was delayed in referring or accessing care, treatment, or follow-up care/action.

DISCRIMINATION

contemporary social factors

Treating someone less or more favorably based on the group, ting from blases, differences in **Structural Racism**

LACK OF STANDARDIZED POLICIES/PROCEDURES

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TOBACCO USE

The patient's use of tobacco directly compromised the patient's health status (e.g. long-term smoking led to underlying chronic lung disease).

UNSTABLE HOUSING

Woman lived 'on the street,' in a homeless shelter, or in transitional or temporary circumstances with family or friends.

VIOLENCE AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV) Physical or emotional abuse perpetrated by current or former Intimate partner, family member, or stranger.

Contributing factor not otherwise mentioned. Please provide description.

ural area

ADHERENCE TO MEDICAL RECOMME The provider or patient did not follo comply with standard procedures (I

FAILURE TO SCREEN/INADEQUATE Factors placing the woman at risk f recognized, and the woman was no a provider able to give a higher leve

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CHRONIC DISEASE

Occurrence of one or more significaconditions (e.g. obesity, cardiovascu

CLINICAL SKILL/QUALITY OF CARE PERSPECTIVE)

Personnel were not appropriately st not exercise clinical judgment cons of care (e.g. error in the preparation medication or unavailability of trans

POOR COMMUNICATION/LACK OF MANAGEMENT/ LACK OF CONTINUE PERSPECTIVE)

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OW-UP ducation or Ignificance er to seek need for event (e.g. l after an

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https://reviewtoaction.org/content/using-mmria-document-discrimination-and-racism

Using MMRIA to Document Discrimination and Racism

YEAR OF PUBLICATION OR LAST UPDATE: 2020

Dr. Elizabeth Howell MD, MPP, Director, Blavatnik Family Women's Health Research Institute, and Professor & Vice Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, discusses tools for MMRCs to identify racism and discrimination as contributing factors in pregnancy-related deaths. The first recording is available here: https://ondieh.adobeconnect.com/pjrd6p7s8e3o/. This webinar was recorded on April 20, 2020.

FILE:



 ${\sf DRH_Zaharatos_SL_Using_MMRIA_Disc_Racism_041520.pdf}$

Contributing Factors and Recommendations for Action



Page 2: Mapping Contributing Factors to Recommendations

LEVEL	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS (choose as many as needed below)	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE (enter a description for EACH contributing factor listed)	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS [Who?] should [do what?] [when?] Map recommendations to contributing factors.
PATIENT/FAMILY	•		
PROVIDER	Clinical skill/qualit	Failure to perform risk assessment for cardiac history and IPV.	Obstetric providers should refer patients with a reported cardiac condition or significant family history to cardiologist during prenatal care and postpartum period
FACILITY	Policies/procedure	Did not use interpretive services	Facilities should implement and adhere to utilization of official translation services
SYSTEM	Unstable housing	Transient housing	State office of community health should implement system-wide policy that prioritizes housing for pregnant and postpartum persons
COMMUNITY	Social support/iso	Single mother / marital separation	Community- and Faith-Based Organizational leaders should expand resources/capacity for victims of IPV.

MMRIA committee decisions form (https://reviewtoaction.org/content/maternal-mortality-review-committee-decisions-form)

Page 5: Additional Worksheet Page

Mapping Contributing Factors to Recommendations

LEVEL		CONTRIBUTING FACTORS (choose as many as needed below)	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE (enter a description for EACH contributing factor listed)	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS [Who?] should [do what?] [when?] Map recommendations to contributing factors.
FACILITY	•	Policies/procedure	Did not use interpretive services	Facilities should implement and adhere to utilization of official translation services
FACILITY	•	Policies/procedure	Did not use interpretive services	Obstetric providers should complete and adhere to Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services (CLAS) standards.
	•	•		





Page 5: Additional Worksheet Page

Mapping Contributing Factors to Recommendations

LEVEL		CONTRIBUTING FACTORS (choose as many as needed below)		DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE (enter a description for EACH contributing factor listed)	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS [Who?] should [do what?] [when?] Map recommendations to contributing factors.
PROVIDER	·	Clinical skill/qua	·	Inadequate mental health intervention (medication-only)	Obstetric provider/clinic should ensure coordination of care with other treating providers.
PROVIDER	•	Continuity of car	•	Discharge without primary care provider follow-up or OB and MAT care coordination.	Obstetric provider/clinic should ensure coordination of care with other treating providers.
	•		•		

