

IDENTIFYING PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED DEATHS IN FLORIDA

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1/19/2001

Seven different SQL query programs were developed to identify pregnancy-associated deaths. A particular pregnancy-associated death may be identified by more than one query, so the results of all queries have to be unduplicated. This step occurs once the results of the queries are copied into EXCEL.

Here are the details of each query:

Query 1: Find pregnancy-associated deaths based on pregnancy checkbox.

Write out records where...

- The date of death occurred in the correct time period, and
- The decedent's sex was female, and
- The decedent's age ranged from 8 to 61, and
- The death occurred in Florida (allocated death records were not included), and
- The decedent was pregnant within 3 months prior to death.

Query 2: Find pregnancy-associated deaths based on ICD-10 causes of death.

Write out records where...

- The date of death occurred in the correct time period, and
- The decedent's sex was female, and
- The decedent's age ranged from 8 to 61, and
- The death occurred in Florida (allocated death records were not included), and
- Mentioned among the 20 possible cause-of-death codes was at least one cause that showed pregnancy contributed to the decedent's death.

Query 3: Find pregnancy-associated deaths based on matching birth records with known social security numbers.

Write out records where...

- The date of death occurred in the correct time period, and
- The decedent's sex was female, and
- The decedent's age ranged from 8 to 61, and
- The death occurred in Florida (allocated death records were not included), and
- For death records with known social security numbers, the decedent's SSN matched a mother's SSN on a birth certificate, and
- The decedent's year of birth matched the mother's year of birth on a birth certificate, and
- The decedent's date of death occurred no more than 365 days after the child's date of birth on the matching birth certificate.

Query 4: Find pregnancy-associated deaths based on matching birth records using names and mother's date of birth.

Write out records where...

- The date of death occurred in the correct time period, and
- The decedent's sex was female, and
- The decedent's age ranged from 8 to 61, and

- The death occurred in Florida (allocated death records were not included), and
- The soundex of the decedent's last name matched the soundex of the mother's last name on a birth certificate, and
- The soundex of the decedent's first name matched the soundex of the mother's first name on a birth certificate, and
- The decedent's year of birth matched the mother's year of birth on a birth certificate, and
- The decedent's month of birth matched the mother's month of birth on a birth certificate, and
- The decedent's day of birth matched the mother's day of birth on a birth certificate, and
- The decedent's date of death occurred no more than 365 days after the child's date of birth on the matching birth certificate.

Query 5: Find pregnancy-associated deaths based on matching fetal death records using names and mother's date of birth.

Write out records where...

- The date of death occurred in the correct time period, and
- The decedent's sex was female, and
- The decedent's age ranged from 8 to 61, and
- The death occurred in Florida (allocated death records were not included), and
- The soundex of the decedent's last name matched the soundex of the mother's last name, the soundex of the father's last name, or the soundex of the child's last name on the fetal death certificate, and
- The soundex of the decedent's first name matched the soundex of the mother's first name on a fetal death certificate, and
- The decedent's year of birth matched the mother's year of birth on a fetal death certificate, and
- The decedent's month of birth matched the mother's month of birth on a fetal death certificate, and
- The decedent's day of birth matched the mother's day of birth on a fetal death certificate, and
- The decedent's date of death occurred no more than 365 days after the child's date of fetal death on the matching fetal death certificate. It is possible for the date of fetal death to be within a week after the decedent's date of death. This is possible when a fetus is removed upon autopsy of the decedent.

Special Note: The mother's SSN was not recorded on Florida's fetal death certificate until 2006.

Query 6: Find pregnancy-associated deaths based on matching prenatal screening records with known social security numbers.

Write out records where...

- The date of death occurred in the correct time period, and
- The decedent's sex was female, and
- The decedent's age ranged from 8 to 61, and
- The death occurred in Florida (allocated death records were not included), and
- For death records with known social security numbers, the decedent's SSN matched an SSN on a prenatal screen, and
- The decedent's year of birth matched the year of birth on a prenatal screen, and
- The decedent's date of death occurred no more than 280 days after the date of the matching prenatal screen.

Query 7: Find pregnancy-associated deaths based on matching birth records using names and mother's date of birth.

Write out records where...

- The date of death occurred in the correct time period, and
- The decedent's sex was female, and
- The decedent's age ranged from 8 to 61, and
- The death occurred in Florida (allocated death records were not included), and
- The soundex of the decedent's last name matched the soundex of the last name on a prenatal screen, and
- The soundex of the decedent's first name matched the soundex of the first name on a prenatal screen or the soundex of the decedent's middle name matched the soundex of the first name on a prenatal screen, and
- The decedent's year of birth matched the mother's year of birth on a birth certificate, and
- The decedent's month of birth matched the mother's month of birth on a birth certificate, and
- The decedent's day of birth matched the mother's day of birth on a birth certificate, and
- The decedent's date of death occurred no more than 280 days after the date of the matching prenatal screen.

3/11/2010

Query 1: The criteria that the decedent was pregnant within 3 months prior to death changed to the decedent was pregnant within 1 year prior to death with Florida's revision of the death certificate in 2005.

Queries 2-7: Remain unchanged.

An 8th query has been added as of today (3/11/2010). Since 2006, the mother's SSN has been available on fetal death records making it possible to match deaths to fetal deaths based on the SSN.

Query 8: Find pregnancy-associated deaths based on matching fetal death records with known social security numbers.

Write out records where...

- The date of death occurred in the correct time period, and
- The decedent's sex was female, and
- The decedent's age ranged from 8 to 61, and
- The death occurred in Florida (allocated death records were not included), and
- For death records with known social security numbers, the decedent's SSN matched a mother's SSN on a fetal death certificate, and
- The decedent's year of birth matched the mother's year of birth on a fetal death certificate, and
- The decedent's date of death occurred no more than 365 days after the child's date of birth on the matching fetal death certificate.