Page 5: Additional Worksheet Page Assigning Contributing Factor / Recommendation Level

LEVEL	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS (choose as many as needed below)	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE (enter a description for EACH contributing factor listed)	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS [Who?] should [do what?] [when?] Map recommendations to contributing factors.
		Did not screen for intimate partner violence (IPV)	
	•		





Page 5: Additional Worksheet Page Assigning Contributing Factor / Recommendation Level

LEVEL	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS (choose as many as needed below)	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE (enter a description for EACH contributing factor listed)	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS [Who?] should [do what?] [when?] Map recommendations to contributing factors.
	-	Did not screen for intimate partner violence (IPV)	Obstetric provider should screen for IPV, depression, housing stability and nutritional needs and provide referrals to community
•	•		
-	-		
-	•		







Page 5: Additional Worksheet Page Assigning Contributing Factor / Recommendation Level

LEVEL	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS (choose as many as needed below)	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE (enter a description for EACH contributing factor listed)	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS [Who?] should [do what?] [when?] Map recommendations to contributing factors.
-	Clinical skill/qualit	Did not screen for intimate partner violence (IPV)	Obstetric provider should screen for IPV, depression, housing stability and nutritional needs and provide referrals to community
•	•		
·			
-			







Page 5: Additional Worksheet Page Assigning Contributing Factor / Recommendation Level

LEVEL		CONTRIBUTING FACTORS (choose as many as needed below)	DESCRIPTION OF ISSUE (enter a description for EACH contributing factor listed)	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS [Who?] should [do what?] [when?] Map recommendations to contributing factors.
PROVIDER	ROVIDER Clinical skill/qualit		Did not screen for intimate partner violence (IPV)	Obstetric provider should screen for IPV, depression, housing stability and nutritional needs and provide referrals to community
	·	•		
	•			
	·	•		





Specific and Actionable Recommendations



should		
(who?)	(do what?)	(when?)

WHO is the entity/agency who would have been/be responsible for the intervention?*

WHAT is the intervention and WHERE is the intervention point?*

- Patient/Family
- Provider
- Facility
- System
- Community

WHEN is the proposed intervention point?

- Among women of reproductive age ("preconception")
- In pregnancy and in the postpartum period
 - Labor & Delivery (L&D)
 - Prior to L&D hospitalization discharge
 - First 6 weeks postpartum
 - 42-365 days postpartum



Example 1:

 Hospital leaders should mandate comprehensive communication training addressing implicit bias, explicit bias, racism, and shared-decision making training for all healthcare professionals on a continuous basis.



Example 1: Who?

 Hospital leaders should mandate comprehensive communication training addressing implicit bias, explicit bias, racism, and shared-decision making for all healthcare professionals on a continuous basis.



Example 1:





What?

Example 1:

 Hospital leaders should mandate comprehensive communication training addressing implicit bias, explicit bias, racism, and shared-decision making for all healthcare professionals on a continuous basis.



When?

Example 2:

 OB clinicians should screen patients for social determinants of health (SDOH) at prenatal and L&D visits, including late entry into healthcare system, and work with social workers to address specific needs and care coordination relevant to the SDOH.



Example 2:



 OB clinicians should screen patients for social determinants of health (SDOH) at prenatal and L&D visits, including late entry into healthcare system, and work with social workers to address specific needs and care coordination relevant to the SDOH.

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 OB clinicians should screen patients for social determinants of health (SDOH) at prenatal and L&D visits, including late entry into healthcare system, and work with social workers to address specific needs and care coordination relevant to the SDOH.



What?

Example 2:



 OB clinicians should screen patients for social determinants of health (SDOH) at prenatal and L&D visits, including late entry into healthcare system, and work with social workers to address specific needs and care coordination relevant to the SDOH.



Facilitation Tips



Tips for Facilitating Decision-Making

- Pregnancy-Relatedness question:
 - "if she had not been pregnant, would she have died?"
- Use the preventability questions to move the conversation to contributing factors and recommendations
 - If struggling with the preventability determination, do the inverse.
 Start with contributing factors and recommendations. If there are many recommendations then the death was likely preventable.
- Assign someone to keep time



Tips for Facilitating Decision-Making

- Provide a summary of previous findings at beginning of each meeting (IL)
- Get everyone on the same page!Project the form (HI, DE, and TN others?)
- Assign multiple note takers
- Reorder questions as is helpful



Frequently Asked Questions...



The "Checkboxes"

Determinations on Circumstances Surrounding the Death

COMMITTEE DETERMIN	NATIONS ON CI	RCUMST	ANCES SURF	ROUNDING DEATH
DID OBESITY CONTRIBUTE TO	THE DEATH?	■ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN
DID discrimination contri	BUTE TO THE DEATH?	YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN
DID MENTAL HEALTH CONDIT SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER OF THE DEATH?	■ YES	☐ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN	
DID SUBSTANCE USE DISORD TO THE DEATH?	DER CONTRIBUTE	YES	☐ PROBABLY	□ NO □ UNKNOWN
	MANNI	ER OF DE	АТН	
WAS THIS DEATH A SUICIDE?		■ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN
WAS THIS DEATH A HOMICIDE	?	■ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN
IF ACCIDENTAL DEATH, HOMICIDE, OR SUICIDE, LIST THE MEANS OF FATAL INJURY	FIREARM SHARP INSTRUM BLUNT INSTRUM POISONING/ OVERDOSE HANGING/ STRANGULATION SUFFOCATION	MENT PUMENT KI	ILL JINCHING/ CKING/BEATING (PLOSIVE ROWNING RE OR BURNS OTOR VEHICLE	☐ INTENTIONAL NEGLECT ☐ OTHER, SPECIFY: ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE
IF HOMICIDE, WHAT WAS THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PERPETRATOR TO THE DECEDENT?	NO RELATIONSH PARTNER EX-PARTNER OTHER RELATIV	AC	THER CQUAINTANCE THER, SPECIFY:	UNKNOWN NOT APPLICABLE

Complete this section for every pregnancy-associated death reviewed by your committee.

These checkboxes refer to the woman's own experience, <u>not</u> the broader context surrounding her death.







COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS ON CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DEATH						
DID OBESITY CONTRIBUTE TO	THE DEATH?	☐ YES	□ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN		
DID discrimination contri	BUTE TO THE DEATH?	YES	☐ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN		
DID MENTAL HEALTH CONDIT SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER OF THE DEATH?	■ YES	☐ PROBABLY	□ NO □ UNKNOWN			
DID SUBSTANCE USE DISORD TO THE DEATH?	DER CONTRIBUTE	YES	☐ PROBABLY	□ NO □ UNKNOWN		
	MANNE	ER OF DE	АТН			
WAS THIS DEATH A SUICIDE?		■ YES	☐ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN		
WAS THIS DEATH A HOMICIDE	?	■ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN		
IF ACCIDENTAL DEATH, HOMICIDE, OR SUICIDE,	FIREARM SHARP INSTRUM BLUNT INSTRUM POISONING/	MENT PU	ALL JNCHING/ CKING/BEATING (PLOSIVE	☐ INTENTIONAL NEGLECT ☐ OTHER, SPECIFY:		
LIST THE MEANS OF FATAL INJURY	OVERDOSE HANGING/ STRANGULATION SUFFOCATION	FI	ROWNING RE OR BURNS OTOR VEHICLE	UNKNOWN NOT APPLICABLE		
IF HOMICIDE, WHAT WAS THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PERPETRATOR TO THE DECEDENT?	NO RELATIONSH PARTNER EX-PARTNER OTHER RELATIV	AC	THER CQUAINTANCE THER, SPECIFY:	UNKNOWN NOT APPLICABLE		

This checkbox refers to obesity. It is intended to capture whether obesity contributed to the death, not whether the woman was obese / obesity was present.







COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS ON CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DEATH						
DID OBESITY CONTRIBUTE TO	THE DEATH?	■ YES ■ PROBABLY ■ NO ■ UNKNOWN				
DID discrimination contri	BUTE TO THE DEATH?	■ YES ■ PROBABLY ■ NO ■ UNKNOWN				
DID MENTAL HEALTH CONDIT SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER (THE DEATH?		■ YES ■ PROBABLY ■ NO ■ UNKNOWN				
DID SUBSTANCE USE DISORD TO THE DEATH?	DER CONTRIBUTE	☐ YES ☐ PROBABLY ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN				
	MANNE	ER OF DEATH				
WAS THIS DEATH A SUICIDE?		☐ YES ☐ PROBABLY ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN				
WAS THIS DEATH A HOMICIDE	?	☐ YES ☐ PROBABLY ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN				
IF ACCIDENTAL DEATH, HOMICIDE, OR SUICIDE, LIST THE MEANS OF FATAL INJURY	FIREARM SHARP INSTRUM BLUNT INSTRUM POISONING/ OVERDOSE HANGING/	MENT KICKING/BEATING OTHER, SPECIFY: EXPLOSIVE DROWNING FIRE OR BURNS				
	STRANGULATION SUFFOCATION	MOTOR VEHICLE UNKNOWN NOT APPLICABLE				
IF HOMICIDE, WHAT WAS THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PERPETRATOR TO THE DECEDENT?	NO RELATIONSH PARTNER EX-PARTNER OTHER RELATIVE	ACQUAINTANCE NOT APPLICABLE OTHER, SPECIFY:				

Discrimination encompasses racism and other forms of bias









CONTRIBUTING FACTOR DESCRIPTIONS

LACK OF ACCESS/FINANCIAL RESOURCES

System Issues, e.g. lack or loss of healthcare Insurance or other financial duress, as opposed to woman's noncompliance, impacted woman's ability to care for herself (e.g. did not seek services because unable to miss work or afford postpartum visits after insurance expired). Other barriers to accessing care: insurance non-eligibility, provider shortage in woman's geographical area, and lack of public transportation.

ADHERENCE TO MEDICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The provider or patient did not follow protocol or failed to comply with standard procedures (i.e. non adherence to prescribed medications).

FAILURE TO SCREEN/INADEQUATE ASSESSMENT OF RISK Factors placing the woman at risk for a poor clinical outcome recognized, and the woman was not transferred/transported to a provider able to give a higher level of care.

CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE/TRAUMA

The patient experienced rape, molestation, or one or more of the following: sexual exploitation during childhood plus persuasion, inducement, or coercion of a child to engage in sexually explicit conduct; physical or emotional abuse or violence other than that related to sexual abuse during childhood.

CHRONIC DISEASE

Occurrence of one or more significant pre-existing medical conditions (e.g. obesity, cardiovascular disease, or diabetes).

CLINICAL SKILL/QUALITY OF CARE (PROVIDER OR FACILITY PERSPECTIVE)

Personnel were not appropriately skilled for the situation or did not exercise clinical judgment consistent with current standards of care (e.g. error in the preparation or administration of medication or unavailability of translation services).

DELAY

The provider or patient was delayed in referring or accessing care, treatment, or follow-up care/action.

DISCRIMINATION

Treating someone less or more favorably based on the group, class or category they belong to resulting from blases, prejudices, and stereotyping. It can manifest as differences in care, clinical communication and shared decision-making. (Smedley et al., 2003 and Dr. Rachel Hardeman)

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Factors related to weather or social environment.

INADEQUATE OR UNAVAILABLE **EQUIPMENT/TECHNOLOGY** Equipment was missing, unavailable, or not functional, (e.g. absence of blood tubing connector).

INTERPERSONAL RACISM

Discriminatory Interactions between Individuals based on differential assumptions about the abilities, motives, and intentions of others and resulting in differential actions toward others based on their race. It can be conscious as well as unconscious, and it includes acts of commission and acts of omission. It manifests as lack of respect, suspicion, devaluation, scapegoating, and dehumanization. (Jones, CP, 2000 and Dr. Cornelia Graves).

KNOWLEDGE - LACK OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING

IMPORTANCE OF EVENT OR OF TREATMENT OR FOLLOW-UP The provider or patient did not receive adequate education or lacked knowledge or understanding regarding the significance of a health event (e.g. shortness of breath as a trigger to seek immediate care) or lacked understanding about the need for treatment/follow-up after evaluation for a health event (e.g. needed to keep appointment for psychiatric referral after an ED visit for exacerbation of depression).

LACK OF STANDARDIZED POLICIES/PROCEDURES

The facility lacked basic policies or infrastructure germane to the woman's needs (e.g. response to high blood pressure, or a lack of or outdated policy or protocol).

LACK OF REFERRAL OR CONSULTATION

Specialists were not consulted or did not provide care; referrals to specialists were not made.

STRUCTURAL RACISM

The systems of power based on historical injustices and contemporary social factors that systematically disadvantage people of color and advantage white people through inequities in housing, education, employment, earnings, benefits, credit, media, health care, criminal justice, etc. – (Adapted from Bailey ZD. Lancet. 2017 and Dr. Carla Ortique)

SOCIAL SUPPORT/ISOLATION - LACK OF FAMILY/ FRIEND OR SUPPORT SYSTEM

Social support from family, partner, or friends was lacking, inadequate, and/or dysfunctional.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER - ALCOHOL, ILLICIT/

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Substance use disorder is characterized by recurrent use of alcohol and/or drugs causing clinically and functionally significant impairment, such as health problems or disability. The committee may determine that substance use disorder contributed to the death when the disorder directly compromised a woman's health status (e.g. acute methamphetamine intoxication exacerbated pregnancy-induced hypertension, or woman was more vulnerable to infections or medical conditions).

TOBACCO USE

The patient's use of tobacco directly compromised the patient's health status (e.g. long-term smoking led to underlying chronic lung disease).







COMMITTEE DETERMIN	NATIONS ON CIF	RCUMST	ANCES SURF	ROUNDING DEATH
DID OBESITY CONTRIBUTE TO	THE DEATH?	■ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN
DID discrimination contri	BUTE TO THE DEATH?	■ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN
DID MENTAL HEALTH CONDIT SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER OF THE DEATH?		☐ YES	☐ PROBABLY	□ NO □ UNKNOWN
DID SUBSTANCE USE DISORD TO THE DEATH?	ER CONTRIBUTE	■ YES	☐ PROBABLY	□ NO □ UNKNOWN
	MANNE	R OF DE	ATH	
WAS THIS DEATH A SUICIDE?		■ YES	☐ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN
WAS THIS DEATH A HOMICIDE	?	■ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN
IF ACCIDENTAL DEATH, HOMICIDE, OR SUICIDE, LIST THE MEANS OF	FIREARM SHARP INSTRUM BLUNT INSTRUM POISONING/OVERDOSE	IENT PU	FALL PUNCHING/ KICKING/BEATING EXPLOSIVE DROWNING	☐ INTENTIONAL NEGLECT ☐ OTHER, SPECIFY:
FATAL INJURY	HANGING/ STRANGULATION SUFFOCATION	., FII	RE OR BURNS DTOR VEHICLE	UNKNOWN NOT APPLICABLE
IF HOMICIDE, WHAT WAS THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PERPETRATOR TO THE DECEDENT?	NO RELATIONSH PARTNER EX-PARTNER OTHER RELATIVE	AC	HER QUAINTANCE HER, SPECIFY:	UNKNOWN NOT APPLICABLE

Intended to capture whether the mental health condition(s) contributed to the death, not just whether it was present.

Diagnosis of mental health condition(s) can be in the records or from an expert on the committee who feels that the criteria for a diagnosis are met based on the available information.







FAILURE TO SCREEN/INADEQUATE ASSESSMENT OF RISK Factors placing the woman at risk for a poor clinical outcome recognized, and the woman was not transferred/transported to a provider able to give a higher level of care.

CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE/TRAUMA

The patient experienced rape, molestation, or one or more of the following: sexual exploitation during childhood plus persuasion, inducement, or coercion of a child to engage in sexually explicit conduct; physical or emotional abuse or violence other than that related to sexual abuse during childhood.

CHRONIC DISEASE

Occurrence of one or more significant pre-existing medical conditions (e.g. obesity, cardiovascular disease, or diabetes).

CLINICAL SKILL/QUALITY OF CARE (PROVIDER OR FACILITY PERSPECTIVE)

Personnel were not appropriately skilled for the situation or did not exercise clinical judgment consistent with current standards of care (e.g. error in the preparation or administration of medication or unavailability of translation services).

POOR COMMUNICATION/LACK OF CASE COORDINATION OR MANAGEMENT/ LACK OF CONTINUITY OF CARE (SYSTEM PERSPECTIVE)

Care was fragmented (i.e. uncoordinated or not comprehensive) among or between healthcare facilities or units, (e.g. records not available between inpatient and outpatient or among units within the hospital, such as Emergency Department and Labor and Delivery).

LACK OF CONTINUITY OF CARE (PROVIDER OR FACILITY PERSPECTIVE)

Care providers did not have access to woman's complete records or did not communicate woman's status sufficiently. INADEQUATE OR UNAVAILABLE EQUIPMENT/TECHNOLOGY

Equipment was missing, unavailable, or not functional, (e.g. absence of blood tubing connector).

INTERPERSONAL RACISM

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KNOWLEDGE - LACK OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING

IMPORTANCE OF EVENT OR OF TREATMENT OR FOLLOW-UP
The provider or patient did not receive adequate education or
lacked knowledge or understanding regarding the significance
of a health event (e.g. shortness of breath as a trigger to seek
immediate care) or lacked understanding about the need for
treatment/follow-up after evaluation for a health event (e.g.
needed to keep appointment for psychiatric referral after an
ED visit for exacerbation of depression).

INADEOUATE LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE

Law enforcement response was not in a timely manner or was not appropriate or thorough in scope.

LEGAL

Legal considerations that impacted outcome.

MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

The patient carried a diagnosis of a psychiatric disorder. This includes postpartum depression.

INADEQUATE COMMUNITY OUTREACH/RESOURCES

Lack of coordination between healthcare system and other

media, health care, criminal justice, etc. – (Adapted from Bailey ZD. Lancet. 2017 and Dr. Carla Ortique)

SOCIAL SUPPORT/ISOLATION - LACK OF FAMILY/ FRIEND OR SUPPORT SYSTEM

Social support from family, partner, or friends was lacking, inadequate, and/or dysfunctional.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER - ALCOHOL, ILLICIT/ PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

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TOBACCO USE

The patient's use of tobacco directly compromised the patient's health status (e.g. long-term smoking led to underlying chronic lung disease).

UNSTABLE HOUSING

Woman lived 'on the street,' in a homeless shelter, or in transitional or temporary circumstances with family or friends.

VIOLENCE AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV)
Physical or emotional abuse perpetrated by current or former
Intimate partner, family member, or stranger.

OTHER

Contributing factor not otherwise mentioned. Please provide description.







COMMITTEE DETERMI	NATIONS ON CII	RCUMST	ANCES SURF	ROUNDING DEATH
DID OBESITY CONTRIBUTE TO	THE DEATH?	■ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN
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DID MENTAL HEALTH CONDIT SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER (THE DEATH?		■ YES	☐ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN
DID SUBSTANCE USE DISORI TO THE DEATH?	DER CONTRIBUTE	☐ YES	☐ PROBABLY	□ NO □ UNKNOWN
	MANNE	ER OF DE	ATH	
WAS THIS DEATH A SUICIDE?		■ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN
WAS THIS DEATH A HOMICIDE	?	■ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN
IF ACCIDENTAL DEATH, HOMICIDE, OR SUICIDE,	FIREARM SHARP INSTRUM BLUNT INSTRUM	MENT KI	LL NCHING/ CKING/BEATING PLOSIVE	☐ INTENTIONAL NEGLECT ☐ OTHER, SPECIFY:
LIST THE MEANS OF FATAL INJURY	OVERDOSE HANGING/ STRANGULATION SUFFOCATION	□ FII	OWNING RE OR BURNS DTOR VEHICLE	UNKNOWN NOT APPLICABLE
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COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS ON CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING DEATH							
DID OBESITY CONTRIBUTE TO	THE DEATH?	■ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN			
DID discrimination contri	BUTE TO THE DEATH?	■ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN			
DID MENTAL HEALTH CONDIT SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER (THE DEATH?		■ YES	☐ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN			
DID SUBSTANCE USE DISORD TO THE DEATH?	DER CONTRIBUTE	■ YES	PROBABLY	□ NO □ UNKNOWN			
MANNER OF DEATH							
WAS THIS DEATH A SUICIDE?		■ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN			
WAS THIS DEATH A HOMICIDE	?	☐ YES	■ PROBABLY	■ NO ■ UNKNOWN			
IF ACCIDENTAL DEATH, HOMICIDE, OR SUICIDE, LIST THE MEANS OF FATAL INJURY	FIREARM SHARP INSTRUM BLUNT INSTRUM POISONING/ OVERDOSE HANGING/ STRANGULATION SUFFOCATION	ENT KICH	L ICHING/ KING/BEATING LOSIVE DWNING E OR BURNS FOR VEHICLE	☐ INTENTIONAL NEGLECT ☐ OTHER, SPECIFY: ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NOT APPLICABLE			
IF HOMICIDE, WHAT WAS THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PERPETRATOR TO THE DECEDENT?	NO RELATIONSH PARTNER EX-PARTNER OTHER RELATIVE	ACQ	IER QUAINTANCE IER, SPECIFY:	UNKNOWN NOT APPLICABLE			

The checkboxes are intended to capture the decisions of the review committee, and it is expected that sometimes these decisions may differ from the death record.











Thank you!



For more information, contact CDC

erasemm@cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

